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THE

# RED BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER.

## PART II.

EDITED BY

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# PREFACE.

## VI.

THE title *Liber Feodorum* has been applied to the Red Book of the Exchequer in common with the smaller Black Book of the same Court and the Book of Aids compiled under Edward III. The true *Liber Feodorum* is, however, the *Testa de Nevill*, but in the case of each of the above Registers the conventional title is supposed to express the remarkable circumstance of an altered system of the assessment of land for military service, whereby the knight's fee, rather than the hide or carucate, became the unit of taxation; that is to say, *Liber Hidarum*, as Domesday Book might be technically called in respect of the assessment of the geld, is now supplemented[1] as the precedent book for imperial taxation at the Exchequer by a long series of *Libri Feodorum* designed to facilitate the collection of Scutages and Aids without any apparent regard for a commensurate holding of land.

The Red Book as a Feodary.

Inquests of Fees *v.* Inquests of Hides.

But even if we admit the existence of this phenomenon, it is one which can scarcely be accounted for with any degree of certainty in our present state of knowledge as to the genesis of the feudal and fiscal systems that prevailed in this country during the century which followed the Conquest, although two possible explanations might be hazarded.

In the first place it might perhaps be shewn in greater detail than has yet been attempted that the military constitution of the household and army of the Norman

Uncertainty as to the introduction of

[1] Danegeld at least continued to be levied down to the 8th year of Henry II.; and the assessment of Cornage for the Northern Counties prevailed during the next two centuries.

knight-service into England.

Kings largely influenced the distribution of grants amongst their vassals and retainers, so that from the actual holding of hide or carucate, virgate or bovate, henceforth known as barony, fee, half-fee, and quarter-fee, or any other fraction of the universal unit, there sprang to arms at the royal summons a body of knights and serjeants, constable, marshal, captains, men-at-arms, hundred-men, twenty-men, standard-bearers arblasters, archers, footmen, each with this imperative condition of his tenure, "ut sit miles," "ut sit balistarius Regis," and the like. This classification it is true applied more especially to the members of the King's House and Chamber, the nucleus of the host, as it were, but at least we find it capable of an immense development before the time of Edward I.[1]

Possible theories.

A reconstruction of the Norman army, offensive and defensive, in respect of the several services and duties of the *servientes ad arma* alone would be an instructive task. The objection that many of these serjeanties were of a domestic nature is easily met by pointing to the contemporary classification of such officers in the royal household according to the rules of chivalry. In the thirteenth century the lowest menials of the Chamber held rank which was only relatively inferior to that of the knight, and a question as to the service of a cook at the King's coronation is recorded in the text of the present volume.[2] It was in truth an army of officials auxiliary to the army of fighting men. In another aspect the antiquity of the peculiar military serjeanties in the North[3] and West[4] of England, affords a very good instance of special development, while the alleged tenure of knights' fees "from the conquest of England" invites a further explanation of the whole system.

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[1] *Samson de Molesey per Serjanteriam Balisteriæ de conquestu Angliæ* (Testa, II. 76).

[2] P. 754.

[3] *See* pp. 463 and 493. *See also* p. 570.

[4] Eyton, Shropshire, Glossary, *s.v. muntator.*

The other consideration is this, that the bulk of the forfeited lands and the subsequent grants from escheats and crown lands having been bestowed in terms of the knight's fee, the process of imperial taxation naturally followed this classification of tenures.

Modern investigations.

The brilliant investigations of a recent writer[1] have left small doubt in the minds of most students of history as to the actual fact of the existence of an organized system of knight-service far earlier than the reign of Henry II. It would, indeed, have been remarkable if a system which was prevalent all over Europe during the first half of the twelfth century should only have been recognized in this country at a later date, and in consequence of an arbitrary decree. It is still more curious, however, that while historians are now well-disposed to accept the earlier genesis of Scutage, which was utterly denied by Swereford and other technical writers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they still hesitate to accept the Norman origin of the Exchequer, which was confidently asserted by the same authorities as well as by the great lawyers of the fourteenth century.[2]

The charge against Swereford.

It is only in this last connection that it becomes necessary to discuss here at all the long vexed question of the antiquity of Scutage, since one of the heaviest charges under which Swereford, as the reputed compiler of the Red Book of the Exchequer, lies at present undefended, is in respect of the above denial, which he certainly seems to have made with great deliberation.[3]

And yet it might be possible to prove that this statement cannot be shaken by the latest evidence which has been brought against it, for Swereford does not say that the term Scutage has no earlier existence, but merely that he has never found or heard of a list of Scutages

[1] Mr. J. H. Round in the *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, July, Oct., 1891; Jan., 1892. Cf. the Norman Inquest *c.* 1133 (p. 645).

[2] L. T. R. Memoranda, 13 Edw. III., and Y. B., 14 Edw. III., p. xxii.

[3] *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Oct., 1891.

in the few surviving year-rolls of Henry I.[1] Now as Swereford was in quest of such lists alone, and as he has elsewhere absolutely rejected isolated entries as useless for his purpose,[2] there is a fatal flaw in the indictment of his theory.

Antiquity of the assessment of Scutages.

But apart from this, the evidence above referred to deserves our most careful consideration, for if its authenticity is once admitted, the accepted theory as to the origin of knight-service in England, and the equally familiar view of the institution of Scutage in the reign of Henry II., must be henceforth for ever abandoned.

Evidence of the Ely Charter.

The evidence in question is contained in a solitary charter quoted as follows from the *Liber Eliensis*:—[3]

H. Rex Anglorum Archiepiscopis Abbatibus Comitibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis me condonasse Ecclesiæ S. Ætheldredæ de Ely pro Dei amore et anima Patris et Matris meæ et pro redemptione peccatorum meorum et petitione Hervei ejusdem Ecclesiæ Episcopi xl libras de illis c libris quas prædicta Ecclesia solebat dare de Scutagio quando Scutagium currebat per terram meam Angliæ: ita quod Ecclesia amodo imperpetuum non dabit inde nisi lx libras quando Scutagium per terram evenerit; et ita imperpetuum sit de prædictis libris Ecclesia prædicta quieta. T. Rogero Episcopo Saresberiensi, Gaufrido Cancellario meo et Roberto de Sigillo et Willelmo de Tancarvilla et Willelmo de Albineio Pincerna et Radulfo Basset et Gaufrido de Clintona et Willelmo de Pondelarche. Apud Eilinges in transitu meo.

From the most casual inspection of this charter two things will at once be evident; first, that the charter has some appearance of being a genuine document, and second, that the reference to Scutage clearly implies an actual assessment entered in the revenue rolls, since the phrase "quando Scutagium currebat per terram "meam Angliae" is highly technical, and is the same as that which was always used in the thirteenth century to express the circumstance of a Scutage being put in charge, or "beginning to run," at the Exchequer. In the

[1] *Temporibus enim regis Henrici Primi . . . . nec inspexi vel audivi fuisse scutagia assisa* (p. 5).

[2] P. 9.

[3] *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Vol. VI., p. 629.

face of this extraordinary survival, which points to the assessment of periodical Scutages in the lost Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry I., Swereford's assertion to the contrary is completely discredited, and the theories of modern historians which are based upon that assertion will of course share the same fate.

So much then we may learn from a casual inspection of this important charter, but a careful inspection will disclose the following circumstances, which are somewhat instructive.

Its authenticity.

In the body of the charter itself a curious redundancy will be found in respect of the phrases "quando Scutagium currebat per terram" and "quando Scutagium evenerit per terram," and also in respect of the clause "ita quod Ecclesia amodo imperpetuum," which is repeated in almost the same words below. Such redundancy as this is quite foreign to the nature of a charter of this period, and is found in no others of the series in the Ely Cartulary. Again, the abbreviated style of the salutation clause shews that in one particular at least (although a wholly unimportant one) the charter has not been derived on this occasion from the "fountain head." Finally, the reference given to the text of the charter as "in the (MS.) *Liber Eliensis*, liber iii. No. xxi. and in "the Cottonian MS. Nero A. 15," is one calculated to excite some misgivings, since no such distinction into books or sections exists in the MS. of the *Historia Eliensis*, and it is equally certain that the MS. Nero, A. 15, besides being a modern and worthless transcript, does not contain the text of the Ely charters at all.

MSS. of the Ely Charters.

The manuscript relations of the *Historia Eliensis* cannot be regarded as having been hitherto either clearly or accurately explained, but it will be sufficient for the present purpose to state that only two MSS. of authority[1] are

[1] The printed editions, especially Stewart's (*Angl. Christiana*, 1848, unfinished) seem to have been derived from modern transcripts, *e.g.* MS. Gale, in Trin. Coll., Camb.

known to exist which contain the text of the charter under consideration. These are the twelfth century *Liber Eliensis*, and *Historia Eliensis*, the former being better known as the volume which contains the *Inquisitio Eliensis*.[1] This MS., though commonly ascribed to the latter part of the twelfth century, has also been assigned to the thirteenth. In any case it is far from being a complete collection of the charters, and it seems to have been compiled rather with the object of magnifying the wealth and privileges of the Church than with a sober historical purpose. The *Historia Eliensis*[2] is undoubtedly a twelfth century MS., and of earlier date apparently than the above, while it gives by far the most complete text of the Ely Charters, although the kaligraphy is decidedly inferior to that of the first-mentioned text. Now an examination of this MS. shews that the passage "quando Scutagium currebat—nisi "60 libras" is omitted altogether, and it is suggested that this passage was interpolated with the intention of disputing the liability of the Church, or of obtaining some mitigation of the assessment of Scutage, just as a claim of frankalmoin was set up by the church of Rochester as late as the year 1253. However this may be, it is quite clear that the expression regarding Scutage in the original charter is not very explicit, and this interpolation may have been made in order to connect it with the modern and conventional system of assessment.

The primitive use of Scutage only referred to herein.

Without this the reading of the Ely MS. is fairly intelligible. It is true that the word Scutage occurring in a document dated before the reign of Henry II. is rather startling, but the levy so-called is limited to a fixed sum, and is not an assessment on the

[1] MS. Cotton. Tib., A., vi. Two other twelfth century copies of the *Inquisitio* are preserved in the Library of Trin. Coll., Camb. (O. ii. 1 and O. ii. 41).

[2] MS. Cotton. Titus, A., i.: cf. Liebermann, *Ueber Ostenglische Geschichtsquellen*, § 25.

knight's fee, which is an essential element of the Scutages of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Therefore it was a "common assize," like the Danegeld, the *Donum*, the Wardpenny, and the Assart fine, and like these it would "come upon the land" on recognized occasions as a "scot" or levy, for which the Church tenants must have been liable since the reign of the Conqueror.

Confirmatory evidence also wanting.

At the same time there are some circumstances which might lead us to regard even this simple version of the charter with suspicion. In the first place it is not found in the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, where the most important of the instruments relating to the Church are entered,[1] neither is it mentioned in an *inspeximus* of several of those charters in the year 1198.[2] Secondly, we have the following negative evidence to deal with.

Date of the Ely Charters.

There are three charters entered in the *Liber Eliensis* which are all attested "apud Eilinges, in transitu meo." One of these charters authorizes the Bishop's knights to have allowance *pro tanto* in respect of service performed by them to the Bishop against such service as they owed to the Crown or other lords; in other words, the Bishop was no longer compelled to make up the balance of his tenants' services. Another of these charters remits the Wardpenny assessed on the lands of Chatteris Abbey recently acquired by the church of Ely. The third is the charter now under discussion, relating to the remission of part of the Ely Scutage. The first two of these charters are incidentally referred to in an important entry in the Pipe Roll, 30–1 Henry I., as having been recently granted, but the third is not mentioned in this entry, and this omission gives rise to an uneasy feeling in respect of its authenticity. The Ely chronicler mentions the first of these concessions in the same breath with the remission of the Wardpenny and of the castle-ward of Norwich, and there

[1] Cart. Antiq., B. and J.J. | [2] *Ibid.*

Motive for forgery.

was undoubtedly a strong motive at the very date of the compilation of his history for such a forgery. During the life-time of Bishop Nigel the church of Ely had escaped payment of Scutage by reason of his privilege as a Baron of the Exchequer,[1] but subsequent to his retirement[2] and death the fiefs of the church were assessed for the Aid of 1168 and for the Irish campaign of 1171–2.

At the same time it is not wholly impossible that this charter may be genuine,[3] although we are justified in regarding it with a considerable amount of suspicion, and it certainly cannot be allowed that it receives any support from entries in the Pipe Roll, which refer to an entirely different transaction, namely, to military service rendered to the Bishop by his knights and not accounted for by him to the Crown.[4]

Early employment of Scutage.

All this, however, really matters very little except for clearing Swereford's reputation, because the learned writer of the dissertation above referred to has amply proved the existence of a military service which was something more than the common obligation of a national guard. In the case of the Church fiefs, at least an assessment was made by the Crown as early as the reign of Henry I., which may have been loosely termed a Scutage by twelfth century chroniclers. This, however, as we have seen, was no real Scutage in the sense of so much per fee of every knight who failed to produce a certificate of personal service, but was a lump sum[5] levied as a "common "assize" from all the military tenants of a certain barony. Even in the more highly developed military

[1] *Dialogus*, I. 8.

[2] *Dialogus*, I. 11. and p. cxcv., *infra*.

[3] It is referred to in a bull of Pope Lucius II. dated 1144, and in another bull entered in the Ely Chartulary; but of course these bulls may also have been forgeries, or at least confirmations of forgeries.

[4] Pipe Roll., 31 Hen. I., Huntingdon, quoted in *E. H. R.*, Vol. vi., p. 630.

[5] In the case of the Bishopric of Ely it was 100*l.*, reduced afterwards to 60*l.*

system of the Norman Duchy, where as early as the year 1133 the Bishop of Bayeux was allowed to exact a contribution of 20*s.* or 40*s.* from each of his knights towards the expense of furnishing a similar military contingent to the Ducal army, we have no mention of Scutage in its later meaning.[1] The *Auxilium Exercitus* was the forerunner of the *Donum*, as the latter in turn led up to the Scutage proper, which appears for the first time as a regular levy in the returns of the Great Scutage of Toulouse in the 7th and 8th year-rolls of the reign of Henry II. And yet, although it would be rash to assert the earlier existence of Scutage in the absence of a recorded levy in the revenue rolls of the Exchequer, the real importance of the discovery which assigns to the tenants of the Church a new position in the scale of feudal service cannot be overlooked. From the Conquest to the reign of Henry II. the lay tenants rendered personal service with the aid of their sub-tenants, as the Saxon thegns had done before them; the whole body of free-men might be called upon to do service in the King's out-war, or garrison service in the castle-ward, and indeed the ancient expedient was resorted to on occasion as late as the reign of John, and a revival of it was contemplated by Edward I.; but the new device of fixed assessments upon Church fiefs levied at the royal pleasure must be regarded as an innovation fraught with such tremendous consequences that the bare fact of the prolonged survival of the earlier system sinks into insignificance beside it.

Its later technical meaning.

It may even be doubted whether the term Scutage can be properly applied at all to the mere commutation of the personal service of tenants-in-chief in the form of an imperial levy, at least it should not be used in this partial sense without including in its scope the indirect contributions of the lesser

[1] P. 646. *See also* the services of the knights of the Abbot of Mont S. Michel (R. de Torigny (Rolls), IV., Appx.).

tenants. The real meaning of Scutage is derived from the appearance of the tenant in the King's army, as certified by the Scutage Rolls of the Marshal, in order to qualify himself by force of the King's writ, "to have "his Scutage," on his return, by way of an authorised levy upon his own sub-tenants. In this aspect the great bulk of Scutage was actually collected by the tenant and not by the Crown, and there is really no evidence that the current scale of one marc or two marcs, or any other proportion, was assessed for the purpose of receiving the commuted service of the lord rather than to enable the latter to ascertain the amount that he would be authorised in levying from his sub-tenants. In extreme cases, indeed, as in that of the military service prevalent in Normandy,[1] the tenant-in-chief would be entitled to receive a contribution from his own men of much greater value than that which he tendered to the Crown. The constitutional doctrine prevailed unshaken by any lax exceptions that the tenant-in-chief must perform his due service, the value of which far exceeded in all times the average value of Scutage. Indeed, when personal service really fell into disuse in the thirteenth century, the value of the equivalent is seen in the immense fines paid by the military tenants "ne trans- "fretent."[2] The same reason may be, perhaps, suggested for the strange disproportion which existed between the fees for which the knightly tenants of Normandy owed service to the Crown and those set apart for their own advantage, since the expense of service in respect of 5 fees would doubtless exceed the value of the Scutage levied from three times that number. The proper view to take of the whole question would seem to be this:—(1.) That the tenants-in-chief rendered personal service, or a more or less real

Definition of Scutage.

[1] P. 624 *et seq.*

[2] A list of these fines from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edw. III. is preserved in the Chanc. Misc. Rolls, Bdle. 11, No. 9.

equivalent, in the shape of payment of a deputy, *promissum*, *donum*, fine, or simply "Scutage," but not necessarily the latter alone as a sufficient commutation in all cases. (2.) That the tenant-in-chief who had thus satisfied the requirements of the Crown might or might not obtain in turn facilities for recouping himself by the levy of Scutage from his sub-tenants at a proportionate rate. (3.) That the Crown eventually received this Scutage money either at the hands of the lord or by those of the sheriff; and that this was the true Scutage as opposed to personal service or its commutation.

Early instance of an assignment of Scutage.

We shall have occasion to notice presently an instance of feudal assessment as early as the reign of Henry II. appearing by the name of Scutage, but without any mention whatever being made in the Exchequer Rolls of corresponding negotiations between the Crown and its tenants-in-chief. In fact, during four years (1166–1170) all the "Scutages" that were levied, were levied by the lords from their sub-tenants, and that too in a perfectly legal and formal manner. What the nature of the service, or what the equivalent that was rendered by the tenant-in-chief to the Crown, we have absolutely no clear information, but it is most interesting to find that the latter took effective steps to ascertain the amount of the assessments received by the former during this period in the name of Scutage, in order that the service or compositions due from him in turn might be more evenly adjusted.[1]

Practice of assignment in the Thirteenth Century.

Before the close of the reign of Henry III., this practice of assignment becomes, by an easy step, an indirect taxation, the incidence of which falls upon the whole class of military sub-tenants. It might well seem

[1] A further important discovery made by Mr. J. H. Round (*Engl. Hist. Rev.*, July, Oct., 1891) is in respect of the assessment of all fees enfeoffed *de Novo* in 1166. The Crown thus appropriating the redundant Scutages, which had hitherto been a feudal perquisite of the lord. Madox also insists on the same view.

possible therefore to proceed a step further in this direction, and insist that Scutage was a contribution paid by the tenants whose service was neither expected nor desired by their lord, and had little to do with his personal service or with any special bargain with the Crown for commutation thereof. In this aspect the lord appears as a sort of middleman in connection with the assessment of a Scutage. He kept the Crown informed of the exact liabilities of his sub-tenants, and contracted (as it were) by payment of personal service, or of a *donum*, fine, *promissum*, or "Scutage," for their Scutages, which were thereupon recognized as "his Scutages."[1] This view of the matter will explain very well the interposition of the Crown in the case of great inquests like those of 1166 and 1243, and it will also explain transactions like those which occur in the later Pipe Rolls, by which the tenants-in-chief appear to have tendered personal service or a heavy fine "ne trans-" fretent," in addition to the assignment of the Scutages of their sub-tenants, to the Crown (*præter scutagia sua quæ Regi sponte concesserunt*). This last phrase is the real key to the whole problem, for it can be clearly proved from the records—which will be presently referred to—relating to the collection of the Scutage of Gascony in the year 1242–3, that the Crown was permitted to collect the assessments which were payable to the lords by their sub-tenants.[2] The meaning of the formula therefore is that the lords waived their claim to Scutage in favour of the Crown, which collected it as it had done before, and as it attempted to do thereafter, by the agency of the Sheriffs.

Assimilation of Scutage to

In any case it is at least an interesting reflection that not only was the classification of the military service of

[1] The exact process by which this was effected is not only seen in the Chancery inrolment of writs, "de habendo scutagio," but also in the "Quietantia per brevia," noted in the Pipe Rolls.

[2] P. clxxxviij; Mich. Com., 27 Hen.III.; *Testa de Nevill*, I. 281.

the tenants-in-chief according to knights' fees of far greater antiquity than has been usually supposed, but also that it did not necessarily disturb the ancient system of assessment for imperial taxation, which, in the shape of a common assize, continued to be apportioned according to the old plan of hidation—for Scutage and aid, *donum* and *assisa*, carucage and hidage, and tallage—down to a far later period.

the system of imperial taxation.

This is not the place in which the history of the Exchequer practice of the thirteenth century in respect of feudal taxation can be discussed in befitting detail, but it may perhaps be permitted to point to the constant habit of using a scale of assessment in terms of the hide or carucate side by side with that based on the knight's fee in contemporary returns. Thus we meet with levies on a knight's fee, less one hide, clearly pointing to a calculation in terms of the hide, whilst in other cases a hide is given as the equivalent of a quarter or some other fraction of the knight's fee, and a virgate as the equivalent of a sixteenth part of a normal fee. It is true that the number of hides computed in an individual knight's fee might and did vary, like the number of acres which the hide itself contained, and moreover the hide might be single or double. It is quite clear, however, that as the normal hide was supposed to contain 120 acres, so the normal knight's fee contained 4 hides[1]—a scale which seems to have been recognized as late as the sixteenth century.[2] Similarly, assessments on the fee might be computed in terms of the carucate and the bovate from the analogy of the "common assize."

Assessment of land at the Exchequer.

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[1] Harl. 1005, Register of St. Edmunds. Hundred Rolls II., 830.

[2] This conventional computation of land is found in a certain class of the MSS. versions of the *Expositiones Vocabulorum*. In one of these the rate of the Danegeld is stated to be 3*d.* from every bovate, i.e. 2*s.* on the carucate, as on the hide. Possibly the assessment of cornage as a payment in respect of *animalia* may have had a similar origin.

Feudal returns verified by inquisitions "ex officio."

We may assume that the sum assessed upon a knight's fee was paid either by a tenant of four hides, or was apportioned amongst a number of smaller tenants, according to the exact number of their holdings in terms of the hide and virgate, or of the carucate and bovate.[1] It was nothing to the Crown and its officials at the Exchequer that a tenant had enfeoffed another in terms of the knight's fee alone, unless the actual extent of the holding should prove (upon inquisition taken) to contain an equivalent for hidation.[2] So when an inquisition was taken throughout the kingdom for the assessment of a Scutage, the sheriffs were required to return the number of fees in each hundred, estimating their extent by the actual number of hides or proportions of a hide.[3]

Convertible assessments.

In fact there were two scales of assessment in use at the Exchequer from the middle of the twelfth century. One of these was based upon a conventional system of hidation adapted for the assessment of general feudal taxation, including the Scutage. The other was the convenient system of the knight's fee as a unit by means of which the assessment could be calculated in a sort of decimal sum, which saved the labour of reducing the normal fee to the denominations of the hide and virgate. Nevertheless, at the Exchequer itself, no fractional sum was allowed to be audited unless it had been first "proved" by means of an inquest based upon the actual hidage.

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[1] These were called *particulæ feodorum*, and the several tenants were *participes* in many cases. Cf. the men of the Abbot of Ramsey, who contributed the service of 4 knights from 22 separate holdings (p. 370).

[2] *See* the case of Andreas de la Buche (Q.R. Memor., Mich. Com., 27 Hen. III.), who was enfeoffed by the Earl of Pembroke (holding from the Earl of Warwick) for the 20th part of a knight's fee. The inquisition, however, shewed that the real extent was $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, and the Crown compelled the Earl of Pembroke to make up the difference in the Scutage.

[3] The returns will be found in the *Testa de Nevill*. Cf. the expressions "tota terra Abbatiæ com-" municata est cum eis [homini-" bus] per hidas" (p. 371) and " summa [communis assisæ] per " hydas distribuitur" (*Dialogus* I. 8 and 11).

There was even a third form of expressing the extent of a tenant's holding without any direct reference either to hidage or service, and this was in terms of the pound and its denominations, or of the marc. Thus we find a tenant's holding expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, instead of in hides and virgates, or in fees or in fractions of fees, with a further variant in connection with the marc, which is somewhat more technical but equally systematic. By this formula, A. B. pays 3*s.* 4*d.*, when the King exacts one marc of Scutage, and consequently we ascertain that he holds a normal quarter-fee of one hide. In the same way the extent of his holding might be inferred from the value expressed in another way; for the tenant who paid 8*d.* in the pound is found to be possessed of a thirtieth part of a knight's fee. Thus the practical outcome of this monetary valuation was the evolution of the 20-librate holding as the equivalent of the normal knight's fee of four hides, an equivalent which can be dated back to a very early period—to such an inquest as that of the feudal wards in 1185, in which we have the *valor* of the holding, including land and stock, given in terms of the librate,[1] very much as we find it in the Eastern counties of Domesday, except that the librate is now regarded as the equivalent of a certain part of a fee. Many instances of the indiscriminate use of these three systems will be found in the Red Book itself. We constantly find the scribe reducing a money-payment to terms of the knight's fee, and in one case five separate holdings, making together 3 fees, a half, a fifth, and a holding of 74 librates, are added together as $7\frac{2}{5}$ fees—20 librates being counted to the fee.[2] Conversely, fractions of the fee are expressed in terms of the marc or pound, a holding of half-a-fee being allowed

According to a conventional scale.

[1] *Rotulus de Dominabus*, Q. R. Misc. 558.

[2] Pp. 355–6 and 731.

five pence in the marc as surplusage when the Scutage was assessed at two marcs; which is only another way of writing half-a-fee less $\frac{1}{32}$ part. Again, in Kirby's Quest and the Hundred Rolls of Edward I., we meet with numerous instances of this mode of computing the knight's fee. One tenant holds 2 carucates by the service of a quarter fee,[1] and another holds 3 carucates by that of a quarter-fee and the half of a quarter-fee.[2] Yet another holds 9 bovates for a quarter-fee, which is worth in itself 4*l.* 10*s.*,[3] and moreover the extent of the hide or carucate is often stated in denominations of an acre both of arable and pasture land.[4]

Absence of uniformity.

It would be quite incorrect, however, to assume that all or any of the above scales of assessment are capable of being reduced to an exact formula. The conventional Danegeld, like the later carucage, was levied at a certain rate on an actual extent of land ascertained by inquest, while *Donum*, Aid and Scutage, like the Sheriff's Aid, were subject to political and social fluctuations. But it is at least probable that the normal holding which was generally recognized at the Exchequer was that of the knight's fee containing 4 or more hides or carucates, sufficient (according to the ever varying value of the soil) to make up the *valor* of 20 librates.

Conclusion as to the origin of knight-service.

Therefore, before we cut ourselves adrift from the long familiar theory of the origin of knight-service in England, it would seem that we need some stronger assurance that there is no historical connection between the normal 5-hide qualification of the Saxon thegn and the normal 4-hide or 20-librate qualification of the Norman knight.[5] We may even be tempted to conjecture that the complex system of enfeoffment and assessment built up during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was merely the shadowy

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[1] Kirby's Quest, fo. 228.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Hundred Rolls, I. 243.
[4] Kirby's Quest, fo. 96.
[5] Cf. the survival of the expression "se defendit" in the military tenures of the 13th century.

fabric of a feudal dream, inspired by the complacence of the Crown and lulled by the financial skill of its ministers, till the spell was rudely broken by the loud assertions of a masterful king who ignored the logical consequences of permissive enfeoffments, and who drowned the remonstrances of the tenant of the newly-measured fee of 20 librates with the tremendous edict—"Quod rebelles "et inobedientes a collectoribus Scutagii amercientur."[1]

## VII.

Construction of the Red Book Feodary.

The classification of the feudal compilations entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer according to their manuscript origins, is a comparatively simple matter. They will be found to fall into three great divisions. The first comprises the collections derived directly from the Pipe Rolls, including the Scutages and the Abstracts of the Pipe Rolls. The second contains the lists of fees transcribed from original Inquisitions—the Barons' Certificates of 1166, the Inquisitions of 1212, the undated Serjeanties, and the knights' fees of Normandy. The third is composed of returns tabulated for official purposes by some earlier scribe, and based equally upon the Pipe Rolls and the Certificates of 1166, together with later returns of Cornages and Castle-Ward services (including those of the Cinque Ports), isolated lists and mere jottings, more probably copied from some register than from the original records.[2]

The Scutages.

Of the above, the Scutages are obviously derived from the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, known as the Treasurer's and Chancellor's Rolls. It is not so easy, however,

[1] This phrase was actually used by Edw. II. (Pat., 10 Edw. II., Pt. I., M. 22), but numerous proclamations in the same spirit were issued during his father's reign. Cf. Q. R. Memor. Hil. Record., 8 Edw. II., "De suggestione facta "super levatione Scutagii."

[2] The scribe in one instance refers to a variant in his exemplar, which is found in one of the feudal compilations of the earlier portion of the MS.

to ascertain whether the scribe, whom we may suppose to have been Swereford, used the originals or the antigraphs for the purpose of his compilation; but we should expect from his official position that he had access more conveniently to the former. The existence of both series in official custody scarcely enables us to verify his statements with greater certainty, owing to the singular confusion which has prevailed with regard to the classification of the earlier Rolls of the reign of Henry II.[1]

Swereford's account of their origin.

Swereford tells us, in his well-known Introduction, that he undertook this work in order to dispel the popular delusions that obtained in his own day on the subject of the number of knights' fees throughout England, and he proceeds to explain his method of research according to the system and order of account employed in the Revenue Rolls of the Exchequer. This explanation not only reveals the difficulties with which the compiler had to contend, but serves as a caution against putting an arbitrary interpretation upon his plain statement of financial occurrences.

Criticism of his version.

Swereford's *dictum* with respect to the order and object of the earliest Scutages of the reign of Henry II. has been tacitly accepted by Madox, and in turn by most recent authorities. At least his statements have been allowed to pass unchallenged. More recently, however, the Archdeacon's Introduction to the Scutages of this reign has been made the subject of a most severe and searching criticism,[2] which arrives at the conclusion that his chronology and explanations alike are completely at variance with the modern and accepted version and with the facts of the case—since (it is alleged) he has not only ascribed the Scutage of Anjou, in 1156, to the exigencies of the Welsh campaign of 1157, and has invented a Scutage of Wales for 1157, paid two years later, in 1159, in the place of the Scutage

[1] P. ccxv *infra* and Pipe Roll Soc. Publications, Vol. V. Introd.

[2] Mr. J. H. Round in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Oct. 1891.

of Toulouse, of the latter year, which in turn has been wrongly assigned to the years 1161–2—but he has further omitted an interesting Scutage in 1165, and has misunderstood the whole character of these early levies.

This is not only a very serious charge to bring against a writer who has enjoyed the highest credit for accuracy with contemporary and modern writers alike, but it would also imply an absolute incapacity for dealing with the subject matter of his monumental work. In the character of Treasurer's clerk, Swereford must have been absolutely versed in all the mysteries of Exchequer science, including the composition of the Great Roll. Therefore, when a modern student of this intricate system of account undertakes the task of convicting the accomplished tutor of Matthew Paris of wholesale blunders in the method of interpreting his own records—blunders which were overlooked by Madox and Hunter, and practically by every subsequent writer on the same subject—some very convincing proofs will naturally be expected by the impartial reader in substantiation of the charge.[1]

Swereford's qualifications.

It is needless to enter here upon an unprofitable and untimely controversy on certain minor incidents, because it is now in the power of everyone to compare the author's actual statements with any strained or unfair interpretation which may be put upon them by an unsympathetic commentator; but, apart from trivialities of this kind, the broad issue remains—which may be and has been contended for with perfect fairness on either side—whether Swereford was justified in assigning the taxation recorded in the 2nd and 5th, and in the 7th and 8th year rolls of the reign to the occasions of the Welsh and French campaigns respectively.

Points in dispute.

[1] It should be remembered that there are several clear indications that Swereford had access to Exchequer Records which no longer exist. This is seen in his explanation of the Bishop of Worcester's indebtedness (p. 13). Cf. also his references to the Exactory Roll and Danegeld Roll, now completely lost to us (p. 659).

Swereford's position.

Let us ascertain what Swereford's position really was in respect of his account of these early Scutages. In the first place, we should observe, the Archdeacon was no mystical essayist, not even in the sober fashion of his more gifted predecessor, the Treasurer-Bishop. He excuses himself with sufficient humility for the poverty of his relation: "Suppleat igitur defectum meum qui-"cunque voluerit et ignoscat si pauciora debito Regi "servitio perstrinxerim, cum in hoc solo mea fuerit "intentio, ut ex Rotulis veritatem elicerem, et non relatu "reproborum."

Conflicting evidence of the Chroniclers.

Therefore he had voluntarily debarred himself from the assistance of the Chroniclers in preparing his simple narrative, content with the infallible evidence of the Great Rolls. Perhaps, when we recall his experience of certain of these authorities, we shall scarcely be surprised at his decision. "Wonderful and fatuous," he had already discovered one of their favourite legends to be; and although he has been ridiculed for neglecting such an ordinary form of reference, even a modern student might shrink from the task of reconciling the conflicting chronology of this multitude of counsellors. The most accomplished of contemporary historians places the Welsh campaign before the Anjou expedition, and assigns the Toulouse expedition and the French campaign to the 7th and 8th years of the reign,[1] while Brompton[2] follows suit. The Norman epic gives the year 1159 for the Welsh war.[3] The author of the French *Brut*[4] and the compiler of the *Eulogium Historiarum*[5] agree in fixing the 6th year for the Toulouse campaign, and they also agree with Wendover in describing a victory which had no existence in fact. Walter of Coventry, who gives the orthodox date for the Welsh

[1] W. of Newburgh (Rolls), pp. 106, 112, 121, 130.

[2] *Ed.* Twysden Col. 1047–9.

[3] *Draco Norm.* I. 13, but the learned Editor takes this as a reference to the Campaign of 1165.

[4] Dpmit. A., x.

[5] III. 70.

war, gives 1160 for the Toulouse expedition,[1] and the Chronicle of Melsa mentions two Welsh expeditions in 1158 and 1159.[2]

in respect of dates.

It has been usual to explain this erratic chronology by the confusion of regnal and chronological years and other peculiarities.[3] It is also possible that the use of the Indiction may have something to do with the matter.[4] But, just as some time-pieces are too fast, so others are ever slow, and the Chronicle of Normandy, beginning with the Anjou expedition in 1155, places the Welsh war in 1156, the Toulouse campaign in 1158, and concludes the French war in the following year.[5] It may be alleged that these are not all first-rate authorities, that the true sequence of events can be accurately ascertained from such writers as Robert de Monte[6] and John of Salisbury,[7] and, moreover, that not all of these would have been available at the time when Swereford wrote. The allegation is correct, but these are only types of an inaccuracy which prevailed amongst annalists whose statements were readily accepted by many of Swereford's literary contemporaries. We are not even wholly dependent on the best historians for the chronology of these events which may be inferred from contemporary accounts which have to some extent the authority of records, and which are confirmed by the Rolls themselves;[8] but as it is unnecessary to go so far a-field as this, so it is still more useless to seek to compel the silent Rolls to disclose a date of which their guardians, like ourselves, were already sufficiently assured.

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[1] W. de Coventr. (Rolls), I., 184–5.

[2] *Chron. Mon. de Melsa* (Rolls), I., 155.

[3] W. of Newburgh (Rolls), II. 117, for a valuable note on this point.

[4] *Chronologia Sci. Aug. Cant.* (Twysden Dec. Script. 22, 53).

[5] *Chron. Norm.* (Duchesne), 991. *See also* Ric. de Poitiers (Bouquet), XII., p. 417.

[6] R. de Torigny (Rolls), IV. 201.

[7] *Epist.*, cxxvii.

[8] *See infra*, p. clxxv, note.

Swereford's method of research.

Swereford therefore, we must insist, had no intention of this kind when he began his purely technical Introduction to the Scutages. He does not tell us on the authority of the Rolls that a Welsh war was waged in 1156, or that the Toulouse expedition took place in 1161 and 1162; he pursues a set formula of enquiry to this effect: (1) The numerical order of the Scutages of King Henry II.; (2) the dates of their enrolment; (3) the amounts of the assessments; (4) on whom assessed; (5) for what purpose assessed. Certainly, Swereford's statement does not amount to anything more than this—"You will find this king's 1st, 2nd and "3rd Scutages entered on the 2nd, 5th and 7th–8th year-"rolls of his reign, and since there were at those times "armies summoned against Wales and Toulouse, I think "these levies were for those armies respectively." The first part of his statement is undeniable, and was the only matter that the writer was really concerned to notice; and the second part is after all a question of information in which an Exchequer clerk might have erred, like the Chroniclers before and after him. Swereford merely sticks to his text, and gives his reasons, not from hearsay, but from actual entries on the Rolls themselves, which no one has yet been able to explain away. He does this withal so modestly, with his quaint "ut credo," and "ut videtur," that the sternest critic might well be disarmed by the candour of the estimable Baron, who is now, alas! denounced as a venerable impostor.

Difficulties of the subject.

Swereford's position was indeed a difficult one. In the later portion of his Introduction dealing with the Rolls in which the several Scutages are described as "Scutagium Walliæ," "Scutagium Scociæ," "Scutagium Hiberniæ," "Scutagium Pictaviæ," or else numbered "Primum," "Secundum," "Tertium Scutagium," &c., there is not the slightest difficulty in their identification, but where, as in the case of the earlier Rolls of Henry II.'s reign, there is a mere entry "De Scutagio" or "De

Dono" or "De Auxilio" considerable confusion may easily arise. Now Swereford in his purely gratuitous attempt to assign these Scutages to certain occasions respectively had, as we have already seen, rejected all extraneous aids and relied upon the evidence of the Rolls themselves. This evidence was of a two-fold nature. In the first place, there were isolated notices of Scutages paid for a particular service, and secondly, the compiler was guided by the known practice of the Exchequer as to the date of assessment and enrolment.

The notices in question are few but very distinct, and Swereford seems to have carefully noted these entries and to have attached not undue weight to their authority.

Evidence of the Pipe Rolls.

There is no single allusion in the Roll of the second year to the occasion of the first returns of Scutage, but in the 3rd year-roll the Abbot of Abbotsbury pays 2 marcs for the army of Wales. As the Abbot paid 20*s.* for his one Knight, on account of the Scutage of the previous year, it is not easy to assign a motive for this further payment. Only one other payment of Scutage occurs in this Roll, and the levy for the Welsh war is supposed to have been met by the personal service of every third Knight. It will be observed, however, that there is something peculiar about the form of payment. In the 2nd year-roll the Sheriff of Dorset accounts for 10*s.* paid by the Abbot, who still owed a like sum. In the 3rd year-roll the Sheriff accounts for this second instalment, and the Abbot himself accounts for 2 marcs. The explanation doubtless is that the further payment was a voluntary composition or *promissum* made in advance of the assessment for the 3rd year. In the remaining case of Scutage paid in this year, that of the Knights of Northamptonshire, it would seem that this also was a levy of 2 marcs on the fee, from the pardon of Robert, son of Sawin, for this amount, his *servitium debitum* in 1166 being one fee.

With regard to the levies of the 2nd and 3rd years, it would have been only fair to Swereford to have mentioned that in another part of his compilation he expresses himself in much more guarded language: "Et "credo hoc Scutagium assisum propter exercitum Walliæ, "ut videtur," thus leaving it an open question whether this Scutage, like many of the succeeding ones, was assessed in the previous year, or whether it was assessed and accounted for (as happened in some exceptional cases which he has himself noted) in the same year.[1]

The "Great Scutage of Toulouse."

In dealing with the assessment of the *Donum* in the fifth year, Swereford once more assigns a Welsh war as the occasion. That he was not unaware, as has been hastily assumed, of the history of the Toulouse campaign is proved by his note in another place[2] with reference to the payments made to Richard de Luvetot, "Ex hoc "arguo promissa Scutagia de exercitu Tholosæ." But it is in his notes to the Scutages of the 7th and 8th years that Swereford is most decisive, since in addition to the statement in his Introduction, he has in another part of the Book compiled a careful list of these Scutages extracted and brought together from the Rolls with the following explanation: "Fuit autem (Scutagium) assisum "ad ij marcas, et pro exercitu Tholosæ, ut potest probari "per contentum in Gloucestrescira, *Advocatus de "Betun.*"[3] The passage on which Swereford relied, and which he enters in his abstracts from the Pipe Rolls of this year, is found to be partly mutilated in the Roll of the 7th year, though we can identify it by the sum of 10 marcs not accounted for, which we know from an entry in the 8th year-roll the Advocate should have paid. In the 9th year-roll this sum is stated to be due "De auxilio exercitus de Tolusa."[4]

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[1] P. 10.
[2] P. 689.
[3] P. 6.
[4] Pipe Roll, 9 Hen. II., Gloucester.

This isolated piece of contemporary record evidence is confirmed by a most decisive statement in the course of an important case that was argued before the Barons in the 20th year of Henry III.[1] In Hilary Term of this year we read that the King enjoined the Barons to "attaint" the Pipe Roll of the 7th year of Henry II. by 12 sworn Knights in order to discover whether a certain serjeant was rightfully assessed therein at 1 marc for half a Knight's fee in respect of the Scutage of Toulouse. It was found that he was wrongfully assessed for military service, being actually a serjeant, but no one on this occasion seems to have doubted that the Scutage entered in the Roll was the Scutage of Toulouse, and this legal decision may be fairly regarded as establishing the fact beyond dispute. Judicial decision hereon.

The simple explanation of the difficulty experienced by all modern historians in the identification of the Scutages assessed between 1159 and 1162 is therefore this: that contemporary writers and officials regarded the Toulouse War as part and parcel of the French War which was prolonged for some forty years after the actual siege, whereas modern writers have assumed (not unnaturally, but entirely without warrant) that the title is confined to the events of a few months. The testimony of a great contemporary historian is however decisive on this point, and may be compared with the legal proceedings above-mentioned.—"Bellum quoque "Tolosanum, quod illustri Anglorum regi Henrico "et filio ejus Ricardo res summi negotii fuerat, et "per annos quadringenta vires multorum attriverat "populorum, eodem tempore (A.D. 1196), Deo propitio, "exspiravit."[2] The difficulty explained.

In any case Swereford's position, in respect of the Scutages of the years 1160–2, is perfectly straightforward. They were there, on the Rolls, and he had not

[1] P. 754.

[2] W. de Newburgh (Rolls), II. 491.

volunteered to wander into the maze of contemporary chronology in order to explain away the above inconvenient entry, though if he had done so he might perhaps have made an interesting contribution to a very conflicting narrative.

Chronology of the first Welsh war.

The ordinary authorities make little mention of any Welsh troubles during the first ten years of the reign. The great expedition of 1157 is of course duly noted, but with regard to this there is, as has been seen, the usual uncertainty or rather peculiarity in the mode of reckoning dates. We learn, however, from Welsh sources, that this was by no means the only expedition of the period, and on the authority of the Welsh *Brut* and "Annals" we must suppose that severe fighting, if not actually a Royal expedition, took place during the years 1158 and 1159.[1] The Pipe Roll of 1158 mentions a Welsh expedition, and there are similar allusions in the Rolls of this and the following year.[2] The Bec continuation of Robert de Monte is still more explicit, for we read here under date 1159 "Walenses rebellant in Anglia, non "ad modicum Anglos infestantes."[3] It should be noticed too that these disturbances immediately preceded the Toulouse campaign of 1159. None of these historical traditions, however, influenced Swereford in his technical annotation of the Exchequer Records. Robert de Monte and John of Salisbury[4] might have described correctly the date and circumstances of these levies, and William of Newburgh's chronology might have been adjusted with a little trouble, while still more authentic narratives

[1] *Brut* (Rolls), pp. 192–3. *Annales Cambriæ* (Rolls), pp. 46–8.

[2] This, indeed, is admitted by Mr. Eyton, *Itinerary*, p. 39. *See also* Bridgeman, *Princes of South Wales*, pp. 48–9.

[3] R. de Torigny (Rolls), IV. 321. This probably refers to the rebellion of 1158.

[4] Giraldus Cambrensis also states (III. 357) that the king extorted 500 marks from the Bishop of Winchester for the Toulouse Expedition, and this is confirmed by the Pipe Roll (5 Hen. II., Hants.)

in the form of abstracts of contemporary lawsuits dated by papal bulls—Richard de Anesti's divorce suit,[1] the Abbot of St. Alban's litigation with Robert de Valoines,[2] and the dispute of the monks of Ely with their rapacious bishop and his knightly accomplices,[3] might all have been consulted by a judicious historian. But Swereford was not an historian, only a very learned and laborious commentator on certain passages in the Revenue Rolls, and, moreover, he does not seriously discuss the chronological question at all. Evidence of Records.

In order to understand Swereford's position with regard to these accounts, it will be necessary to examine the consecutive assessments of the period for military purposes in some detail. Analysis of taxation, 1154–1162.

YEAR-ROLL OF 1 HENRY II., DEC. 1154–SEP. 1155.

| *Taxation.* | *Military operations and expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| No extraordinary levies in this year and several accounts not taken.[4] | No large military expenditure recorded.<br>Great expedition against the rebel barons in Hereford—in Wales—sieges of Cleobury, Wigmore and Bridgenorth, by the King and his great men. Cash payments for engines purchased in London for this purpose. |

[1] T. of R. Misc. $\frac{60}{43}$ in Palgrave, "English Commonwealth," and in Hall, "Court Life under the Plantagenets," p. 98.

[2] Robert's brother, Peter de Valoines, apparently died in 1158, and yet he is assessed for the *Donum* in the following year. The same observation may possibly apply to the assessment of Henry de Ria.—*Gesta Abbatum*, I. 159.

[3] *Hist. Eliens.* in Tit. A. 1, fo. 48. Cf. Liebermann *Einleitung in den Dialog.*, p. 25, n. 3.

[4] P. 658.

YEAR-ROLL, 2 HENRY II., 1155–6.

1. Danegeld.
2. Donum or Auxilium or Assisa.[1]
   ——— Commitatus.[1]
   ——— Civitatis.[1]
   ——— Burgi[1] (Hereford and Shrewsbury pay twofold aids).
   ——— Monetariorum.[1]
   ——— Judæorum.[1]
3. Scutagium militum Prælatorum at 20*s.*[1]

Payments to troops at Hereford.

Expedition against Count Geoffrey.

Sieges of Mirabeau (Poitou) and Chinon (Touraine).

YEAR-ROLL, 3 HENRY II., 1156–7.

*Taxation.*

Scutage of Abbot of Abbotsbury and Knights of Northamptonshire at 2*m.* (*de promissione*) for the Welsh war.

*Military operations and expenditure.*

The King occupies Anjou and expels Geoffrey's partisans from Thouars. The King returns to England (April). Pacification of the North, and Welsh war (August). Payments for transports to Wales.

YEAR-ROLL, 4 HENRY II., 1157–8.

1. Donum Comitatus.[1]
   ——— Civitatis.[1]
   ——— Burgi.[1]
   ——— Monetariorum.[1]

Clothing for the Welsh hostages.

Payments to troops in the Welsh Marches; to sailors for the Welsh expedition; to Welsh allies or mercenaries; to English contractors for Welsh expe-

[1] *Passim.*

YEAR-ROLL, 4 HENRY II.—*cont.*

dition. Custody of prisoners. Transports to Wales.
Welsh War renewed.

YEAR-ROLL, 5 HENRY II., 1158–9.

| *Taxation.* | *Military operations and expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Donum.<br>——— Vicecomitis.[1]<br>——— militum comitatus.[1]<br>——— militum Baronum.[1]<br>——— Prælatorum.[1]<br>——— militum eorum.[1]<br>——— Civitatis.[1]<br>——— Burgi.[1]<br>——— monetariorum.[1]<br>——— Judæorum.[1]<br>2. Scutagium militum Baronum.[2]<br>——— ——— Prælatorum.[3]<br>3. A. B., reddit compotum de Scutagio suo.[3] | Welsh war continued.<br>Toulouse expedition.<br>Payments for the same (*de scutagiis promissis*).[4] |

YEAR-ROLL, 6 HENRY II., 1159–60.

| *Taxation.* | *Military operations and expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| Donum Comitatus (Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Somerset, Devon).<br>Donum Burgi (Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford). | Retreat from Toulouse.<br>French war begins as the sequel to the Toulouse expedition.[5]<br>Peace made. |

[1] *Passim.*
[2] Warwick.
[3] Worcester.
[4] Yorks.
[5] *See* p. clxxiii *ante.*

YEAR-ROLL, 7 HENRY II., 1160–1.

| *Taxation.* | *Military operations and expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Donum Comitatus.[1] | French war renewed and concluded. |
| ——— militum Commitatus.[2]. | |
| ——— Civitatis.[3] | |
| ——— Burgi.[3] | |
| ——— Monetariorum.[3] | |
| 2. Scutagium *vel* Auxilium 2*m.* (de exercitu Tolosæ).[4] | |
| 3. A.B. reddit compotum de militibus suis[3] (de auxilio exercitus Tolosae).[5] | |
| 4. Scutagium.[6] | |

YEAR-ROLL, 8 HENRY II., 1161–2.

| *Taxation.* | *Military operations and expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| Danegeld. | Peace with France prevails since October 1161. |
| Scutage (now so called). | |
| Donum *vel* Auxilium Burgi. | |

History of the *Donum.*

The above table presents some interesting facts for our consideration. The old Danegeld, as the national levy for military purposes, is now supplemented, and shortly superseded, by the more appropriate *Donum*[7] assessed as a military levy on several classes of the community, including non-military tenants. In this

[1] Western Counties.
[2] Essex and Herts.
[3] *Passim.*
[4] Gloucestershire.
[5] Gloucester. *See* Pipe Roll, 9 Hen. II. and p. 697.
[6] Surrey and Bucks and Beds only.
[7] We find this assessment in the surviving Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I., and perhaps we can trace it back still further in the Cornage or Neotgild of the North (p. ccxxxix).

aspect the *Donum, Auxilium,* or *Assisa* of the shires, cities, towns, moneyers and Jews is to be regarded as a hidage or tallage in the nature of a "common Assize," the proportions of which, compared with the Danegeld, can only be partially estimated from the corresponding pardons. This *Donum* was assessed on a still more enlarged scale in the 5th year, and it appears in the 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th years with certain modifications. Thus in the fourth year we cannot distinguish a tallage of the Jews. In the 5th year an individual *Donum* is levied from the Sheriffs. In the 6th year the *Donum* is chiefly levied from the Western counties and towns, as though to ensure the defence of the marches during the King's absence abroad, just as an additional aid had been taken from the two chief border cities on a previous occasion. In the 7th year the *Donum* reappears as a national levy, parallel with the feudal obligations of the military tenants, with a renewed liability of the Western Counties; the incidence of Scutage for the French war apparently falling in turn most heavily upon the Eastern districts. In the 8th year the assessment upon the towns is usually described as an *Auxilium.* In the same year the Danegeld reappears for the last time.

It is true that objections may be raised to the classification of these assessments as military levies, and yet we can scarcely doubt their real character; otherwise, indeed, it would be almost rash to assign any general levy to the occasion of a particular compaign when it is not so specified in the Roll itself.

*Donum, Auxilium,* and *Assisa.*

We find that down to a much later date Scutage and Aid were interchangeable terms, and the *Donum* is sometimes confused with these, as in the 3rd year; but the best instance of its nature will be seen in the case of the city of London, whose *Donum* is also several times described as an *Auxilium* between the 5th and 11th years, while the *Auxilium* itself of the 11th year

is stated to be "for the Army of Wales."[1] We have, moreover, occasional glimpses of the equivalent of a *servitium debitum* in the pardons for these assessments entered in the first three year-rolls of the reign, but in the 5th year we can clearly distinguish for the first time between a "common assize" of the county knights and a composition based on the knights' fee. The latter expedient had, we know, already been resorted to in the case of the ecclesiastical baronies. In the 2nd year a Scutage was taken from the knights of the Church fiefs, but several years elapsed before this title was generally applied to commutations of military service. In the 3rd year-roll the knights of Northamptonshire are assessed for an Aid which may be considered as the first recorded instance in the Pipe Rolls of a lay Scutage by that title.[2] In the 5th year, however, the Knights of the several counties render a *Donum* which can be distinguished through individual pardons as a feudal assessment on the knights' fee at the rate of 2 marcs. This common assessment, which was in fact a fine in lieu of personal service, may be found as late as the 7th year-roll side by side with the several assessments for Scutage proper.[3] It is a curious fact, however, that in the 7th year-roll, as in the 5th, except in two or three local instances,[4] the term Scutage is not applied to the lay assessments which figure in the 5th year-roll as *Donum militum*, and in the 7th as *A. B. reddit compotum de militibus suis.* It is not till the 8th year-roll, at the conclusion of the war, that the term Scutage is generally applied to the feudal

[1] Pipe Rolls, 5–11 Hen. II., Lond. and Midds.

[2] T. R., 3 Hen. II., Northampton. Here no doubt we see the collection by the Sheriff of the Scutages of non-effective military tenants, particularly from Escheats. The same process may be seen in the case of the Earl of Warwick's knights in the 5th year.

[3] T. R., 7 Hen. II., Essex and Herts.

[4] T. R., 5 Hen. II., Worcester.

taxation of the lay fiefs, and even later we meet with an indiscriminate use of the several terms.[1] In the same way the term Scutage is once used of an ecclesiastical levy in the 3rd year-roll, but in the 5th year-roll the Knights of the Church fiefs render a *Donum* similar to that of the laity.

The Prelates themselves, however, appear to have been liable to an individual assessment in the nature of a fine, which is likewise entered as a *Donum*. Swereford has referred to this levy in his famous Introduction, where he explains its possible origin as an expedient for obtaining contributions from the Church fiefs, and he has been censured for the supposed statement that the contributions of the Prelates were made on a fixed scale. It will be found that he merely mentions a "sum suitable to their fiefs," and he explains still further that these payments were very unequal in amount, owing to the possible fact that each Prelate contributed something to a common assessment, presumably according to his means or inclination. A similar assessment of the fines taken from the Prelates for the Welsh war of Edward I.'s reign will be found in the Pipe Rolls of that reign, and we know from the contemporary cases of the Abbot of St. Alban's and the Bishops of Winchester[2] and Ely[3] that Henry II. had bargained with individual churchmen on the occasion of the Toulouse war. These oblations may perhaps

The *Dona Prælatorum.*

[1] T. R., 7 Hen. II., Bucks and Beds, Surrey. A *Donum* was taken for the Scotch war as late as 18 Edw. II. The *Mutuum* of a succeeding period was very similar in character, *e.g.* 15 Edw. III., Hall, Hist. of Customs, II. 183–4.

[2] Cf. the case of the Bishop of Winchester's *Donum* in *Giraldus Cambrensis*, III. 357. *Supra* p. clxxiv, n. 4.

[3] A fine of 400*l.* is supposed (*Hist. Eliens*) to have been paid by Bishop Nigel as a consideration for the nomination of his son Richard to the office of Treasurer, but no such sum appears on the Rolls (cf. Liebermann *Einleitung*, p. 33). In some cases, however, such fines were paid *in Camera Curiæ, i.e.* "without account." Cf. also Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II., p. 222.

be most nearly compared with the *Donum Vicecomitis*. In the 6th year-roll it will be seen there is a curious local assessment of a *Donum* upon those counties which bore the brunt of the marcher warfare. In the 7th year we have an almost exact reproduction of the 2nd and 5th year-rolls, the Scutage in this case being positively identified with the French war by the case of the Bethune fief already referred to.

At the same time it might not unreasonably be held that in the absence of any positive references to the destination of several of these levies the above sketch is of necessity as indefinite in its conclusions as the evidence of the Pipe Rolls and Chronicles themselves, and yet it may be possible to prove that the whole problem is capable of a final solution, and that, too, as is generally the case, by reference to certain simple and obvious facts.

Swereford's *dictum* as to the assessment of Scutage.

It must be insisted at the outset that the occurrence of extraordinary taxation and military expenditure in alternate years implies that the assessments levied for the campaign of one year were practically accounted for, as we have seen in the Rolls of the next. This is certainly what Swereford regarded as the normal practice of the Exchequer, for he observes in his Introduction, "Et nota quod quandocunque assidentur Scutagia "licet eodem anno solvantur, annotantur tamen in "Annali anni sequentis." This, moreover, is certainly in accordance with the contemporary practice of the Exchequer, as indicated by the *Dialogus*, and with the later practice, as evidenced by the Pipe Rolls from Richard I. to Edward I. Indeed it is in respect to the chronology of these Scutages, that the real gravamen of the historical student lies. The charge that has been brought against Swereford is simply this: "He, Swereford, appears to have "evolved out of his inner consciousness the rule that a Scu- "tage, though fixed, and even paid in a given year, was "never accounted for on the Rolls till the year after. . . .

"The value of Swereford's calculations is so seriously "affected by this cardinal error that one may reject with "less hesitation his statement, &c."[1] Now Swereford not only makes the statement which has been thus boldly challenged advisedly, but it can be shown that in every other instance than those of the three Scutages in dispute his statement is literally correct. This fact can best be demonstrated by the following account of some of the later Scutages referred to by him in his compilation, beginning with the Aid for marrying the King's daughter. This, Swereford distinctly states, was assessed in the 13th year and entered in the 14th year-roll. Now, as we know that the princess left England in the former year, Swereford's statement is undoubtedly correct.[2] In the next case, that of the Scutage of Ireland, 1171, Swereford states that it was assessed in the 17th year and entered in the 18th year-roll. Henry actually arrived in Dublin in the former year, but the Scutage appears in the 18th year-roll. The next Scutage, that of Galloway, was assessed, according to Swereford, in the 32nd year, and entered in the 33rd year-roll. The King's movements in the former year prove that Swereford was again right. In the next reign Swereford states that the Welsh Scutage was entered in the 2nd year-roll, and we know that the pretext of the war occurred in the 1st year. The Scutage for the King's ransom was undoubtedly assessed in or before the 5th year, for Richard returned to England in the spring of 1194, and it is also undoubtedly entered in the 6th year-roll, as Swereford states. With reference to this levy we have an incidental proof of the Archdeacon's minute accuracy. He terms this "Scutagium universale," but both Madox and Bishop Stubbs have corrected this statement and

Chronology of the Scutages, 1167–1216.

[1] E. H. R., Oct. 1891.

[2] Eyton, p. 108, cf. Pipe Roll, 13 Hen. II., Southt.; but Mr. Round in E. H. R., Oct. 1891, gives the date as 1168.

have pointed out that it was properly an Aid.[1] In the Pipe Rolls, however, it is distinctly termed a Scutage. Swereford, with his usual pedantry, was quite capable of making such a distinction when he was justified in doing so. The two Scutages of Normandy, which follow, were assessed, according to our author, in the 7th and 8th years, and entered in the 8th year-roll. He is again right.

But Swereford did not make any reckless or sweeping assertion in respect of this chronology of the Scutages, for he carefully noted the exceptions to his rule. One of these is the Scutage of the first year of John, assessed and entered in the same year, as we know now for the first time from other contemporary records than the Pipe Rolls.[2] The new abuse of Scutage, by which these levies had come to be put in charge "year after year, as a matter of course,"[3] renders any further distinction between the dates of assessment and entry wholly useless. Moreover, they are now inextricably involved (as Swereford tells us) with fines *ne transfretent* and recurring arrears. Besides the existing text of the concluding portion of the Scutages becomes utterly corrupt, and we no longer possess even an entire copy of Swereford's compilation. We know, however, that his theory is more than justified by the evidence of later Exchequer Records, until we have the extreme instance of the Scutages of the 28th, 31st, and 34th years of Edward I. still to a large extent unaccounted for in the 10th year of his successor.

Swereford's *dictum* vindicated.

As Swereford can thus be acquitted of this hasty charge, on the clearest possible evidence, we are naturally led to ask what is the difference between the procedure in the case of these later Scutages and the three earlier ones of the reign of Henry II.? The answer is that

[1] Madox, Hist. of Exchequer, p. 444. Stubbs, Constit. Hist., I. 507.

[2] The Memoranda rolls of Richard I. and John, L. T. R. Var. Bdle. 5.

[3] Stubbs, Constit. Hist., I. 523.

there is no difference whatever; for neither in the earlier period, nor in the later, would any one conversant with the method of Exchequer accounts, and the legal machinery employed for levying the Scutage, suppose that it could be accounted for within a few weeks of the time when it was assessed, or "began to run."

Exchequer practice in respect of Scutage.

The practice of the Exchequer in point may be briefly summarised as follows. At the close of the Michaelmas Session, the Barons were engaged in assessing the revenue of the current year, during the recess, for the purpose of preparing the summonses of the Sheriffs for the Easter Exchequer.[1] It was their special duty to view such general assessments as the *Donum*, Aid, Danegeld, Scutage, and Assart, for the purpose of ensuring their punctual and equitable collection.[2] On the completion of this work a summons was prepared and served on the Sheriff, or other principal Accountant, requiring him to render a certain portion of the revenue, usually a half, at the following Easter. At the Easter Session, accordingly, the Sheriff attended, and made a proffer upon his account, on "view" of which he was discharged with his tallies. After preparing the Easter summonses, the Barons seem to have been chiefly occupied in the transaction of legal business, the *Communia* of the Memoranda Rolls,[3] and of such Pleas as might come before them; following which the summonses for the Michaelmas Session were prepared in like form and served upon the Sheriff—it being the accepted principle of Exchequer practice that "the Summonses caused the Session," and also that the Accountant was liable for no item of revenue not specified in the summons.[4] In fact, however, the second summons was but the complement of the first, as far as the heads of the revenue were concerned, the Accountant being now

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[1] *Dialogus*, II., 1.
[2] *Ibid.*, I. 8.
[3] *Ibid.*, II. 2.
[4] *Ibid.*, II. 1.

required to pay the second half of his debt, or the whole of that which was in arrears.

It is therefore not easy to see how such an item as a *Donum*, or Scutage, could have been included in the Michaelmas Audit of any fiscal year, unless it had been put in charge at a comparatively early date in such year.

Formalities of procedure.

Moreover, the process of accounting for a Scutage, or Aid, was equally formal and tedious. In the ordinary course, the tenants who had attended the King's army obtained certificates to that effect (*pro habendo scutagio suo*) according to the number of their fees. Therefore, it would be difficult to realize the actual incidence of the feudal levy (apart from compositions, such as *dona*, or *promissa*, or fines) until the conclusion of the campaign.[1] In every case, too, the incidence of this taxation was not upon the tenant-in-chief, but upon his men, from whom he levied the full amount (*justitiare*) (and often something over) by his own authority (*per manum suam*), or by the additional authority of the King's writ (*pro habendo Scutagio de hominibus suis*).[2] In many cases the lord had to realize the amount claimed by distress.[3] In other cases the Sheriff was directed to come to his aid (*quando non potuit eos justitiare per manum suam*).[4] There is also evidence to show that, in some cases at least, the lord would be unable to pay his

[1] Even a *promissum* implied an option to pay or serve (Madox). The earliest surviving Scutage Roll is for the 16th year of John (Chancery Misc. Rolls, Bdle. 11, No 1). There is contemporary evidence however that the same practice was in force since the beginning of Henry II.'s reign (Appendix A.).

[2] See the case of Roger de Verli (Pipe Roll, 21 Henri II., Norf. and Suff.). It was always insisted, however, that the tenants were only bound to contribute in the same proportion as that in which the lord was assessed by the Crown. Cf. *Dialogus*, I. 8. L. T. R. Memor., 42 Hen. III., *rot.* 15.

[3] Appendix A.

[4] This will perhaps account for the various formulæ of account in the Pipe Rolls, where the return is made sometimes in the name of the tenant, and at other times in that of the Sheriff.

Scutage to the Crown until he had first collected it from his men,[1] although it is quite possible that, for lack of capital, he could have obtained the necessary advances from the Jews, in the manner familiar to us from Richard de Anesti's narrative,[2] and at a like ruinous interest.

The difficulty experienced in collecting the Scutage may have been one of the motives for the feudal compilations in the *Liber Rubeus* itself. In certain cases an Inquisition was even necessary in order to establish the liabilities of the tenants. At a later period this form of assessment became the rule, and we have many notices of the payment of Scutage by instalments of two, or even four *termini*, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward I.[3]

The Scutages of Gascony, 1230 and 1242.

The Chancery and Exchequer Rolls of the next century teem with instances of these formalities, and it is interesting to discover, from a unique survival, that a precisely similar practice obtained during the early part of the reign of Henry II., although, in order to prove conclusively the date of the assessment of each of these Scutages, we should need to examine those lost *contrabrevia* of the Sheriffs' summonses, which were once so painfully transcribed by direction of Richard of Ilchester.[4] There exists, however, for a later period, a Chancery file containing more than a hundred writs for allowance of Scutage to military tenants, in respect of "our army at Poitou after our first transfretation." These writs—which are all dated 18 or 20 Sep$^{r}$. 14$^{o}$ Henry III., at Nantes, and are addressed to the Bishop of Chichester, the Chancellor, and Segrave, the Treasurer—intimate

[1] *Ricardus de Reimes debet xl. de prædicto Auxilio* (1168) *et de pluribus exercitibus; sed nondum potuit justiciare tenentes suos.* Pipe Roll, 30 Hen. II., Essex and Herts.

[2] T. of R. Misc. $\frac{6}{48}$.

[3] See Appendix A. We also find this practice noticed in the *Memoranda* of Ric. I. and John. A very good instance is seen in the *Testa*, I. 126, and again, *Ibid.*, II. 213 and 215. Cf. J. H. Round in *Domesday Studies*, I. 90.

[4] *Dialogus*, II. 2.

that these officers shall cause A. B. to have his Scutage of the knights' fees he holds of us in chief; namely 3 marcs on the shield, in respect of —— knights, whom he had there by precept.[1] In some cases, as in that of escheats or honours, this allowance is stated to be "de Dono "nostro."[2] Now it will be found that the Scutage for this expedition[3] is answered in the 14th and 15th year-rolls.[4] A very precise notice of time and place is again recorded in the case of the great Scutage of Gascony, in 1242. In January of that year, the King raised the question of a Scutage for the war in Gascony,[5] and a grant was assumed to have been made by common consent. In May he crossed over from France, having first obtained certain fines from the baronage,—"ne "transfretarent, præter scutagia sua quæ sponte con-"cesserunt." These fines, being merely compositions, or *promissa*, are entered in the Pipe Roll of the 26th year. The Chancery Scutage Roll also certifies the service (*pro habendis Scutagiis suis*) of the tenants who had accompanied the King (*qui cum rege veniunt*), the Scutage

[1] The following seem to have been the qualifications of the military tenants for the possession of the King's writ (Scutage Roll, Chanc. Misc., Bdle. 11, No. 5):—

*Qui venit cum Rege.*
*Qui fuit cum Rege.*
*Qui habuit milites suos.*
*Qui habuit* tot *milites.*

In the 25th year a writ was addressed to the Sheriffs to allow the Scutage of Simon de Montfort "qui est cum domino Rege in "servitio suo."

[2] In one case the King grants to Richard son of Roger de Stratton the Scutage of a quarter-fee which Roger holds of the Bishop of Norwich, and the Bishop of the King in chief; and in another case he grants to the said Richard the Scutages of two fees which Richard's father, Roger, holds of Peter de Meaulinger, and Peter of the aforesaid Bishop, and he of the King. Q.R. Mem. Mich. Com., 27 Hen. III., M. 2.

[3] This Scutage of Poitou was assessed at 3 marks, but it was largely in arrears for several years, like the *Scutagium de Elvain*, which was put in charge in the 15th year, not in the 16th year as stated by the chroniclers (Stubbs, II. 47, cf. J. de Oxnead, pp. 218–9), at 20*s.* on the fee.

[4] Stubbs Constit. Hist., II. 59–60. Pipe Rolls, 14 and 15 Hen. III. L. T. R. Memor. Com., 14 and 15 Hen. III.

[5] Pipe Rolls, 26, 27, 28 Henry III. Chancery Miscell. Rolls, Bdle. 11, No. 6. *See* suprà, p. clx.

itself being assessed at 3 marcs.[1] Writs were immediately issued to the Sheriffs to bring in at Michaelmas the Scutages of those who owed military service in every county; but because they failed to do so, being quite unable to collect them in time, a further summons was issued to them to bring in the same before the octave of St. Andrew, in the 27th year.[2] In consequence of further delay in complying with this mandate, the Sheriffs of several counties were enjoined to have before them the tenants whose Scutages were not accounted for, and to ascertain if they had already paid any part thereof otherwise than to the Sheriffs themselves, who were the sole authorised collectors on this occasion.[3]

At the same time writs were issued to the Sheriffs in the several counties for a sworn Inquest to be made as to the liabilities of all military tenants, each writ being accompanied by a "Forma Inquisitionis de Scutagio."[4] The results of this Inquisition are found in the well-known returns for the Scutage of Gascony in the *Testa de Nevill.* The collection of these deferred Scutages was made by a separate account, which is not entered in the Pipe Rolls.[5]

Such is briefly the history of this famous Scutage, which has been worked out at some length not only because it is an excellent example of an obscure process of feudal taxation, but also as bearing in a direct manner upon the question of Swereford's experience and credibility; for we find that the official who had charge of the whole case, the Baron of the Exchequer who traced the prerogative of the Crown through a maze of conflicting technicalities, who attests the writs which fill the greater

Swereford's practical experience.

[1] Pipe Rolls, 26, 27, 28 Hen. III. Chanc. Misc. Roll, Bdle. 11, No. 6.

[2] L. T. R. Memor. Mich. Com., 27 Hen. 3.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.* The writ and formula for Hereford are also entered in the *Testa*, I. 281.

[5] Pipe Roll, 27 Hen. III., *passim.* "Sicut continetur in rotulo compoti, hujus Scutagii." As to the uncertainty which has prevailed with regard to the rate of this Scutage cf. Stubbs, II. 61, and Mat. Paris, IV. 227, 232.

part of several membranes of the Memoranda Roll, was none other than Swereford himself. More than this, he had actually a personal interest in the affair, for we find by the same Rolls that his chattels had been distrained by his feudal overlord, to satisfy the Scutage due from a knight's fee in Bedfordshire, and learn from his appeal that this Scutage had been granted "per commune con- "silium Regni," with the understanding that it should be collected by the Sheriffs, and not by the lords themselves. Thus the pretext for attempting the collection of this Scutage in the same fiscal year as that in which it was assessed is clearly revealed, and in one more instance it can be shown that Swereford was better informed than his modern critics.

But there are some further circumstances connected with the assessment and collection of this Scutage of 1242 which throw a flood of light upon the real nature of the *Donum* and *Scutagium* during the first years of the reign of Henry II., and particularly upon those which relate to the great Scutage of Toulouse.

Further evidence of the Scutage of 1242.

In the case of the church tenants a special arrangement was made, which recalls the *Donum* of 1159, the prelates responding to the King's personal negotiations with the liberal grant of 40*s.* from each fee of their *servitium debitum.* In return the King issued a circular letter (*Littera patens Episcoporum*) to enable the prelates to levy a Scutage of 40*s.* from every fee of their knights.[1] In this respect the bishops seem to have followed the example of those of the lay baronage who had not proffered personal service but had compounded by a fine in addition to the Scutage of 40*s.* from each fee of their *servitium debitum,* as well as the same amount from every fee of their sub-tenants.[2] These absentees, however, were not authorized to recoup themselves by levying a further Scutage from their

[1] Q. R. Memor. Mich. Com., 27 Hen. III., M. 2.

[2] *Ibid.*

sub-tenants, and the due collection of the Scutages set apart for the Crown was regulated by a circular letter to the Sheriffs, requiring them to collect a Scutage of 3 marcs "de singulis feodis militum quæ tenentur de "tenentibus de nobis in capite." Those barons and knights alone who had proffered personal service and obtained writs for allowance of Scutage, were authorized to levy Scutage from their own men.[1]

Case of the Rochester Scutages, 1253.

In the report of a nearly contemporary case of unusual interest,[2] which arose out of a dispute as to the respective liabilities of the sees of Canterbury and Rochester for payment of Scutage, we obtain some additional particulars of interest. Both these sees had from time to time claimed exemption on the ancient pretext of frankalmoin, but the Exchequer Barons held that it had long since been decided that no English see (with the possible exception of Carlisle) could plead this tenure as a ground for exemption from Scutage. In the case of Rochester, however, there was a special reason for the constant immunity of the church, which had come to be regarded as a dependency of the metropolitan see in respect of its temporal concerns. The Barons, however, thought otherwise. "Nos invenimus "regem esse in possessione et seisina duorum Scuta-"giorum" was their reiterated sentence. Moreover, they remind the bishop that he had obtained "literas sicut "cæteri prælati pro subsidio . . . de feodis quæ "tenetis," and had already levied part of the disputed Scutage from his sub-tenants. The report of this case, full as it is of allusions to Exchequer practice, completes the disjointed evidence of the revenue rolls, and enables us to understand the full significance of the institution of Scutage.[3]

[1] Q.R. and L.T.R. Memor. Mich. Com. 27 Hen. III. Some interesting cases will also be found in the Originalia Roll, 26 Hen. III., *rots.* 10 and 11.

[2] *Registrum Roffense*, pp. 71–79.

[3] Reference is apparently made to the same case in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, vi. 434, but, if so, an apocryphal report must have been used.

Conclusions to be drawn from the above evidence.

At last, then, we can clearly distinguish between the two separate assessments for a typical campaign between the middle of the twelfth and the middle of the thirteenth centuries. On the one hand we have the *promissa*, or other compositions in lieu of personal service, paid in advance, by the name of *dona* in the earlier period, and of fines in the later. With this cash in hand, the King was able to equip his forces and make all those disbursements which were known as *præstita* and *solta*. These advances too will be seen to have been made in most cases by the church tenants and those of the laity who were averse or prevented from rendering personal service, and they figure in the rolls side by side with the *dona* or *auxilia* of the merchants, Jews, and non-military tenants at large.

On the other hand, we have the Scutage proper, the reckoning made between the Crown and its tenants at the conclusion of the campaign, after the fact of personal service rendered had been ascertained from the view of the Marshal's rolls; the assessment upon each fee included in the *servitium debitum*, alike of the tenants-in-chief to the Crown and of the sub-tenant to his lord or else to the Crown as the assignee of that lord in respect of his *Scutagium concessum*.

We have only to apply this view of the case to the *dona* and Scutages of the years 1156 to 1162, to enable us to assign these assessments to their respective dates and occasions with the following result:—

Summary of military taxation, 1156–1162.

| Date. | Assessment. | Occasion. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Hen. II. (1155–6) | *Donum* - - - - *Scutagium prælatorum.* | Advance for the Anjou campaign, 1156. |
| 3 Hen. II. (1156–7) | *Donum* - - - - *Scutagium* [*promissum*]. | Advance for the Welsh war, 1157. |

| Date. | Assessment. | Occasion. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Hen. II. (1157–8) | *Donum* - - - - | Advance for the renewal of the Welsh war, 1158. |
| 5 Hen. II. (1158–9) | *Donum* - - - - | Advance for the Toulouse campaign, 1159. |
| | *Scutagium* [*promissum*]. | |
| 7 Hen. II. (1160–1) | *Donum* - - - - | Advance for the French campaign. |
| | *Scutagium* (1) - - | First levy of the Scutage of Toulouse. |
| 8 Hen. II. (1161–2) | *Scutagium* (2) - - | Second levy of the Scutage of Toulouse. |

Explanation of the above summary.

The above, of course, is only intended to indicate the main stream of military taxation. It does not include arrears or exceptional cases, in respect of which the scheme of Exchequer taxation can in no period be clearly distinguished. We have mention of a Scutage in the second year; but it was no true Scutage, merely the prepayments made by clerical and non-military tenants; and the same explanation applies to the isolated instances of Scutage in the 3rd and 5th years. In every case these can be satisfactorily accounted for. Those who prepaid their Scutage in the 5th year, did so at the rate levied on the tenants in the 7th year, and again paid their second instalment in the 7th year at the rate levied on those who paid in the 8th year. Thus they paid a year in advance of their fellows, who did not account for their Scutage till the end of the two French campaigns. Even in the case of the larger class, who account in the 7th or 8th years, there are many discrepancies; but these occur in every levy of Scutage, and do not in the least affect the theory of the Great Scutage of Toulouse, which was answered, as we now see, in

three separate stages. The distribution of this feudal taxation in the 5th, 7th and 8th year-rolls of the reign, under the respective heads of *Donum*, *Auxilium* and *Scutage*, may be illustrated by the following table for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk :—

Summary of military taxation in Norfolk, 1159–62.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Pipe Roll, 5 Henry II. (1158–9).** | | |
| Bishop of Norwich | *donum* | 200*m.* |
| Bishop's Knights | „ | @ 2*m.* |
| Abbot of St. Edmunds | „ | 200*m.* |
| Abbot's Knights | „ | @ 2*m.* |
| Abbot of Hulme | „ | 20*l.* |
| Abbot's Knights | „ | @ 2*m.* |
| Knights of the County | „ | 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[1] |
| Knights of Peter de Valoines (*lately dead*) | „ | 15*l.* |
| **Pipe Roll, 7 Henry II. (1160–1).** | | |
| Bishop of Norwich for [the Scutage of] his Knights | | @ 2*m.* |
| Abbot of St. Edmunds for [the Scutage of] his Knights | | @ 2*m.* |
| Abbot of Hulme for [the Scutage of] his Knights | | @ 2*m.* |
| [Scutage or Aid[2] of] the lay tenants-in-chief | | @ 2*m.* |
| **8th Pipe Roll of Henry II. (1161–2).** | | |
| Scutage of the Bishop of Norwich, *per* fee | | @ 1*m.* |
| [3]Scutage of the Abbot of Hulme, *per* fee | | @ 1*m.* |
| Scutage of the lay tenants-in-chief [who did not perform military service] | | @ 1*m.* |

[1] As a Common Assize.

[2] *Auxilium* is the term applied to the Bethune Scutage (p. clxxij).

[3] The Abbot of St. Edmunds seems to have made no proffer, and his name is again absent in the 11th year; hence, perhaps, the entry "in Misericordia 200*m*," in the latter year.

It will be evident at once from the above table that in the 5th year we have (with exceptions already referred to) the use of the old *Donum* as a war tax (as it may have been used since the Conquest), with the Church fiefs assessed in proportion, and this taxation of non-military tenants, including the towns, &c., runs through all three years. Secondly, in the 7th year, we have a feudal levy on the Church and lay fiefs alike, which is, properly speaking, an Aid, although to all intents equivalent to a Scutage levied from those tenants who did not perform personal service at Toulouse. Thirdly, in the 8th year, we have a Scutage proper, taken on account of the French war, which was the sequel to the Toulouse campaign.

Analysis of military taxation, 1163–72.

We may now proceed to examine Swereford's treatment of the military taxation of another period, that extending between the years 1163 and 1171, during which there exists the same uncertainty respecting the date and occasion of each of the recorded Scutages, until with the Scutage of Ireland in the latter year the Exchequer scribes decided at last to give a definite title to these vague assessments.

The third Welsh war prolonged.

In this further period we encounter precisely the same difficulties, with some additional ones. Here at least, however, we must absolutely discard the conventional narrative of the Chroniclers. This recognises only one Welsh campaign during the period.[1] From Welsh accounts however, we learn that the war was considerably prolonged. Not to mention the traditional campaign of 1163, the Brut[2] describes a state of border warfare between the years 1164 and 1167, and is confirmed by the Annals,[3] the great expedition of 1165 being only a central

[1] Rob. de Torigny (Rolls) IV. 225, W. de Newburgh (Rolls) I. 145. The former writer mentions a peace made with Rhys in 1171, though he is silent as to the prolongation of the war. (*Ibid.*, p. 251.)

[2] *Brut* (Rolls), pp. 204–6.

[3] *Annales Cambriæ* (Rolls), pp. 51–2.

episode. That there were two distinct campaigns in 1165 is now generally admitted;[1] the fact is also confirmed by the Pipe Rolls.[2] Indeed many chroniclers reckon this as the third army of Wales.[3] In addition to these we have references to disturbances on the Borders in 1161 and 1163, while some time after the King's departure for Normandy in the spring of 1166 the work of conquest was undone by another Welsh inroad, and a series of expeditions followed, partly protective and partly punitive, directed by the Earl of Arundel and other generals.[4] The above extensive modifications of those very authorities which we continue to accept for the history of the Welsh troubles of the early years of the reign, should make us approach the discussion of Swereford's statement with caution.

In the 9th year-roll there are several notices in the accounts of the border counties of local disbursements for a Welsh campaign. There is also an assessment levied in the same counties for military purposes, but this may have been the judicial assessment of the Scutage which was not brought to account in the 8th year-roll. The 10th year-roll is very meagre, and contains no mention of any new assessments, but in the 11th year there is fuller information than any previously recorded, both of the amount of the assessment and the purpose to which it was applied, namely, the Welsh war of 1164-5. Here we have a repetition of most of the former expedients of the 2nd and 5th years—Scutages of the Knights, *Dona* of the prelates and Aids of the towns—with this difference, that the military character of these levies is now placed beyond doubt by the constant reiteration of the words

[1] Eyton, *Itinerary*, p. 79. Bridgeman, *Princes of South Wales*, p. 47. J. H. Round, *E. H. R.* Oct. 1891. This is probably the cause of the common and mistaken opinion that the *Tertius exercitus* of the chroniclers in 1165 refers to that year only and the second expedition to 1163.

[2] Pipe Roll, 11 Hen. II. *passim.*

[3] *Rex tertio duxit exercitum in Walliam.* Hist. Abingdon, W. de Coventr., and many others.

[4] P. cxcviii.

*de exercitu* or *de exercitu Walliæ*. A new feature is also introduced in the proffers of serjeants, especially on the part of the Church, a favourite alternative to knightly service during the next century. There are many other features of interest connected with the taxation of this year, but Swereford has reluctantly passed it over, owing to the obvious impossibility of compiling therefrom a complete list of knights' fees.[1]

The Assize of Clarendon and the revenue.

In the 12th year the Assize of Clarendon enabled the King to levy an unprecedented revenue from fines amerciaments and feudal incidents alone, without any resource to extraordinary taxation; but in this year the writs were issued to the barons for a complete return of their fees *tam de veteri quam de novo feffamento*. This Inquest, it will be presently seen, was rendered desirable not merely in view of realizing the anticipated Aid for the marriage of the King's daughter, but on account of certain difficulties which had arisen between the tenants-in-chief and their sub-tenants during the Welsh wars of the period. In the 13th year the Aid in question was assessed at 1 marc, and was accounted for on a new valuation of the military fiefs[2] in the 14th year-roll. During these three years we have distinct notices of a *Werra Walliæ* in the Pipe Rolls, which seems to have assumed serious proportions, and in this particular case the general statements of the Welsh historians are completely confirmed both by the above entries and by the still more detailed information afforded by the discovery of certain contemporary records.

The Norfolk Inquisitions, 1166–70.

In these original returns, which allude in considerable detail to the feudal taxation of the county of Norfolk between the years 1166–1170, we are at once confronted with the remarkable circumstance that Scutages and Aids are

[1] "Quoniam probata summa auxilii, propter hoc non probatur numerus militum, vel serjantorum" (p. 9).

[2] J. H. Round, in *E. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 1891.

mentioned as having been contributed by the sub-tenants towards the charges of several armies of Wales and France, without any corresponding notices in the Pipe Rolls of the exaction of similar assessments at the Exchequer from those tenants-in-chief whose personal service in the wars of this period was either withheld or dispensed with by the Crown.

An unrecorded Scutage

It is very necessary, of course, to distinguish between the assessments for the King's armies or for the marriage of his daughter, and the assistance given by the tenants to discharge their lord's debts, or to marry his daughter, or to knight his eldest son, but in the present instance it happens that no Scutage was assessed during the period, only the Aid of 1167-8, so that we are able to see here very clearly the operation of the feudal writ *pro habendo scutagio* unconnected with the assessment of an Imperial levy.[1]

We find here notices of two general campaigns between the years 1166 and 1170, one in Wales, the other on the Continent. The former of these is also apparently distinguished by the term *exercitus Angliæ*, the latter by that of *exercitus de ultra mare*. In some few cases, however, both are included in the general statement *de pluribus exercitibus*, or *ad exercitum Regis*.

for a war with Wales

In the majority of cases the tenants seem to have contributed "Scutages" for two Welsh expeditions, both of which probably took place in 1166, from the reference to Geoffrey de Vere.[2] One of these is referred to as the "Exercitus de Ruelent,"[3] and another is described as the "Exercitus de Sparle." Three armies of Wales are specified in another return, while as many as four,

[1] Instances of such Writs are found not only in these returns but also in the Pipe Rolls of the reign, and they abound in the Chancery enrolments of the next century. *See* L. T. R. Memor., 42 Hen. III., M. 15; Pat. 18 Hen. III., M. 16; and 39 Hen. III., M. 16. Here, however, in several cases, both species of contribution are stated to have been made gratis.

[2] Appendix A, No. 56, Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II., Windsor and Salop.

[3] *Ibid.*, *i.e.* Rhuddlan.

and even five, are positively vouched for by tenants who had been compelled to contribute to them. Of course none of these were technically Royal armies, though one is loosely spoken of as "Exercitus Regis" (No. 45). Henry's last work before leaving England in the spring of 1166 had been to place the Borders in a state of defence,[1] and the task of maintaining the English bulwarks during his absence naturally fell upon the local Sheriffs, Geoffrey de Vere and William de Beauchamp, assisted at this crisis by trusty generals, like Richard de Luci and the Earl of Arundel, as well as by liberal subventions from the Exchequer.[2] Therefore the operations, though dignified in the Pipe Rolls with the title of *Werra Waliæ*, are, on the whole, more correctly described according to these returns as *ad custodiendas Marchias*, or *ad tenendos milites in Marchia*.[3] It is quite clear, however, from this evidence, as well as from that of the Pipe Rolls, that severe fighting was going on during the three years 1166-1168. The Scutage claimed by the lords, and allowed them by the Crown for these expeditions, seems to have been, in 1166 at least, two marcs for each fee. In one case payment was made part in money and part in horses.[4]

and France.

The levies for the Continental campaign are assigned, as previously stated, to the "exercitus de ultra mare." We are able to distinguish two distinct occasions, one on account of an "exercitus Normanniæ," the other of an "exercitus Franciæ," and these will doubtless be found to coincide with the campaign between July and August 1167 on the borders of Normandy and Henry's invasion of France between July and November respectively. The frequent repetition of the phrase "de ultimo exercitu

[1] Robt. de Torigny (Rolls), IV. 226.

[2] *Ricardus de Luci reddit compotum de 700l. de Scutagio quas recepit a Willelmo de Bello Campo ad Wirecestriam et quas idem Willelmus habuerat de Thesauro.*—Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II., Windsor.

[3] Cf. p. 274 (Salop). "*Milites in exercitu et chevalcheia.*"

[4] Appendix A, No. 10.

"Franciæ" seems to apply to the latter, but also possibly to both. The circumstantial statement, however, made in No. 53 of the series, really settles the question of the two armies, for each of which a Scutage of 20*s.* seems to have been allowed to the tenants who performed military service.

There are many other points of interest which are suggested by a study of these singular records, some of which will be presently referred to, whilst the rest may be confidently commended to the notice of individual students. The chief gain, which can be at once distinguished, is in the evidence which thus enables us to antedate a certain phase in the technical procedure of Scutage by nearly half a century.

And as to Swereford himself; although it will be evident that in some particulars, such as in his conjectures with regard to the Scutage of 1156 and the *Donum* of 1159, he has missed the point of the contemporary assessments for military purposes, it will still be found that his explanation of the military taxation of the period is substantially correct, while if he has sometimes erred in respect of certain small points of chronology, he was doubtless right in his construction of the principles of Exchequer practice, which assign the real assessment of the Great Scutage of Toulouse to the 7th and 8th year-rolls of the reign of Henry II.

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## VIII.

Description of the Norfolk Inquisitions.

From a perusal of the documents printed in the Appendix, it will be evident that they are connected with some Inquest of military service during the reign of Henry II. The names of several well-known barons suggest that the date of this Inquisition is about the year 1170, and this fact, coupled with the recurrence of

the formula "Postquam Rex transfretavit," would seem to justify the belief that we have in these documents some fragments of the returns made to the Inquest of Sheriffs in 1170.[1] On the other hand, a more careful examination will reveal some very curious facts, which must be held to modify this theory considerably.

In the first place, it will be found that these returns record for the most part certain feudal assessments which were not only in many cases authorized by the King's writ on behalf of the tenant-in-chief, but were apparently willingly rendered by the sub-tenants, who show no anxiety to avail themselves of a strict inquiry into official extortions, but content themselves with producing their rent-books (as it were) to prove that they themselves had discharged their share of any liability for feudal taxation.

Their assumed relationship with the Inquest of Sheriffs.

Secondly, it is clear that these returns relate exclusively to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and that they are not specially connected with the alleged maladministration of the fiscal officers which was the subject of the above inquiry, but with the personal indebtedness of individual barons and with the private feudal relations of the same with their sub-tenants.

It is just possible, however, to infer from the first and last articles of the Inquest of 1170 an ulterior object on the part of the Crown, in the shape of a further investigation of the state of certain baronial tenures, which was to be conducted in the usual way through the agency of the Sheriffs themselves. If such a further Inquest is indeed alluded to, it is not possible to conjecture its exact scope, although such feudal abuses as can be shewn to have prevailed in the case of these

[1] It is only right to mention that such high authorities as Mr. Horace Round and the late Mr. Walford Selby were strongly of the opinion that this collection was part of the Inquest of Sheriffs itself, and the Editor has only ventured to differ from their opinion with considerable hesitation.

Norfolk baronies may be considered by no means foreign to its purpose. In this aspect, the bulk of the returns printed in the Appendix may be regarded as a sequel to the Inquest of Sheriffs, taken perhaps at the same date and by a similar *modus inquisitionis*, a distinctive feature of which may easily be recognised in the oft-quoted formula, "Postquam rex novissime transfretavit." It would seem that the object of the present inquiry was connected with some disagreement as to a liability for certain Scutages, and particularly for one or more Scutages of Wales during a specified period, some such dispute in fact as commonly arose either between the Crown and its tenants-in-chief, or between the latter and their sub-tenants, in respect of the vexed question whether the lord should collect his own Scutage or suffer it to be collected by the Crown. On the whole, however, we have to search still further for a satisfactory explanation of the incident, and this will perhaps be found in an unexpected quarter.

A further view of their origin.

In the 18th year-roll of the reign an entry occurs in several different counties which has proved a source of difficulty to several generations of historical students. The entry in question is headed "De hiis qui cartas non "miserunt," certain assessments being appended in each case for the Scutage of Ireland.[1] Swereford states very positively that these defaulters were the tenants who failed to return their Charters in the Great Inquest of 1166; but Madox, who has accepted Swereford's other assertions, takes exception to this, and points out that the Charters in question must have been returned for the purpose of the Scutage of Ireland in 1171.[2] He then proceeds to advance the startling proposition that a similar Inquest must have been usual for the purpose of every Scutage. Dugdale, too, makes the extra-

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[1] Pipe Roll, 18 Hen. II., *passim*. *De hiis qui cartas non miserunt.*

[2] *Hist. of Exchequer*, I. 580, 629, 632.

ordinary mistake of supposing that these assessments were amercements in respect of the Charters which had not been presented. Swereford, however, was perfectly correct in his statement, as can be proved by comparing the names of the defaulting tenants in 1171 with those similarly entered in the Pipe-Roll of the 14th year. These almost exactly correspond, and thus the simple solution of the difficulty is that the tenants who were in debt for the Aid of 1168 were so entered on the occasion of the next assessment (1171) in a conspicuous form.

But this is not all that we learn from the evidence of the Rolls. In the same year (1171), under the counties of Norfolk and Sussex, we are presented with a remarkable state of affairs in respect of the assessment of the Aid of 1167–8, and a careful examination of the 14th and subsequent year-rolls enables us to ascertain the following facts :—

The missing *Cartæ* in 1168.

In the first place, certain names occur in Sussex under the entry "De hiis qui cartas non miserunt," in the 18th year only, and it is probable that these entries were the cause of Madox's error, for having referred to the 14th year-roll, and failing to find corresponding entries under this county, he concluded, without checking the parallel cases in other counties, that the Sussex Charters mentioned in the 18th year bore no reference to the Inquest of 1166. The explanation of this discrepancy is one that nearly concerns the present inquiry, and is this: that although the tenants referred to had been assessed for and had actually paid on account of the Aid of 1168, they and several others disputed their general liability in respect of service claimed by the Earl of Arundel, and their names were formally entered in the Rolls of the following years pending the settlement of this dispute. Equally significant is the fact that not only had the Earl himself failed to pay any part of his assessment

for the same Aid, but that the amount of this assessment actually does not correspond with that recorded in the existing Charter of 1166. It can only be surmised that the Earl being unable to collect the assessment from certain tenants who disputed their liability, the debt was collected by the Sheriff, and the names of all the disputants were put in charge until the question at issue was decided,[1] whilst we are almost tempted to suspect that the Earl's Charter was not returned in 1166 at all, but only after an interval of several years. The Exchequer return of the 14th year gives 84½ fees for the Earl's Sussex barony, but no less than 40 of these were in dispute, and were eventually collected by the Sheriff or answered directly to the Crown.[2] One result of the Inquest referred to was that in addition to the original assessment of 84½ fees 13 more were acknowledged by the Earl as chargeable upon his demesne, raising the total to 97½.[3] With respect to these, Swereford significantly observes, in another place,[4] "Sed illos xiij " [milites] attornavit [comes] ad servitium militare qui " omnes non fuerunt milites." In any case it is quite clear that a sort of triangular duel was going on between the Crown, the Earl, and his tenants, that the dispute was practically settled in the 18th year, only two refractory tenants remaining to be dealt with, and that the Earl paid the whole of his assessment in the 21st year.

William de Albini's affairs.

In Norfolk, the Earl of Arundel (who figures here as William de Albini, Pincerna) failed equally to pay any part of his assessment for the Aid of the 14th year, and

[1] The question was further complicated by the fact that three at least of the disputed fees were, or had lately been, escheats to the Crown.

[2] One of these tenants, Philip de Kime, though not noticed as such in the 18th year-roll, was himself a defaulter in respect of his Charter (Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II., Linc.).

[3] Dugdale, I. p. 120, not 109 as Madox reckons them.

[4] Fo. 118 *d*.

was finally pardoned the whole amount in the 17th year (1171). We may perhaps hazard the supposition that any Inquest of the military services of the honour of Arundel in its larger sense, would probably have been extended under the circumstances to the Norfolk fees, which are returned in the Charter entered in the Pipe Roll as 76 in number. Now we have seen that such an Inquisition is clearly referred to in the preamble of the Sussex Charter, in which we read that "King Henry, "by reason of a certain dispute which arose between the "knights of the honour of Arundel concerning a certain "Scutage of Wales, chose four knights out of the honour ". . . . and caused them to ascertain the services of "the knights of the honour, and against their legality "and oaths would thenceforth suffer no man to be heard." In the face of this final and authoritative Inquest it is certainly difficult to believe that the disputes, which affected some 40 fees, could have arisen subsequent to its completion; or, to take a single instance, that the liability of the Petworth fees, which were awarded to the Earl by an Inquest held at some date previous to 1166, should be challenged in the subsequent assessment of 1168. Therefore it might be held that the original Charter was not duly returned in 1166, and that the document transcribed by Swereford (in whose time we know the *Cartæ baronum* were preserved in a loose state, perhaps in the very hutch which was provided for them in the Wiltshire progress of 1166) was really the result of a subsequent Inquest taken about the year 1170.

The Arundel *Carta.*

It will be quite evident that the documents printed in the Appendix answer very nearly to the description of such an Inquest, assuming that it extended to the Earl's fees within the county of Norfolk. In the first place we can trace the motive of the Crown in the attempt to discover the normal liabilities of the tenants, and particularly as to what payments had been made

in respect of the recent Aid, for which the Earl was still indebted, and for which he was eventually pardoned. Again, we might, perhaps, identify the "Scu-"tage of Wales" referred to in the Sussex Charter, with the frequent entries under this head amongst these original fragments, although the mention of a Scutage of France, together with several purely private contributions, would suggest that in the case of the Norfolk Inquest in particular the object of the Crown was not merely to ascertain the nature of the military service, which here does not seem to have been in dispute, as it was in Sussex, but to obtain evidence of the payment of certain feudal assessments levied by the Earl, which should have enabled him to discharge his own liabilities to the Crown.[1] In order to realize the gravity of the position we should remember that the Sussex debt was only discharged within a year of the Earl's death, and that in spite of his faithful service and the known good-will of the Crown to his heir, who was indeed invested with the titular Earldom of Sussex, the Crown resumed the honour of Arundel itself, and the dependent honour of Petworth, and they continued to be accounted for in the Rolls of Escheats until the former was at length restored to the heir after the Coronation of Richard I.[2]

The Arundel Inquest, temp. Hen. I.

It is generally supposed, and has been most positively asserted by several distinguished genealogists in the present day,[3] that the Inquest of knight service for the honour of Arundel recorded in the Earl's Charter of 1166 refers to tenures existing in the reign of Henry I. The Welsh war here alluded to is stated to have taken place in or before 1135, this remarkable assertion being wholly based on genealogical evidence, namely, the dates

[1] Cf. the fine of Roger de Verli, Pipe Roll, Norf. and Suff., 18 Hen. II., *pro habendo servitio de hominibus suis.*

[2] Cart. Antiq. x. 29.

[3] Eyton, *Shropshire*, ii. 201 *n.*, cited by Mr. Round in *E. H. R.*

at which certain of the tenants mentioned are known to have flourished. Such evidence is always misleading, and with respect to one of the tenants, Savaricus, who is stated by Mr. Eyton to have flourished before the reign of Henry II., it may be observed that a tenant of the same name and race was alive at the date of the Welsh campaigns during the first five years of the latter reign.[1]

It may be remembered, too, that such a high authority as the late Mr. Stapleton, in the course of an exhaustive review of the family relations of this Savaricus, assigns the Arundel Inquest to the year 1159;[2] and it is really immaterial whether the occasion of that Inquest was the campaign of 1159 or the later one of 1166–8. Moreover, the very style of this document reveals its later date, for "Dominus noster Rex Henricus"[3] in a document purporting to be written *circa* 1166, can only refer to the reign of Henry II. Mr. Eyton, whilst ignoring the form of this preamble, was obliged to admit that the latter part of the return is "a further statement "by the Earl himself." The fact is that the whole document was obviously compiled at one time, and the occurrence of the names of earlier tenants is only another instance of the frequent practice, noted elsewhere, of entering a fee under the name of the former tenant, even after a lapse of more than one generation.

History of the honour.

The authorities who insist on the earlier date of this Inquest also maintain that the honour of Arundel was granted to William de Albini by Henry I. Assuming however that it was granted only to the Queen dowager Adeliza, his wife, it might have been resumed at her death in 1151. There is a strong presumption also that the grant of this honour was made to the Earl in the first years of the reign of Henry II., and the

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[1] Pipe Rolls, Sussex, 3 and 5 Hen. II.

[2] Rot. Norm., II. xxxiij.

[3] P. 200.

evidence of the *Testa* alone is quite clear on this point.[1] It is also significant that those who maintain the above positive views about the earlier tenures of this honour have been quite unable to account for the undoubted fact that during the last twelve years of the reign of Henry II. it escheated to the Crown, and was only re-granted in the reign of Richard I. The above facts are of importance, for Hoveden implies, and Benedict expressly states,[2] that the honour of Arundel was confirmed to the heir in 1176. The allegation is disproved by the evidence of a contemporary Roll of Escheats and by the Pipe Rolls themselves, as well as by the Charter of Richard I. referred to above, by which the heir was at last reinstated. Even as late as the reign of John, a blank was left for the fees of the Earl of Arundel in the Norfolk Inquisitions.

In any case we cannot doubt that the disputed services mentioned in the Pipe Rolls were the subject of an Inquest of some kind. We read in a much later entry in the Pipe Roll of the 32nd year, relating to the case of the two refractory tenants who had held out after 1171, that "Sunt in respectu donec inquisitio "fiat in comitatu per justitias de servitiis eorum,"[3] and

[1] *Veredictum militum de Rapo Arundel—Dominus Henricus Rex, pater Matilldis Imperatricis, tenuit rapum de Arundel sicut escætam suam. Post decessum ejus, Henricus Rex nepos ejus tenuit rapum illum; et lapsu temporis dedit totum rapum cum pertinentiis Willelmo comitis Arundel, avo nunc comitis Arundel, tenendum per servitium iiij$^{xx}$iv militum et dimidii.* —Testa, II. 81. Cf. also the elaborate Inquest recorded in the *Testa*, II. 336, *et seq.* This is also supported by the evidence of the enrolled Charter of Richard I., which regrants the honour of Arundel resumed by Henry II. "as it was held by King Henry I. in his own hand."—Cart. Antiq. X. 29. Cf. also the Charter of William de Albini, quoted in the *Monasticon*: "Hæc autem omnia dedi pro salute domini mei Henrici filii Matildis, dono cujus honorem Arundelliæ habui."—*Mon.*, I. 593. Mr. Round has proved exhaustively that the title Earl of Arundel, or Earl of of Sussex, &c., had no connection with the tenure of the castle and honour *jure uxoris*. (*Geof. de Mandeville*, p. 316.)

[2] Benedict Abbas (Rolls), I. 133.

[3] Pipe Roll, 32 Hen. II., Sussex.

this interesting note with regard to the Sussex barony is highly suggestive of an earlier procedure in the case of the Norfolk fees.

Evidence of the Norfolk Inquisitions.

A good deal of light is thrown on the matter by the parallel cases of the other tenants noticed in these returns.[1] Some of these are apparently introduced into the dispute as tenants of the Earl, but others seem to have been placed in much the same predicament as himself. Amongst these last the tenant of the Barony of Rye is perhaps the most conspicuous figure.

Henry de Ria must have died in or about the year 1158, for in the 5th year-roll Avelina de Ria fined to the King in 1,000 marks apparently to have the custody of her husband's lands and the wardship of his son. This large sum was gradually discharged, but a little later the lady seems to have got into trouble with the Crown for presuming to make her son a knight without licence, for which offence she was compelled to atone in the 15th year by a fine of 200*l.* For several years to come, however, only very small instalments of this fine were forthcoming, and in other ways the financial position of the barony was most unsatisfactory. Hubert de Ria is mentioned as contributing to the Scutage of the 8th year. After this the barony was partially in debt for the Scutage of Wales in 1165, and hopelessly in debt for the Aid of 1168, although large sums had been raised from the tenants for these occasions, and also for marrying the late lord's daughter and knighting his son, partly, it would seem, on the authority of Dame Avelina, and partly on that of Reginald de Warenne, to whom the custody of the barony had been committed on the evidence of her mismanagement.

[1] It can be proved that these feudal inquisitions were originally filed in distinct groups, the bottommost return being endorsed with the name of the barony to which the file related. The following endorsements have survived :— "Comes Arundelliæ," "Baronia Roberti de Waluines," "Baronia [Willelmi] Basset," "Baronia Roberti filii Hugonis."

Finally, when this barony, like the honour of Arundel, was still unable to contribute towards the next Scutage, of 1171, possibly on account of feudal dissensions similar to those already referred to, an Inquest was taken in this case also, and probably on the same occasion and with the like intent.

Another baron whose feudal service appears to have been involved in the same inquiry, was the Earl of Clare, and it will be found that he, too, was in debt for the whole period under notice in respect of nearly 100 fees in Norfolk and Suffolk, and was still indebted in the 18th year-roll. Robert son of Hugh, a Lincolnshire baron with knight's fees in Norfolk, was also indebted, to the Crown, and Johannes Extraneus, the Earl of Albemarle, and the Earl of Warenne, all appear in the same unfortunate position. It is also impossible to avoid noticing the general connection of most of these barons with the Welsh marches and Welsh campaigns of the period.[1] Therefore, when we read so frequently, "Quando "idem Comes perexit ad servandas les Marches in Wales," with his neighbours and peers, we are irresistibly reminded of that dispute "concerning a certain army of "Wales" referred to in the Sussex Charter (for the Earl had obtained the King's writ to levy Scutage from his tenants), and it is also possible that we have here the history of a feudal dispute which affected the Earl's neighbours like himself, and swelled their existing indebtedness to the Crown.

Finally, reverting to the previous question, namely, the possible view of these returns as an Inquest of *gravamina*, identical with or parallel to the Inquest of Sheriffs in 1170, it must still be insisted that there is nothing more than a superficial resemblance, and certainly nothing to correspond to the articles of inquiry as they

[1] This depends, of course, largely on the connection of Shrewsbury and Arundel with the Welsh wars of the reigns of William I. and William II. in the time of Roger of Montgomery.

are alone known to us. For example, in No. 8, it is not the rapacity or harshness of the lord that is to be ascertained, but the circumstances connected with the default of service of the knight of Bidun, the sub-tenants being called to account in order to ascertain whether the lord had received certain monies—and squandered them.

The period of the inquiry to which these documents refer would seem to be fixed almost exactly within a period of four years between March 1166 and March 1170. The dates are ascertained by the frequent repetition of the formula, "Quando Rex novissime transfre-" tavit et fecit suam Assisam," for it is obvious that the Welsh expeditions and Continental campaigns alluded to in the text can only have taken place during the King's four years' absence from England, a view which is confirmed by the mention of writs *de ultra mare.* This new, and perhaps unique reference to the date of the Assize of Clarendon in a contemporary record is interesting, when we remember the difficulty at one time experienced in dating that famous measure. In addition, we have the actual mention of a period of four years in two separate documents (Nos. 3 and 8), and these dates would appear to be entirely confirmed by the genealogical evidence connected with contemporary personages. It is also worthy of remark that the Earl of Arundel himself, as well as several of his neighbours who were implicated in this inquiry, was almost continuously engaged in the King's service, both in war and diplomacy, at home and abroad, during the whole period, a fact which will assist in explaining the deficiencies which led to the Inquest which has here engaged our attention.

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## IX.

Contents of the Feodary—

The lists of Scutages compiled by Swereford from the Exchequer Rolls may be considered as fairly complete

(1) The Scutages.

down to the reign of John, with the exception of those assessments to the doubtful character of which he has himself called attention. It will be found, however, that of the returns for that reign only those for the first year are arranged in the usual manner, the rest being thrown together in very careless fashion, and the year-dates distinguished only by a marginal number. The reason for this change in the plan of the work must be assigned to the same exigency which led the scribe to stop short at the end of the 13th year of John, instead of continuing the work, on the original lines, down to the 15th year of Henry III. Since condensation became an object at this point, the same method of economising time and space was resorted to as in the case of two other sections of the Feodary—the Abstracts from the Pipe Rolls and the Miscellaneous Collections on fos. 215–34; that is to say, only new matter was noticed in the compilation, such as the appearance of new names, or an alteration in the normal assessments, leaving it to be understood that the names of the old tenants, and the amount of their assessments, were repeated with monotonous regularity in every year-roll. The result is an inevitable confusion, necessitating an independent reference to the Rolls, and leaving the Scutages of the thirteenth century, in their statistical aspect at least, still an unsolved problem to the student of feudal tenures.

(2) The Abstracts of the Pipe Rolls.

The character and value of the remaining compilation,[1] based upon the Pipe Rolls, are to some extent explained by the preceding observations; but since, with the exception of the unique abstract of the lost Pipe Roll of the first year of Henry II., and the abstracts of the next seven years, which, failing the duplicate series of Chancellors' Rolls,[2] supply many lost passages and words,

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[1] Pp. 648–704 and Nos. 148, 158, 168, of Table of Contents.

[2] These do not begin before the 9th year of the reign.

neither of these compilations are included in the scheme of the present edition of the Red Book, some further notice of their purpose and contents may be desirable.

Their character misunderstood.

In addition to his erroneous classification of these Abstracts, Mr. Hunter has asserted that they were not derived from the Pipe Rolls, or, indeed, from any class of existing Records.[1] Now he evidently began his examination of these entries with the preconceived idea of finding a literal transcript of portions of the Rolls, and so failed to perceive that this compilation was partly in the form of a gloss upon the Pipe Rolls, in the author's own words, and annotated by way of reference to contemporary transactions at the Exchequer. Although the body of this work is in fact a mere compilation from the Pipe Rolls, between the first year of Henry II. and the third year of Richard I., the annotations which accompany it acquire a certain interest and value from the authority of Swereford's official position at the Exchequer, while in a less degree we are indebted to the compiler's practice of extending certain place-names and personal names which are usually abbreviated in the Rolls themselves.

Their value.

The constantly recurring notices of tallages, escheats, and *Terræ Datæ*, are of considerable value, such notices, for instance, as "Hæc maneria fuerunt hoc anno "in manu Regis"; "Hæc maneria fuerunt talliata hoc "anno tanquam dominica." It was an especial object of the compiler to record the state of the *Terræ Datæ*, which is effected with the greatest care. Indeed, in one aspect, this is a schedule of the *Terræ Datæ*, copiously annotated. Another feature of slighter interest is that many of the assessments, farms, and escheats, are carefully totalled, as an instance of which may be mentioned the Scutages of the 7th and 8th years.[2]

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[1] *Report of Commn. on Records*, 1837, p. 169.

[2] Folios 190-192.

Historical allusions.

Besides these general notes or directions, there are many of considerable personal, historical, and local interest: for example, the long note on the practice of putting the Danegeld in charge when the writer was at the Exchequer, under William of Ely, in the reign of John, with a similar note upon Scutages. There is an interesting note as to the duties of the Usher of the Exchequer, as described in the *Dialogus*.[1] It appears from this notice that he was not only expected to serve the summonses, but also the other writs of the Exchequer, a circumstance not stated in the treatise, and which was unknown to Madox, as well as contrary to the later practice of the Exchequer.[2]

We learn from another note, relating to London and Middlesex, that "In hiis comitatibus non dantur "Terræ, sed computantur Liberationes et Eleemosinæ." This fact may be gathered from the Pipe Rolls, but it is not elsewhere definitely stated.

In the 20th year, under Notts and Derby, the trick played by a farmer of the Crown is detected for the first time, and explained under the heading "Nota hanc "fraudem firmarii de Derlinton." There are some interesting references to the "guerra," or civil war, which is the feature of the original Pipe Roll, 19 Hen. II. Thus, "Non redditur compotus hoc anno de honore comitis "Con[ani] nec de feria Holandiæ propter guerram Lei-"cestriæ." The "Leicester War" is a new and graphic phrase. Also, "Nota quod hoc anno computat Reginaldus "de Cornhull de anno præsenti et præterito, quia totus "ille fuit in guerra."[3]

Again, the curious estimate of the respective values of the farms of Houghton and Eyton incidentally reveals

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[1] *Dialogus*, I. 7.

[2] A curious scale of fees for delivering the Writs of the Exchequer will be found in Q. R. Misc. Bks. No. 9 (fly leaf).

[3] Compare the case of the Sheriff of Yorks. in the Pipe Rolls, 19 Hen. II., Yorks., and following years.

the remarkable fact that the Bedford and Buckingham account for the 3rd year of Henry II. is now missing, though in these abstracts we find under that year and counties the following note: "Idem quod ij°, et de novo, "Faramuso 60*l.* in Wendovra et Heitun; et Andreæ Bote-"torte, 40*l.* in Houtton. Sed dicit quod non sunt blancas" (*sic*). The loss of a second membrane of the Norfolk account in the same year has been often remarked, and here again the Abstracts supply several interesting entries. Finally, we are indebted to this collection for the important statement respecting the Scutage of Toulouse, which has been already referred to.[1] It will be seen that the value of these Abstracts from the Pipe Rolls does not depend only on incidental allusions to the early practice of the Exchequer. Like so many other of the earliest Records, these Rolls have suffered greatly from the ravages of time, and in some cases the damage has proved to be irreparable, at least in the case of the first seven year-rolls of the reign of Henry II., no duplicates of which have survived in the shape of the Chancellor's antigraphs. The abstracts preserved in the Red Book supply a considerable number of these mutilated entries —sometimes a whole passage, at other times only a single word or a few letters, but all of the highest value.[2] Even in the case of the later year-rolls of this reign, instances occur in which these abstracts supply mutilated passages in both Treasurer's and Chancellor's Rolls, as in the Northampton account of the 11th year. Moreover, the recent publication of these early Rolls has revealed the remarkable circumstance that in more than one case the Treasurer's and Chancellor's Rolls have interchanged, and the former authentic record has

Gaps supplied in the Pipe Rolls.

[1] P. clxxii.

[2] *See* the entries restored under Worcestershire in the second year-roll. All such restored readings have been indicated by large type in the text, the small type representing the existing text of the Rolls, whilst the scribe's annotations are printed in italic.

actually been bestowed for a time out of official custody in the belief that it was the less valuable antigraph compiled for the Chancery. Here again these Abstracts are serviceable for the purpose of identifying the respective enrolments. Finally, the arrangement of the county farms suggests that the rotulets which composed the Treasurer's Rolls were brought together in a different order to that in which they are now preserved.

In addition to these Abstracts, the same scribe, apparently, has compiled in a tabular form a very elaborate synopsis or key to the fees held by the tenants-in-chief in every county, with references to the Pipe Rolls and to the Barons' Certificates, with the object of showing at a glance the respective holdings and their fluctuating extent at various dates between the beginning of the reign of Henry II. and the 3rd year of Richard I. Want of space has again necessitated the exclusion of this compilation from the present edition, with the exception of a single specimen,[1] but the practical object which the compiler had in view has, to some extent, been fulfilled by the modern Index.

(3) The Barons' Certificates, 1166.

That portion of the Feodary which contains the transcripts known as the "Certifications of the Barons' "Charters," is derived from an independent source of great historical interest. The circumstances under which the original returns were required and made are well known so far as they can be elucidated from every existing source of information,[2] whilst, moreover, the survival of two of the original *Cartæ* enables us to verify the authenticity of these transcripts, and further, to observe the method of the scribe.

Their classification.

The Barons' Charters will be found to resemble the several subsequent collections known as the Serjeanties,

[1] P. 729.

[2] Mr. Eyton in the MS. Add. 31,397, fo. 186. *See also* the same writer's *Antiquities of Shropshire* and *Court and Household, &c., of Henry II., passim.* Mr. Round's exposition of the theory of Knight Service in England based upon these returns has already been referred to (p. cli).

Inquisitions, and Fees of Normandy, and to differ from those derived from the Pipe Rolls in the following respect that the former are *sui generis* the original materials for the preparation of the latter, that is to say, the state of the Sheriff's account engrossed in the Pipe Roll in respect of Scutage was but the expression of a calculation based upon certain information in the possession of the officials, and set forth in the Sheriff's summonses before the Pipe Roll itself was made up at the Michaelmas Audit.

and compilation.

Now the information in question was undoubtedly derived from special returns, such as the *Cartæ* or the Inquisitions as entered in the Exchequer Feodaries for convenience of reference, just as Domesday Book and the Exactory Roll were compiled for a like purpose—the assessment of the Geld and the Sheriff's farm respectively. These returns, which might be pro-procured in several ways, either by the King's writ addressed to the individual tenants, as in the case of the *Cartæ*, or by a general writ to the Sheriff, as in that of the Inquisitions, or from the information collected by the King's Justices (or the Barons themselves) in eyre, may therefore be distinguished from the compilations based on the Pipe Rolls as information at first-hand transcribed *verbatim* into the Exchequer Registers. The Pipe Rolls, on the other hand, were compiled from these local surveys and inquisitions, of which they embody the results in an authorative form.

The original *Cartæ*.

It may be of interest at this point to examine the fate of the original returns from which the Feodary was compiled. The so-called Charters of the Barons were rather of the nature of certificates than of public instruments or *privilegia*. They were in fact returns to the King's writ, to which they purport to make a sufficient answer in the body of the certificate, or in the schedule appended, or in both. No specimen of the writ in question is known to exist, but it might almost be

possible to reconstruct it from the several disjointed phrases that are quoted in more than one of these returns.[1]

Their date. According to the received date of this transaction the writs in question must have been made returnable before the summer of 1166, a fact which would have been notified to the Sheriff of every county at the time that the writs were served in the usual way by the Usher of the Exchequer, probably in the Hilary term of that year. To suppose otherwise and to disregard the presumption that the Sheriff was expected to superintend the execution of these writs in the same way that he was answerable for the returns made by the military tenants to the periodical summonses of the Exchequer, would be to ignore the precise information that exists as to the working of this part of the fiscal machinery.[2] Nevertheless a very general impression has existed that the writs issued from the Chancery and were returned to the King in person in time to be brought under consideration at the Great Council of March 13, 1166. This view of the transaction overlooks the fact that the Chancery was at this date established at the Exchequer, and that since such writs as these would undoubtedly have been made out there and sealed by the Chancellor's clerk,[3] the process of serving them and of forwarding and receiving the return would equally have been accomplished by recourse to the usual practice of the Exchequer. We have indeed almost positive proof that such was the plan followed on this occasion, from the remarkable Memorandum affixed in the place of the charter of Osbert son of Hugh, which implies that when the Sheriff had delivered the charter in question at the (Easter) Session of the Exchequer, it was found

[1] For the real meaning of the whole proceedings, *see* Mr. Round's analysis of the "Form of Inquisition" in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, July 1891.

[2] This is well stated by Mr. Round, *ibid.*

[3] *Dialogus*, I. 5.

to be informally executed, and therefore the Sheriff was directed to take it back with him in order that it might be rectified and returned without delay.[1] Moreover it is possible that this note was copied by the scribe of the Feodaries from a contemporary Memorandum in the Exchequer, the technical expression "in "defectu" implying that this department received and examined the returns, as indeed was done in the case of every other Inquest of this nature which has survived.[2] At least we possess the certain knowledge that the returns were preserved in one of the Record-chests of the Exchequer before Michaelmas 1166, where they doubtless were still preserved when Swereford transcribed them, as he tells us, early in the reign of John. There is not a scrap of evidence to support the common belief that the meeting of the Council, the negotiations for the royal marriage, and the contemplation of a Scutage, are indissolubly connected with the execution of this Great Inquest, and it is perhaps to be regretted that so much time and learning should have been squandered upon this vain surmise.

Corruptness of the text.

We see then that with the original returns made according to a definite formula and easily accessible, the scribe who conceived the fortunate idea of transcribing them into the Exchequer Registers had a simple if a laborious task. It is therefore a matter of still deeper regret that no piece of clerical labour was perhaps ever so ill performed. It is some satisfaction however to think that the expectations so confidently expressed by the late Mr. Hunter of an improved text

[1] P. 335. *See also* the case of Richard de Clare's Charter (p. 410), which was apparently renovated in the same way.

[2] In the certificate of William son of Siward, Northumberland (p. 440), we read that *Præceptum vestrum per totam Angliam divulgatum per vicecomitem Northumberland ad me sicut ad alios pervenit.* The certificate of a Hereford tenant (p. 280) also implies that he had received the notification of the royal mandate at the County Court, which we know was the usual method of notification in the next century.

from the collation of the two Exchequer MSS., have been to some extent realized. Unfortunately, however, it can be almost conclusively shown that if the older text of the Black Book is a compilation made by Swereford early in the reign of John from the original *Cartæ* still preserved at the Exchequer, the Red Book version is a far less careful transcript made from a derived exemplar after a further lapse of time.[1]

The slightest attempt to indicate the several features of interest presented by this unique return would require more space than has been allotted to a brief examination of the numerous and varied contents of the entire Exchequer Register. Moreover the whole subject has been already discussed by competent specialists, and more recently with profound research and original conclusions by Mr. J. H. Round in the pages of the *English Historical Review*,[2] to which the reader may be conveniently referred, especially since the writer has been able to give his references to the pages of this edition upon which in fact his arguments are based.

It would certainly have been of interest to have appended to the text of the baronial Charters in the Red Book the isolated lists of knights' fees preserved in several local and nearly contemporary MSS. These, however, have in most cases been already printed, and in more than one instance in the Rolls Series itself, and therefore they have merely been enumerated among the paralled MSS. in the Table of Contents.

(4) The Serjeanties and Inquisitions.

The Serjeanties and Inquisitions, which form a considerable part of the Feodary in the Red Book of the Exchequer, have hitherto been little known, and their true value has been by no means sufficiently appreciated. This neglect has perhaps arisen from the greater convenience of reference to the printed collection known as the *Testa de Nevill;* but as it is now very generally

[1] P. lv *ante.*

[2] July, Oct., 1891. Jan., 1892.

recognized that the text of this work is far from satisfactory in its present form, the evidence of the kindred returns contained in earlier Exchequer Registers deserves our most careful attention.

Sources of the *Testa de Nevill.*

It is well known that the *Testa* was compiled from certain original collections, and the discovery of the existence of two separate groups of Returns among these furnishes the key to the relationship of the Serjeanties and Inquisitions entered in the Red Book. By far the greater part of the Original Returns to which the heading *De Testa de Nevill* is given in the Register, are dated in the 14th year of John. This is conclusively proved by the contemporary endorsements (which were not transcribed in the book itself), and which contain the following formula: "Hunc "rotulum recepit W. Thesaurarius (William of Ely), in "crastino Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, per manus A. B., "anno Regis Johannis xiiij°." It may be remarked that not only have the original endorsements of these Rolls been omitted from the Registers, but certain headings and documents in the body of the Rolls, of great historical interest, have also been omitted or very imperfectly transcribed. The evidence of one of these omitted documents throws much light on the method of taking the feudal Inquests at this period of the reign, forming an intermediate link between the returns of Henry II.'s reign and the more fully recorded processes of the latter half of the thirteenth century of which plentiful instances survive in the *Testa* itself and among the Miscellanea of the Exchequer.[1] The importance of this unique document is so great in reference to the kindred Inquisition of 1212, that it has appeared desirable to print it here

[1] *Testa de Nevill passim.* Q. R. Misc. ante Edw. I., Bdle. 558. A similar writ is embodied in the Return for Staffordshire, and has been printed in the *Testa*, p. 54. This, however, is merely a recital of the writ (of which the original is not preserved); neither is the abstract dated.

*in extenso*, as affording a most satisfactory explanation of the process employed. It is only necessary to add that the "most suitable form of enquiry," stipulated for in this writ, took as usual the form of a sworn Inquest of the knights and "legal" men, the results of which are set forth in the *Testa* and Original Return.[1]

Inquests of Knights' Fees.

The Inquest of knights' fees had been a familiar expedient of the Crown since the Great Inquest of 1166. In the latter itself there are allusions to earlier Inquests, and it is already recognized that the results of several Inquests taken under Richard I. are reproduced in an unexpected manner among the contents of the *Testa* itself.[2] The Red Book of the Exchequer refers to Inquests in this last reign which are now unknown to us,[3] while the recent discovery of a number of remarkable original instruments, mostly connected with the respective liabilities of feudal tenants and their dependents during the reign of Henry II., has already been alluded to.[4]

Origin of the Red Book Inquisitions.

The Inquisitions entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer are stated in a contemporary heading to have been taken in the 12th and 13th years of John. This statement however can be verified neither from the external evidence of Records, nor, as in the case of the Inquisitions of 1212 in the *Testa*, on the authority of the original Returns, no single specimen of which is known to have been preserved.

We know, however, from the evidence of the Annals of Waverley,[5] that an Inquest was taken on a considerable scale in or about the year 1212. There is an unfortunate gap in the Patent Rolls of the period, and the Records in general are singularly reticent as to the object of the

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[1] Appx. B., No. 1. Q. R. Misc. 894, Notts and Derby, Rot. 5. This writ is not entered in the Close or Patent Rolls, and indeed we should not expect to find it there, but in the *Brevia Regis*, among the Memoranda of the Exchequer, none of which exist for the date.

[2] Mr. J. H. Round, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* III. 501.

[3] Fo. 230. *See supra*, p. lxi.

[4] Appx. A, and *ante* p. cc.

[5] Rolls Ed., p. 267.

inquiry, which, however, we may easily suppose to have been due to the strained relations between the King and his feudal tenants.[1] The Pipe Rolls show a considerable increase in the number of fees assessed at the Exchequer, and these were probably discovered in the course of the present Inquisition. The remarkable circumstance remains that on the one hand the *Testa* collection does not include the original returns of the 12th and 13th years, and on the other hand, the scribe of the Red Book had not access to the returns of the 14th year—a circumstance which suggests the separate custody of the latter in the receptacle of the *Testa de Nevill.*

Their date.

Apart from the statement contained in the heading, the date of the Inquisitions entered in the Red Book can be proved from internal evidence, especially by comparison with the Scutage returns in the Pipe Rolls of the period. They were of later date than the 10th year, because they contain the forfeited lands of William de Braose, as well as those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they were completed before the restoration of the Bishop of Lincoln, who was dispossessed in December, 1209, and restored in the early part of 1213. The return of this prelate's lands in the Oxfordshire hundreds could only have been made during his exile, since we learn that the king's officers were not allowed by the bishop's officers to enter upon these liberties.[2] Further evidence is obtained from an examination of the later additions in the texts, such as the following, under Notts and Derby, "Modo nescitur per quod servitium quia "per donum Regis Johannis." It should be mentioned here that the supplementary Returns for Essex and Herts, sewn on the folios of the book, in the shape of a rider, are of distinctly later date, as can be proved from the entry of Robert of Tilbury's fief, and as they

[1] *Annal. Wav.* (Rolls), p. 264. Matt. Par. *Chron. Major.* (Rolls), II. 533. *See also* the cases noted at fo. 233 of the MS.

[2] *Testa*, I., 464.

appeared to bear no precise relationship to the body of the Inquisitions, they have been printed here among the Miscellaneous Collections of knight's fees.[1]

Comparison with the *Testa* Collection.

A comparison between the two independent returns of 1210 and 1212 tends to show that, although both were apparently compiled by a similar process, and on the same plan, a material difference exists between the evidence of each as a record of feudal services—a difference scarcely to be accounted for by the lapse of two stormy years, but rather by the supposition that one or the other is in its present form lamentably incomplete. This deficiency chiefly exists on the side of the *Testa*, for it will be evident at once that the isolated and fragmentary membranes which formed the sole surviving contents of Nevill's *Testa* in the reign of Edward I., cannot be satisfactorily compared with the relatively complete returns preserved in the Red Book. Certain losses on both sides are however evident, and these were admitted in the registers themselves. There is a marginal note in the Red Book returns for Wilts, now partially illegible, but which clearly records the loss of the Inquisition of several of the hundreds of that County,[2] while a precisely similar note is entered on the dorse of one of the original returns for Norfolk in the *Testa*.[3] Moreover, it is quite apparent that several counties are not represented in the Red Book Inquisitions at all, just as a careful scrutiny will reveal the fact that the original Rolls of the Inquisition of 1212, in the *Testa*, are wanting for nearly half the English shires.

General absence of resem-

It is possible to collate page after page of the two Registers without meeting with any further textual

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[1] P. 733. The entry of Robert of Tilbury's holding contains a later addition in the text of the Inquisition itself, and this later addition will be found to correspond with the entry in the rider.

[2] P. 489.

[3] Q. R. Misc. bdle. 894, Norfolk, *in dorso. Adhunc deficitur veredictum de viij hundredis et dimidio libertatis Sancti Edmundi et de v hundredis et dimidio Sanctæ Ethelredæ.*

resemblance than that which naturally exists in the case of isolated names—repetitions in the third, fourth, and fifth decades of the thirteenth century of the tenures which are recorded in the returns of the first and second.[1] Then suddenly we come upon a passage of a few lines, or a whole page or more in the MSS., headed in the later Register, "De Testa de Nevill," dated in the original Rolls in the 14th year of John, and corresponding entry for entry with the Red Book Inquest of the 12th and 13th years of that reign. Instances more or less complete will be found in the case of the earliest returns in the *Testa* for the counties of Notts and Derby, Worcester, Lancaster, Dorset and Somerset. In one single instance only, however, as far as the comparison of the two Registers for the purpose of the present edition has extended, can a complete resemblance be traced throughout any one return preserved in both collections. This occurs in the case of the Middlesex Honours; and the original return from which the compiler of the *Testa* copied is appended here for comparison with the corresponding passage in the *Testa* volumes and in the Red Book Inquisitions.[2]

Resemblance between the two texts.

Exceptions to this rule.

In the case of this Middlesex Inquisition, the original Returns used by the compilers of the *Testa* can be identified with some precision. They are, however, all detached from one another, and are written in different hands, and at various dates. The first document consists of a broad membrane containing the text of the first entries in the printed *Testa*, in a hand of the earliest years of Henry III. Following this, in the order of the printed book, is a shorter membrane in the hand before assigned to the 14th year of John, and entitled in the Register, "De Testa de Nevill." It forms one of the

The Middlesex Inquisition.

[1] In some cases (the half-fee held in Devon by Roger, Archbishop of York, for instance, who died in 1181) the returns take us back without any warning to the reign of Richard I. and even to that of Hen. II. (*Testa*, II., 689.)

[2] Appendix B, p. cxcviij.

membranes of a roll of escheats for the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Middlesex. Immediately following this in the book, and apparently included under the same heading, is a list of fees for several honours. The original return is entered on a narrow slip of parchment, in the same hand as the rest of the returns for the 14th year of John, and it is this document that gives the above mentioned parallel readings with the Red Book Inquisitions, extending over two pages of the *Testa*, and including the returns of seven honours, with thirty-three entries. It should be added that the numerous variants and the independent wordings of the entries, as well as the thirteenth century note, "In Libro," on the bottom of the Roll, forbid the supposition that this is really an original of the earlier Inquisition of 1210 entered in the Red Book, and therefore it may be taken as the very strongest evidence in support of the view that a closer resemblance would have been noticed between the two Inquisitions if the returns of both had been more fully preserved, and if the originals from which the Red Book version (obviously much condensed) was obtained had been available for the purpose of comparison with the originals of the *Testa de Nevill*.

The Bologne Inquest.

It is possible that the survival of this Middlesex Inquest is due to the fact that it refers to honours which would certainly have been classed with Serjeanties and Escheats. This supposition is supported by the case of the Inquisitions of Honours forming the second part of the Red Book collection, in which a much closer resemblance to the *Testa* originals is noticed, amounting in the case of the Honour of Bologne to a *verbatim* transcript, and it would also have been in accordance with the practice of a still earlier period.[1] In any case it would appear that the scribe of the Edwardian

[1] The *Rotuli Honorum* attached to the Pipe Rolls of Hen. II. and Ric. I., for example, and the remarkable fragment dated 31 Hen. II., preserved in the L.T.R. Var. Bdle. 5.

volumes derived the entries relating to the Serjeanties from a distinct series of Rolls among the contents of the *Testa de Nevill*, and this process of compilation can be well seen in the case of the Middlesex and Yorkshire Escheats, while in the case of the Lincolnshire and Northumberland returns he was even led by this digression from the text of his exemplar to enter the lists under the wrong counties.[1]

Origin of the List of Serjeanties.

In the case of the Serjeanties still more ample material exists for a comparison of the methods and value of the several Inquests. Here, by a fortunate chance, the lists derived from the original *Testa de Nevill* itself have been preserved in sufficient fulness to enable a most interesting comparison to be made with the parallel returns in the Inquisitions and Serjeanties of the Red Book.[2] It should, however, always be remembered that the occurrence of a particular tenant's name in a self-dated or date-determined list is no guarantee for his contemporary existence. As in the case of the Scutages and Certificates of an earlier period, so here also the scribe did not scruple to post the lists from time to time with the names of successive tenants with or without the explanatory note "Modo." Again, a still more fertile cause of genealogical confusion occurs in these thirteenth century returns, through the similar custom of retaining the name of a well-known tenant in connection with a fee for several generations after his actual decease. Just as the Barony of A. B. in the twelfth century seemed likely to be administered as the Barony of A. B. for all time, so only too frequently the Serjeanty of A. B. in the thirteenth century was complacently "arrented"

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[1] Q.R. Misc. 894, Orig. Returns, Midds. and Ebor.

[2] The consistent preservation of these lists of Serjeanties, Honours, and Escheats, almost warrants the belief that the *Testa de Nevill* was peculiarly designed for that purpose. The more probable cause is, however, the frequent reference that was made to them in later arrentations.

by successive Justices in Eyre without any notice being taken of subsequent family developments.

Their date.

The Serjeanties transcribed in the Red Book are certainly not compiled, as usually supposed, from the similar list contained in the Inquisitions; neither are they mere copies, as has also been conjectured, made from the lists of arrentations preserved in the *Testa* collection.[1] In point of date they probably hold a middle place between the two, being several years later than the Inquisition of 1210–11 and the earliest *Testa* returns for 1212, and proportionately earlier than the bulk of those in the latter collection. This will be best explained by the following instance chosen at random.

Case of the Banningham Serjeanty.

In the Inquisitions for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk of the years 1210–11 entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer, Walter Tosard is returned as holding his land in Banningham by the Serjeantry of arblaster, or cross-bow-man, his father Gerard having received a grant of this land by a similar Serjeantry in the reign of Henry I. In the original return dated 1212, from which the earliest list of feudal services in the *Testa de Nevill* was compiled, we find that Walter Tosard *held* this Serjeanty,[2] and that Avicia Tosard still holds it.[3] In the list of Serjeanties entered in the Red Book, Avicia Tusard is returned as the tenant of the same lands by a like Serjeantry.

In another list of Serjeanties in the *Testa de Nevill*, the original of which also exists and which appears to be (by the character of the writing, and by internal evidence) dated in the earliest years of the reign of

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[1] Curiously both MSS. have the same reading of the Serjeanty of "William le Chien," in Essex, where the word *glaviæ* has obviously been detached from the entry, to which it properly belongs. (P. 457 and *Testa*, II., 280.)

[2] It should be mentioned, however, that a Walter Tosard occurs in the Close Roll, 1 Hen. III., M. 3, as one of the Serjeants deputed to carry the King's writ into Norfolk.

[3] Q.R. Misc. feudal services, bdle. 894, Norf. and Suff., Rot. 1. *Testa de Nevill*, II. 337.

Henry III., Avicia Tosard is similarly returned, the value of her lands being 60*s.*[1] In a slightly later return, and in the entry of the same in the *Testa*, it is stated, "Of the dames, they say that Avicia Tosard is in the "gift of our lord the King. She is a widow, and her "tenure is worth 63*s.* 3½*d.*"[2] In a further return in the *Testa* (of which, however, no original exists) we learn that Avicia had sold her lands to Roger le Bygot, the grandfather of the Earl who now holds the same.[3] The alienation in question must therefore have taken place before the year 1225, the date of this Earl Roger's death.

Date of the Red Book Serjeanties.

Again, internal evidence shews that the Red Book Serjeanties are earlier than the *Testa* originals dated 11–12 Henry III., and their date is still more nearly fixed by the entry, under Southampton, of Hugo Wac's Serjeanty "quam Hugo de Neville *modo* tenet." Hugh de Nevill died in the 6th year of Henry III.

Again, in the same county, the name of Robert de Venouz appears in the 1210 Inquisition and in the Serjeanties alike; but in the original return of the *Testa* dated 3 Hen. III., John de Venoiz was the tenant. We know that Robert died in or before the year 1217.[4] Working forwards from an earlier date, William Luvel appears in the Red Book Inquisition of 1210–11 as a tenant by Serjeantry in Berks, but Emma Vidua was the tenant in the list of Serjeanties. The same Inquisition of 1210–11, under Essex and Herts, records the tenure of Henry, Mayor of London, and the *Testa* (presumably in 1212) has the same entry, but the Red Book Serjeanties give his heir as the tenant. He died in 1212.

It would appear probable, therefore, that the originals of the collection of Serjeanties in the Red Book may be

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[1] Q.R. Misc. feudal services, bdle. 894, Norf. and Suff., rot. 2, and *Testa de Nevill*, II. 305.

[2] *Ibid.* rot. 3, and *Testa de Nevill*, II. 366.

[3] *Testa*, II. 299.

[4] Close Roll, 2 Henry III., M. 13.

dated between the 14th year of John and the 2nd year of Henry III. At the same time entire dependence cannot be placed upon these entries owing to the custom of ante-dating certain tenancies before alluded to.

Result of the above comparison.

The impression left as the result of a comparison of the three lists of Serjeanties is that they had a common origin in a certain Exchequer collection to which the scribe of the Red Book had free access at the beginning, and the compiler of the *Testa* Register only partial access at the close of the Thirteenth century.[1] But although every entry in the Red Book returns has been checked with the corresponding entries in the *Testa*, it has not been thought desirable to attempt a collation of the texts for the purpose of this edition. These Returns, though to some extent parallel, are not related with sufficient clearness to warrant such a step, and the task of reconciling the text of the printed *Testa* with its component MSS. must be left for the new edition of that Record, which has long been recognised as necessary.

(5) The "Knights of Normandy."

In the case of the Fees of Normandy we have to deal with an Inquest not only of a considerably earlier date, but one that was presumably taken in Normandy itself and transmitted thence to the English Exchequer. No original, and indeed no other text of this Return is known to exist in this country, but more than one is preserved in the French Archives, and the date of the Return itself has been positively assigned to the year 1172, whilst an even earlier Inquest of the liabilities of the tenants of the Bishop of Bayeux, dated apparently in the year 1133, is embodied in the Exchequer MS.[2]

[1] *See supra*, pp. ccxxiii, ccxxiv. Rolls of Serjeanties as distinct from Knights' fees exist for the reign of Edw. I. in the Exchequer, L. T. R. Misc. These rolls were probably transmitted by the Justices, not, as in the case of the Inquisitions, by the Sheriffs.

[2] In some cases no doubt these returns were preserved in private Registers, as for instance in the case of the Mont St. Michel fees, preserved in the Rolls Edition of Robt. de Torigny (IV. 349).

The relationship between the Exchequers of England and Normandy during the twelfth century is a subject of the greatest obscurity,[1] but we may at least suppose that this was on much the same footing as that which prevailed between the former and the dependent Exchequer of Dublin from the early part of the thirteenth century, whereby the transmission both of original instruments and of transcripts for official information appears to have been a matter of frequent occurrence.[2]

At first sight it might appear that there was no necessity for a fresh issue of the text of this famous list of knights' fees after the very learned and elaborate French edition,[3] but a careful consideration of the following circumstances connected with the relationship of the MSS., and the use which has hitherto been made of them, leads to an opposite opinion.

Description of the MSS.

The text of the Red Book of the English Exchequer stands alone, and something has been said as to its possible derivation in another place.[4] The great French antiquary, Ducarel, was the first to examine the MS. of the English Exchequer by the light of the Registers of the French Chancery, and although he purported to give a reproduction of the former text alone, it can easily be seen that he interpreted it with the help of the text of the French Register B already published by Duchesne, his emendations from this source being, though few in number, quite unmistakeable.[5]

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[1] That an official correspondence was carried on with, and assignments of Treasure made to the Norman Exchequer, is proved by the evidence of the surviving Norman Rolls (cf. p. xxxix., ante).

[2] P. cliij. Besides this practice of viewing the Records of the Irish Exchequer, several of the most important of the English Statutes were transmitted to Dublin, and some of these are still enrolled in the Red Book of the Exchequer there.

[3] Bouquet, xxiij, 693.

[4] P. xxvi. Besides the later transcripts in the Cotton MSS., partial transcripts exist in the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn and of the College of Arms, and in MS. Harl. 7022.

[5] For instance *retro-bannus* for *reremannus* and *Buisseio* for *Buceio*.

The MSS. of French origin, as described by M. Delisle in his admirable catalogue of the Acts of Philippe Auguste, and by the Editors of Bouquet (vol. xxiii.) may be enumerated as follows:—

A. The earliest Register of the French Chancery, now preserved in the Vatican, in which this list of knights fees occurs at fo. 32$^{d}$, was probably compiled shortly after the conquest of Normandy in 1204—certainly before 1211. A fine facsimile of this precious MS. has been published in heliotype by M. Delisle.

B. A nearly contemporary transcript of A, contained in another Chancery Register (fo. 37). This MS., which was formerly preserved in the Trésor des Chartes, was bound up in the seventeenth century with another early transcript, C (fo. 25), which, however, contains only the earlier paragraphs of the list, ending with the fee of Nigel de Moubrai. Another partial text is preserved in Register D (fo. 27$^{d}$). A transcript of the fee of Mortaigne alone is found in another MS. from the Trésor des Chartes (J. 224, n. 2). Another transcript, alluded to by Stapelton, is probably a fourteenth century transcript of Register A, formerly 7 and 8, Trésor des Chartes, now Archives de l'Empire, JJ. 2$^{b}$.

Of these MSS. Register B may be regarded as the standard French text of this list, and it has formed the basis of the editions of Duchesne and Bouquet. It is stated however by M. Delisle to be "very incorrect" and at times completely unintelligible," and the same observation necessarily applies to the Registers similarly derived. Nevertheless it will be found on collation that this is on the whole a faithful transcript of Register A, of which it reproduces at least all the peculiarities. It is perhaps to be regretted then that in the latest and authoritative edition of Bouquet, a purely eclectic text has been formed by a collation of B with C and D as well as with the text of the Red Book of the English Exchequer. As a result we have a composite text

Bouquet's edition.

which confuses the peculiarities of the French and English scribes, instead of exhibiting one version or the other in the margin by means of independent variants. Each version has a merit of its own, the English text being nearer to the original in form, while that of the French MSS. is more correct, as might be expected, in its rendering of Norman place-names. But a more serious defect is this, that the collation is very incomplete,[1] while the variants of the English Exchequer MS. have not been derived from the original, but from the edition of Ducarel, the defects of which were long since pointed out by older antiquaries.[2] Moreover the edition of Bouquet does not collate Register A at all, and the remaining French Registers are admittedly inferior transcripts of the latter text. It has been thought desirable therefore, for the purpose of the present edition, to present the text of the Red Book with the variants of the French Register A in the Vatican. The Reader will thus be enabled to judge of the exact differences between the two representative transcripts, and will be enabled to dispense finally with the defective editions of Ducarel and Duchesne.

The Bayeux Inquest.

The list of knights holding of the Church of Bayeux in the year 1133, may be considered as an Appendix to the later and more complete list of Norman knights' fees, dated in 1172, although it follows in the Exchequer MS. without any marked break. It is not found however in any of the French MSS. and it is most probably an abstract made by the English compiler

[1] Probably not a third of the variants which exist in the French and English Registers are noticed.

[2] Hunter. Report, 1837, quoting Cooper on the Records, II. 321. The *Agenda* of the Commission on the Records (No. 6282) states that, "Compared with Ducarel's edition "of the Red Book . . . the "superiority of the publications of "the Commission in point of accu- "racy is most evident." The adoption of supposed readings from the Exchequer MS. into the text of Bouquet, which readings are found to differ materially from the original, particularly as to the number of knights' fees, is a very serious matter.

from a copy of the Inquest of the military services of the bishopric, which has been preserved in a modern transcript.[1] In the edition of Bouquet this list is printed from the Red Book of the Exchequer, with valuable conjectural emendations partially derived from the original Inquest, of which a greatly improved text is printed as an Appendix to the Exchequer list. Unfortunately, however, this version, which purports to be a reproduction of the Exchequer MS.,[2] is found to be again derived from the vicious text of Ducarel, which is here even more unreliable than in the case of the 1172 return. In fact this derived text is so utterly corrupt that the learned editors of Bouquet have been compelled to suggest certain emended readings in the foot-notes, although as a matter of fact the real Exchequer text, as it exists in the Red Book itself and not in the pages of Ducarel, is quite innocent of most of these absurdities.

Object of this edition.

Therefore, although the student should, and indeed must be dependent still for assistance on the admirable topographical and critical notes appended to the French edition of these lists, as well as on Stapleton's masterly edition of the Norman Rolls, an English editor may perhaps be pardoned for having attempted, in the face of existing authorities, to restore the misrepresented text of the Exchequer MS. to its true position as the most ancient, and at least the most interesting, of the MS. versions which have survived.

Historical value of these Returns.

These lists of Norman knights' fees have a two-fold interest for modern students of the history of military service in England. In the first place they throw much light upon the antiquity of a custom which appears to have prevailed very generally throughout Europe during the first half of the twelfth century, and perhaps still earlier, by virtue of which the tenant-in-chief

[1] D'Anisy, II. 425, Chartes du Calvados and MSS. Transcripts (Public Record Office), I. 53.

[2] *E Libro Rubeo damus hunc militum ecclesiæ Baiocensis indiculum.*—Bouquet, xxiii., 698.

levied an *auxilium exercitus* from his sub-tenants, more or less independently of the royal authority for this purpose, as expressed in the writ "ad habendum Scutagium suum." We know that the same liability and the same option of commutation existed in England from the reign of Henry I. at least,[1] but in the Norman Duchy the custom survived the systematization of Scutage under Henry II., and is commemorated in the *Grand Coutumier* itself.[2] In England, however, the liability of the sub-tenant to his lord was far more rigorously controlled by the Crown, and was subject to such searching Inquests as those which have been alluded to before. The second feature of interest is therefore the existence in England and Normandy alike, and at almost the same date, namely, in 1166 and 1172 respectively, of the feudal custom of enfeoffing more knights than were needed to supply the tenants' *servitium debitum* to the King's army.[3] In Normandy, as elsewere on the Continent, this custom received its chief encouragement from the prevalence of private warfare. In England it seems to have been used chiefly as a means of seignorial extortion, which was practically interdicted in the reign of Henry II. by the simple device of rendering the tenant-in-chief liable for Scutage to the Crown on one and all of his improvident enfeoffments.[4]

[1] Mr. J. H. Round in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1892.
Chron. Abbend. II., 135.
Cart. Rames, i., 147.

[2] C., 44.

[3] *j militem* [*Regi*]; *et sibi xvij.* (p. 639) *j militem* [*Regi*] *de xi militibus cum scutis.* (Ibid.) *See* the remarkable writ at fo. 231 *d*, forbidding a certain bishop to levy a greater aid from his men than he had rendered to the King. This was probably directed against the Bishop of Rochester in 1253, as to which, *see* Registr. Roff., p. 71.

[4] *See* the charter of the Archbishop of York, who owns to having used this means of providing for his household dependents (p. 413). On the other hand cf. the case of the alleged enfeofment of the Ely Knights, *temp.* William I. (*Hist. Eliensis* in Titus A. 1), and that of the Northumberland barony of Bulemer (p. 440). The maintenance of household knights was requisite for the security of the East coast, and of the Northern and Western marches.

Henceforth it was the object of the tenants to divest themselves of these costly qualifications, until we have, in the next century, the strange spectacle of a distraint of knighthood to restore the shrunken proportions of military service.

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## X.

Miscellaneous feudal returns.

Following the great divisions of the Feodary in the Red Book—the Scutages, Certificates, Serjeanties, Inquisitions and Knight's fees of Normandy, is a miscellaneous collection of feudal returns, the character and value of which have not hitherto, perhaps, been duly appreciated. These isolated lists have been entered at several dates and by different hands. They have also apparently been derived from several sources which can no longer be easily identified. The first group in importance comprises the so-called "Castle-guard Rents," lists of military services in connection with the Constableship of Dover Castle, including the naval services due from the mariners of the Cinque Ports, the Constableship of Windsor Castle, the Wardship of Bamburgh Castle, and the Cornage Rents of Northumberland, all of which have been entered at one time and with a common purpose. Of these the Dover list, which is entered in the MS. in no less than three separate forms,[1] is evidently derived from an Exchequer Return which does not seem to be now preserved. It is not found in the *Testa de Nevill*, or in any of the Kent Returns preserved in the Chapter House Book A $\frac{4}{33}$, in the Book of Aids, or in Kirby's Quest. A similar list, posted up to date, is found in the Chapter House Book B $\frac{2}{17}$, but that a contemporary return must have once

Castle-ward Rents.

Dover.

Rochester.

[1] The heading of the first of these lists occurs in the small Black Book of the Exchequer, probably in the same hand as that of the MS.

been preserved in the Exchequer is perhaps indicated by a surviving fragment[1] entitled "Rotulus feodorum "quæ debent guardiam in castro Roffensi annuatim." This Record, which enumerates the several baronies owing service to the Castle-ward, is in a hand of the close of the reign of Henry III., and may possibly be assigned to the period following the Provisions of Oxford, when certain castles and ports were committed to the custody of baronial governors.[2] A contemporary list of Castle-ward services, which can scarcely have been any other than those of Dover, is however missing, for the Rochester roll has this interesting note: "Summa totalis "*rotuli alterius*, clxix*l.* xiij*s.* ij*d.* Summa totalis "*utriusque rotuli*, cc et vj*l.* et xiiij*s.*"

It might naturally have been expected that this list would be found entered in some local Register or Custumal, but, with the exception of a list of very different services, dated 11 Edward III., in the *Textus Roffensis*, no such entry has been found. In the valuable Register formerly belonging to the Priory of Merton (on the authority of sixteenth and seventeenth century bibliographers), a transcript of which survives in the Cotton Collection,[3] a similar but shorter list is found, with an interesting description of these services, which will be presently referred to. The Windsor list is also absent from the Feodaries and other feudal collections in the Exchequer, and it is not by any means clear why this and the Dover list should have been entered in the MS. when Rochester and other important Wards were omitted. In the case of the services of the Cinque Ports, however, parallel information is to be found in Domesday Book itself, and we know from surviving fragments that similar

Windsor.

History of the MSS.

[1] Exch. var. $\frac{4}{7}$.

[2] Annals of Burton (Rolls), p. 453. *See*, however, the bull of Pope Alexander IV. (*Fœdera*, I. 393), which asserts that the custody of the castle belonged to the Archbishop. *See also* Cotton MS., Claud. C. II., fo. 2$^{b}$.

[3] Cleopatra, C. vii.

returns must have existed in the Register-books of the Cinque Ports during the thirteenth century.[1] The bulk of these municipal records, however, bear date only from the sixteenth century, and even Lambarde was only aware of a French version of the list in the Red Book,[2] which he cites without reference as "An old Record in French," apparently identical with the list[3] preserved in Chapter House Book $A_{\frac{2}{17}}$, and also existing among the MSS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.[4] There are parallel lists also in the Custumals of Hyde and Sandwich, and a similar list follows the Castle-ward services in the Cotton MS. (Cleopatra, C. vii), but the original of the list presented at the Exchequer by Stephen de Pencestre in Hilary Term of the 21st year of Edward I.,[5] seems to have been entered in the Red Book alone "specialiori modo," and is not even found in the Memoranda of the Court.[6]

Origin of the Service.

The main facts connected with the history of these curious services are well known to those who have followed the vicissitudes of the several baronial families which were chiefly concerned in their performance. Apart from this consideration, however, the constitutional significance of the tenure itself has not been perfectly realised. The Merton Register[7] mentioned

[1] Prof. M. Burrows, *Cinque Ports* (*Historic Towns*), p. 122.

[2] *Survey of Kent*, p. 109.

[3] "Cestes sount les services que "les Barouns des Cinque Ports de- "voient a nostre Seignior le Roi "de an en an par la meer, si mestier "soit: cest asavoir."

[4] No. 59.

[5] As to this the Chapter House MS. has the following interesting note: "Istud Domusday erat reno- "vatus anno regni Regis Edwardi "filii Regis Henrici xxii (*sic*) per "Stephanum de Pencestre tunc "constabularium castri Dovorræ."

[6] For Stephen de Pencestre's proclamation of the Ordinances of Dover Castle, see *Arch. Cant.*, iii. 196. It may be noticed that the arrangement recorded here was soon afterwards enforced on the occasion of the Scotch campaign of the 34th year. It had been stipulated by the Crown that the mariners should be liable to serve longer than the appointed term at a certain scale of pay, and this was now enforced. (Q.R. Misc., Bdle. 32. Cf. also Q R. Memor., 34 Edw. I., East. Record, rot. 38.)

[7] There is a transcript of this passage in MS. Harl., 6111, and also in the Chapter House Book A. $\frac{2}{17}$.

above informs us, under the heading "De Wardis Castri "Dovorræ," that the Conqueror granted the constableship of the castle there to the Lord of Fienes, with the service of fifty-six knights, who kept guard each month in turn, some four or five at once. Besides these, other knights were assigned to that constableship for so many weeks in the year, by the neighbouring lords of Chilham and Folkestone, and other barons mentioned in the later returns. Thus the Castle-ward was performed down to the reign of John, when it was thought advisable (*Rex et sui magnates considerantes*) that such an important fortress should be committed to the keeping of a royal constable and a permanent garrison. Henceforth, therefore, the military service of every barony was commuted for a payment of 10*s.* for each knight serving monthly. Hubert de Burgh was appointed constable during pleasure,[1] and the office has continued to the present day in the patronage of the Crown.

It will be evident that the constableship of Dover was originally a special service, connected, doubtless, with the sea-ward of Kent as the *litus Gallicum*, and akin to the great land-wards on the western and northern marches.[2] Before the end of the thirteenth century, Stephen de Pencestre[3] found the origins of the constabulary tenures buried in obscurity. The feudal Inquests of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries

It becomes obsolete.

[1] Pat. 3 John, M. 17. William de Fesnes, the last baronial Constable, appears to have received the honour of Wendover by way of compensation (*Testa*, II., 158).

[2] A most interesting confirmation of this conjecture is afforded by the claim of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to officiate as canopy-bearers at the King's coronation, in preference to the Barons of the Welsh Marches (p. 756). This service has no connection with the serjeantry of the custody of the King's houses or chambers at Windsor or elsewhere (*Testa*, I. 563). For the establishment of the Windsor Constabulary, *see* Q.R. Memor., 21 Edw. I., Hil. Commun.

[3] He seems to have been constable between 52 Hen. III. and 25 Edw. I. (MS. Cotton, Vitell. C. xvii).

merely regard these services as an obligation to pay so much money at such and such terms. In the reign of Henry VIII. the history of the tenure had become a vague tradition, "Sic dicta a quodam comite Boloniæ "qui erat ejusdem Castri constabularius, per Regem "antiquum constitutus."

Cornage.

All this is instructive as bearing upon a far more important and even more obscure problem—the connection of the ward-services of the northern borders with the payment of Cornage. It will be observed that the Northumbrian list of Cornages is entered in the Red Book parallel with and in the same context as the Castle-ward services of the south-eastern bulwarks, the connecting link being the ward of Newcastle.[1] It might, indeed, be asked what motive existed for this juxtaposition of isolated returns. Why, for instance, were not the Castle-ward rents of Rochester also entered here, and those payable by the tenants of St. Edmunds by the name of Waite-fe,[2] with other commuted services?[3]

Its analogy to Castle-ward service.

The answer to this question must be that the compiler of these lists recognised a distinct analogy between the constableships of the south and the wards of the north. Both were originally baronial, and both are equally termed baronies and wards in Exchequer feodaries. Each claimed something very much like *jura regalia*,[4] and they ranked (as virtual escheats of the Crown) in

[1] P. 712.

[2] Memorials of St. Edmunds (Rolls), I. 269. For the early importance of the Wards of Norwich and Ely, *see* Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I., pp. 44, 48, and *Hist. Eliens.*, *supra*, p. clv.

[3] In the case of Skipsea Castle, York, it was found (7 Edw. I.) that a tenant held by homage, ward of the castle and knight service, namely, a certain assessment for Scutage (Assise Roll, No. 1061, m. 5). The Ward of Hastings Castle is mentioned in the Inquisitions of 1212 (p. 554), and Newcastle was a ward even more important than Bamburgh. *See also* the ward of Salisbury Castle (p. 236). A very early list of the ward-rents connected with Rockingham Castle is preserved amongst the Norfolk Inquisitions printed in the Appendix (A. No. 59).

[4] *G. de Humframville tenet Redesdale per regalem protestatem.—Testa*, II. 734.

the proportion of an honour to a manor We find, indeed, that the constableship of Dover and the Northumbrian wards of Newcastle and Bamburgh are actually entered in the Red Book amongst the honours or escheated baronies of England. In the case of other fortresses than the English constableships, there was no special provision for military defence beyond the allodial obligation expressed by the burgh-bot or the ward-wite—arbalistery or ward-penny.[1] In the case of the Northumbrian tenures, the services required of the tenants were something more than those of the ordinary militia, and resembled in certain respects those of the *muntatores*, or garrison-serjeants, of the Welsh Marches. They were expected to be ever ready to take the post of honour in the King's "out-war" against Scotland, and they were doubtless assigned in convenient groups for the defence of the border fortresses or wards, which were themselves baronial tenures, parallel with the southern constabularies.

The Scotch Marches.

The etymology of the word Cornage has for many centuries been interpreted from the false analogy of a distinct service—that of blowing a horn, not as usually supposed to give the alarm in case of a Scottish invasion, but simply as one of the numerous serjeanties connected with the chase. The most familiar example of this service is found in the case of the Lancastrian serjeanty of Gernet, which required the tenant to blow a horn before the King on his arrival in those parts. Elsewhere, however, and with prosaic conciseness, this is mentioned as a serjeanty "*per veneriam.*"[2] This tenure "by the horn" was not unknown in other parts, and Alan the horn-blower of Huntingdon, was as much

Etymology of "Cornage."

[1] For the contributions exacted in the reign of Henry II. for the defence of the Castle of Orford, *see* the documents printed in the Appendix (No. 54).

[2] The ceremonious blowing of a horn in connection with the chase is of very great antiquity. For instance, the provision in the case of nobles hunting in the king's forests contained in *Carta de Foresta*, c. 11.

a forensic serjeant as Alan the barber, in Oxfordshire.[1] The legal antiquaries and glossarists of the seventeenth century must surely have jumped to the conclusion that the cornage tenant was a "cornitor" who claimed the post of honour in the rear-guard of the Marcher host as it fell slowly back before the invading Scots—a border Paladin, holding the pass of a Northumbrian Roncesvalles. This view, however, overlooks the fact that the great mass of tenants by cornage paid geld as a common assize,[2] which was nothing more or less than the Horn-geld, otherwise known as Neatgild, Beast-gafol, or by some kindred term. Now the definition of Horn-geld in the *Expositiones vocabulorum* is "Tailage de chescune beste cornue," and if horn-blowing were a recognized service at all, it would have amounted to much the same thing as that compulsory venery rendered by the drenghs of the Boldon Inquest. It was, however, nothing more or less than the aforesaid Horn-geld, though how this came to be the common service of large bodies of Northumbrian tenants still remains to be explained, and for the present at least we must be content with an explanation of the circumstances under which this list of Northumbrian Cornages came to be entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer in the midst of a collection of Feudal services.

Cornage as a Northumbrian tenure.

In the first place we notice that this is not the only allusion to cornage as a "certain service," for in the heading to the Inquisitions for Cumberland we read as follows: "Nomina illorum qui tenent per servitium "militare et per servitium Cornagii in hoc Comitatu." Now if we might venture to disregard the accepted definition of Cornage as a mere seignorial due, payable

[1] Pipe Roll, 5 Henry II. Huntingdon and Oxfordshire.

[2] Pp. 463 and 493. *See* for this and the whole question Professor Maitland's very lucid history of the tenure in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Oct. 1890.

in respect of the pasturage of cattle on a common or forest-land,[1] there would appear nothing very extraordinary in this view of the tenure by a quasi-military service. There had existed for more than a century at the Exchequer the clear record of a service which might prove to be older than the Exchequer itself. In each succeeding year-roll from the beginning of the reign of Henry II., the Sheriff of Cumberland had rendered his account for the Neatgild of the county. The amount of this tribute was fixed at 80*l.*, and it was accounted for in the same position on the Roll and in the same terms as an *Auxilium* or *Donum comitatus*. We can scarcely doubt that it was a common assessment like these; and we may suspect that, like the Northumberland Cornages, it was levied from the free tenants of the several wards associated in the defence of Carlisle.[2] That it was a Cornage is certain, because, after some years the uncouth form "De Noutegildo" is dropped in favour of "De Cornagio" in the Exchequer Rolls, the Cornages of Cumberland and the Cornages of Northumberland appearing by that title in the 49th and other year-rolls of Henry III. But we have no means of showing how the sum of 80*l.* was made up, because the Sheriff answered for it in a lump sum, and no particulars of his account have survived, as in the case of the Northumberland list, happily preserved in the Red Book.

The Neatgild of Cumberland

and Northumberland.

The Cornages of the latter county to the annual amount of 20*l.* may be traced through the Pipe Rolls of the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III. This is in itself a new and a very interesting discovery. Neatgild and Cornage must no longer be regarded as casual and isolated incidents in the

Evidence of the Pipe Rolls.

[1] A radical misconception that underlies this view of the nature of Cornage is seen in the argument that the references to military service performed by these tenants are later interpolations in the reign of Edward I. The original lists in question are, however, dated in the 14th year of John.

[2] *See* Pipe Rolls, 5–12 Hen. II., Carlisle.

manorial economy of the border-counties, but as a definite levy, which can be accounted for in the revenue rolls of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries with as much precision as Danegeld or Scutage. We are not immediately concerned here with the Neatgild of Cumberland, except to show that it was merely an early and local synonym of Cornage. The Cornage of Westmoreland can also be traced in the rolls, but it was of very trifling value, while the Cornage of Durham was collected by the Bishop *per regalem potestatem*,[1] except during voidance of the see, when it was answered by the Custos; but the Cornage of Northumberland is apparently classified in the Red Book with the ward services of the border-fortresses, and it is of the highest importance to trace its earlier history in the records of the Exchequer. Working backwards from the reign of Edward I., we find that Cornage was accounted for in the Pipe Roll every third year to the 10th year of Henry II. as a charge of 60*l.* In these early Pipe Rolls the chief and almost the only expenditure is upon the fortification of Newcastle and Bamburgh. In the 19th year, for instance, the receipts from Cornage are entirely expended on the "operations" at Newcastle. We hear a good deal about the "animals" taken in the King's forest, and there is a common assise of the "forfeits" from this and kindred causes, which looks as though the wise men of the county in the 6th year of Edward I. had mixed up two common incidents of assessment, when they described Cornage as a sum of 50*l.* paid every seven years in respect of certain pleas.[2]

[1] In the Durham Cursitor's Records, No. 12, Halmote Bk. of Hatfield, mention is made of the "great "Roll of the Exchequer of Durham," and of "Tenentes Scaccarii," and of payments "in Scaccario Epis- "copi." Cf. Winchester Bishopric Accounts in Selden Society, vol. ii., Preface. Cornage, therefore, would be paid into the Bishop's Exchequer, and, during voidance of the see, into the Royal Exchequer, by the Custos, as in the Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.

[2] Prof. Maitland in E. H. R., Oct. 1890, citing Coram Rege Pasch. 6 Ed. I. (No. 37), M. 14 *d.*, and No. 38, M. 7.

We hear also of the King's oxen *qui fecerunt operationem castelli;* but the impression remains that Cornage was connected in some way with the local liability for the fortification of the castles and the safeguard of the Border generally; for it is significant that Cornage was temporarily remitted here, as in Cumberland also, when the Scots wasted the country during the great invasion of 1173–74.[1] If we attempt to connect the first assessment of Cornage in the 10th year of Henry II. with some contemporary emergency, a very probable occasion is found in the royal dispositions for the defence of the borders during the year 1163. We know that Henry visited the Northern counties after the Welsh war of 1163, and that the object of his visit was connected with the hostile attitude of the Scotch. He was certainly at Carlisle, and it is quite possible that he went thence to the Eastern Marches, for he seems to have returned south by way of York. Now the results of this inspection would be recorded in the Pipe Roll of the 10th year. May we not then conjecture that the great King or his Justiciar (who, at least, was present) had ordained that the uncertain tolls paid by the Northumbrian drenghs as a contribution to the defence of their respective wards—the Neatgild of Tindale, for instance, levied in the 4th year—should be henceforth rendered as a fixed assessment to the Sheriff, who acted to all intents as a military governor of the county? The value of the Cumbrian Neatgild (possibly imposed for a like purpose by William Rufus) had been lately demonstrated in the course of the royal inspection of Carlisle, and we should at least be able from this theory to assign some reasonable cause for the sudden appearance of Cornage in this same year-roll. In any case some explanation of a circum-

[1] The Editor is informed by Mr. Crump, who is responsible for the able definition of Cornage in the *Dict. of Econ. Terms* (Macmillan), that in the Manorial Accounts of the Bishopric of Durham, Cornage was sometimes remitted "pro defectu pasturæ."

stance which, like many others connected with the history of Cornage, has been entirely overlooked, is desirable. But we have still to ascertain why the list of Cornages in the Red Book was entered there towards the end of the reign of Henry III.

Origin of the list in the Red Book.

During the tumult of civil war in the 48th and 49th years of this reign difficulties arose between the Exchequer officials and the Sheriff of Northumberland. The latter was summoned to appear, with all his accounts and vouchers, to answer certain charges,[1] but it was not until the 51st year that the arrears of his accounts were audited. These included, of course, the annual charge of Cornage, and this was the occasion of the details of the charge being entered as a precedent in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

Official view of Cornage.

With a detailed list to work from it will now be possible to hazard some theory as to the official definition (not necessarily a correct one) of Cornage at the Exchequer. It will be observed that this list gives a number of small sums which (less the pardons of the Prior of Tynemouth and King of Scots) together make up the charge of 20*l.* for the county, and that each of these sums is payable in respect of a barony or ward. Further than this we cannot go, for there is no apparent relationship between the extent of the military tenure of the barony and these assessments, which, however, were not usually paid by the baron himself, but were contributed by tenants within the barony. In one or two cases, however, an ancient tenure pays Cornage by itself, and from one of these cases we can at last identify an assessment recorded in the Feodaries with a payment which can be proved to have been made at the Exchequer.

Case of the Millisfen Drengage.

In the *Testa de Nevill*[2] we read that Henry de Millisfen holds Millisfen of the King in chief, in drengage,

[1] L. T. R., Memoranda Rolls, 48–9 and 49–50 Hen. III.

[2] *Testa*, I. 752.

and renders 30*s.* This would seem to imply a socage tenure by an unknightly service in a lower degree than Theynage, which might be commuted, as we know, *ad servitium militare.*[1] This service, we find, is connected with truncage, or the obligation of carrying timber for the fortification of Bamburgh Castle, which is performed in other cases by way of serjeantry.[2] This drengh, however, is no serjeant—as yet—though his service was likely to be converted into serjeantry, just as theynage might be converted into knight-service. Again, we read that he ought to be tallaged with the other tenants in demesne of the Crown, and he pays Cornage, 14*d.* He pays also Merchet, 16*s.* (as a border custom of immemorial antiquity), and Heriot, 16*s.*, as the Anglian tenants of the Crown may have paid it before the Conquest. But then he pays also a forfeit of 16*s.*, which may be equivalent to a fine of court, and a relief of 16*s.*, which is one of the new feudal incidents very much in dispute.[3] It is not beneath the dignity of a royal drengh —a lesser thegn—to assist in the cultivation of the King's farms with an equipage which denotes his respectable position. He owes Pannage (a territorial due), and he supports the monopoly of the King's mill to a reasonable extent.

Cornage not a seignorial due.

How does it happen then that this mediæval laird of Millisfen is only known at the Exchequer as a tenant by Cornage, except on the rare and doubtful occasions of the exaction of a feudal incident? If Cornage is indeed only an agistment of cattle (like the Pannage of hogs), why is it not rendered among the manorial

[1] *Olim in Theynagio per l. s.* (p. 563).

[2] Serjeanty of N. de Byker (p. 564). *See* the case of Liulph son of Liulph, fined in the Pipe Roll, 16 Henry II., for refusing this service.

[3] It is probable that Merchet (*see* Mr. L. Owen Pike's interesting account of this customary payment in Preface to Year Book, 15 Edw. III.) and Heriot were replaced by Forfeit and Relief, since they are omitted in another MS. version of this entry, and they are clearly redundant here (cf. *Rot. Hundred.* ii. 18).

accounts with the other services due from the drengh? On the other hand, we might possibly learn from the royal musters whether the drengh performed his truncage, and whether the tenant by the service of Cornage appeared in his right place in the King's out-war against the Scots; and we do actually learn from the Exchequer accounts that he paid his Cornage with other Cornage tenants, grouped in several baronies or wards, and classified in the Exchequer Feodary amongst Castle-ward services, mostly commuted for money payments. All this is very much unlike the agistment of cattle (to say nothing of the presence of Pannage as a distinct rent throughout the Pipe Roll), while anything like a *Census nemoris* is out of the question, since this and fine of Court are also separately accounted for.

Included in the *Jura Regalia* of Durham.

Again, who has ever met with an instance in these early times of Cornage paid as a manorial due? The instances usually given are from the Boldon Book and the Durham Ministers' Accounts; but the lord to whom these were paid was the Bishop of Durham—a mitred sovereign[1] who alone was responsible for the safe custody of the district, as the King's Sheriff was for the Northumbrian wards and county.[2] Is it not possible then that we have here the key to the definition of Cornage at the Exchequer? We know from the Pipe Rolls that the Sheriff of Northumberland was regularly paid the sum of 28*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for the ward of Newcastle and the custody of the whole county. Clearly then there were two military forces, one for the out-war, or the offensive operations against Scotland, the *exercitus Scociæ*, in fact, and the other a garrison army of serjeants and drenghs, assisting the knights and men-at-arms furnished by the baronial tenants of the ward.[3] It is at least con-

Otherwise an imperial levy

[1] *Registr. Dunelm.* (Rolls), I. and IV., Preface, *passim.*

[2] Cf. Originalia, 6 Edw. I., Rot. 29.

[3] This distinction was probably the cause of Coke's mistake (Comm. fo. 69, cf. Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, I. 620).

ceivable that just as the latter were required to serve in the *exercitus* as military tenants, paying Scutage in lieu of service,—their local service as wardens being also commuted in course of time for Castle-ward rents—so the tenants by Cornage also may have joined in a service which was commuted in turn for Horn-geld.[1]

for the Border wards.

From these two commuted payments, the Castle-ward rents and the Cornage, the Crown would be enabled to pay for the more adequate defence of the Border wards, undertaken by the Sheriffs, whilst personal service was still due and rendered for the out-war down to the reign of Elizabeth. Moreover, the invariable interpretation of Horn-geld in official glossaries as a Tallage on the analogy of Danegeld—the "Taillage des Danois"—of itself conveys the idea of an imperial levy.[2] Cornage was, in one sense, the Northumbrian equivalent of the Danegeld, with still another and a local application to the defence of the frontier fortresses.

Cornage, the Northern Danegeld.

The further question remains to be answered, Why was this northern ward-penny assessed in terms of "horned beasts"? To this it may be answered that the wealth of the country then and for long afterwards consisted in its herds of cattle. If the Sheriff is distrained in connection with the summons of the Exchequer, it is to be *per averia*, not *per bona sua*.[3] Similarly we find that the Northumbrian serjeant who levied the King's debts between Tyne and Cocket, was required to keep the beasts distrained upon his park, and to overlook their sale, and this very serjeant, we learn, also performed the service of making

[1] Mr. Crump states that in the Durham Ministers' Accounts, Cornage appears as a service in connection with "Castle-main."

[2] In the Annals of Burton, Henry III. is represented as attempting to levy in England "Tallagium quod dicitur Horngelth" as an imperial tax granted by the common consent of the *Magnates*.

[3] L. T. R. Memor., 49 and 50 Hen. III. Cf. the ancient levy known as the "Scotale," applied by the Sheriff towards the custody of the county.' *See also* p. clxi, n. 2, *ante*.

distraints for the ward of Newcastle.[1] These significant allusions, coupled with the obvious fact that the possession of this tempting wealth of cattle was the chief motive for the maintenance of the northern wards against the incursions of the Scottish marauders,[2] will perhaps suggest the theory which must have been present to the minds of the Exchequer officials when they classified Cornage among the commuted services of the Southern and Northern constabularies.

Knights' fees of Canterbury.

Of the remaining lists in this feudal Miscellany, that of the Archbishop of Canterbury's knights may be compared with the returns preserved in the body of the Feodary, or rather with such meagre information as was forthcoming on the occasion of the custody of the see during voidance.[3]

Swereford's Note-book.

This and the other entries on folios 231–2 of the MS., seem to have formed part of the note book of an Exchequer official, about the middle of the thirteenth century, who may possibly have been Swereford himself. It is also possible, that these entries were transcribed from some official exemplar, and crowded into a given space. They are, however, with one or two exceptions, less valuable for genealogical information than curious for the light which they throw upon the mysteries of Exchequer practice.

Some Exchequer Law cases.

Most of these Memoranda are derived from the Pipe Rolls, and stand in close relationship to the Abstracts noticed above.[4] The *Quæstiones Curiæ*, however, appear as conventional cases in which Exchequer practice was more or less involved. Amongst these, the case of Edmund de Tudeham's[5] estate is instructive. Far greater

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[1] *Testa*, I. 753. Is it possible that the etymology of the Scottish "horning" depends on a like explanation?

[2] *Tenet Vallem de Redesdale per servitium custodiendi illam a latronibus.* P. 563.

[3] P. 724.

[4] P. ccxi.

[5] Cf. Bracton's Note Book, *Ed.* Maitland, 521 and 603.

constitutional interest attaches to three other entries, from one of which, as previously noticed,[1] we are able to derive an authoritative statement as to the date and entry of the famous Scutage of Toulouse.

The Leicester "Aid."

A second precedent entered here records an important decision as to the method of allowing the *Auxilium Vicecomitis* at the Exchequer. The abstract entered in the Red Book is an intelligent *précis* of a Schedule appended to the Pipe Roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire of the 11th year of John, where the statement of the Sheriffs' Accounts in respect of the Aid assessed on the Honour of Leicester since the 21st year of Henry II. is challenged and disallowed, on the ground that the Aid in question "non debet computari vicecomiti, sed "reddi Regi tanquam nova adquisitio ; quia antea milites "illius honoris nullum dabant auxilium, et vicecomites "semper respondebant ad Scaccarium de plena firma." The technicality, therefore, on which the Crown relied was this, that the Aid in question was a punitive assessment laid upon the knights of the Honour, in consequence of the Earl's share in the great rebellion of 1173–4, and that having been improperly converted by seven successive Sheriffs to their own use, they or their heirs were liable for the arrears due to the Crown.

We gather from the original entry in the Pipe Roll that between the 9th year of Richard I. and the 1st year of John, the knights of the Honour were put in debt for a certain portion of this Aid, which Reginald Basset, then Sheriff, had not received from them. The Crown having thus intervened to recover a debt due to its own debtor, proceeded further to take up the legal position stated above, and beginning with a claim of 55*l.* against Nicholas de Verdun, for arrears between the 21st and 30th years of Henry II., caused all the subsequent Sheriffs to be likewise entered in debt, the amount of this Aid—58*l.*—having been ascertained by Inquest in the 4th year of John.

[1] Pp. clxxii.

The Sheriff's Aid *v.* the Danegeld.

These proceedings, which were subsequently mitigated, are of interest for the possible light which they throw upon the vexed question of the identity of the assessment which was contended for by Thomas of Canterbury, in 1163, as a local contribution, and not as an imperial levy. The King, we are told, had attempted to compel the Sheriff to account for this assessment as part of his farm (*de redditu*) in the Pipe Roll (*in scriptura Regis*), on the same pretext, doubtless, as was alleged in the case before us, that the Sheriff was bound to answer "de plena firma," without any drawbacks. Now, although it has been usual to regard this disputed assessment as the old Danegeld, another view of the matter has been most ably advanced by a recent writer, to the effect that this levy was nothing more than the *Auxilium Vicecomitis*,[1] which was properly a local rate, as opposed to an imperial tax. Nothing, indeed, can be more improbable than that the position of the Danegeld itself as a fiscal levy should ever have been in doubt.[2] There was actually in ancient times a Danegeld Roll in use at the Exchequer (on the authority of Alexander de Swereford),[3] by means of which the sums due from the respective sheriffs were put in charge at the Exchequer, and as the Danegeld ceased to be put in charge after the year 1163, the antiquity of this *Rotulus exactorius* must be almost incalculable. In any case, the expression "consuetudo," and the technical allusions to the "redditus," clearly point to some other assessment than the Danegeld.

We learn then from the case of this Leicester "Aid," in the reign of King John, that it was the custom for Sheriffs to keep back in their accounts a certain sum contributed by the men of the shire. In the present

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[1] Mr. J. H. Round, in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, VII., 301.

[2] Even when Stephen is said to have promised the repeal of the Danegeld, there was no question raised as to its legality (Hen. of Hunt., A.D. 1135).

[3] P. 659.

case it was an Aid assessed upon the military tenants, in the same way as the old "Donum militum comitatus," but in most cases it will be found as one of those purely local obligations for self-defence which run parallel with the imperial taxation of the Danegeld, Scutage, Aid, and Carucage by the names of *Auxilium vicecomitis*, Ward-peny, Castle-ward rent, and Cornage, the connecting link between the two forms being the common obligation of the Host and the *Viaticum*.

Robert Mantel's Roll.

A good idea of the method and proportions of these local assessments may be obtained from the curious particulars given in the "Roll of Robert Mantel," printed in the present volume,[1] while still more minute details may be gleaned from local Registers, and particularly from the valuable text of a custumal of St. Edmunds, formerly in the collection of Sir John Gage.[2]

Excerpts from Monastic Registers.

The origin of the isolated excerpts from certain Monastic Registers entered in this part of the MS. is exceedingly obscure. The title of one of these Registers is given as "Liber Roffensis quidam ubi sunt Epistolæ "Paulinæ." Three pieces seem to have been taken from this Book—the amount of Peter's Pence payable by the several bishoprics, an Assise of Bread made at Canterbury in the time of Hubert Walter, and a list of the tithes enjoyed by the Church of Rochester from various benefactions. A list somewhat similar to the last is found in the *Textus Roffensis*, but no parallel texts of any of the three can be found in the printed versions, although these, and especially the edition of Hearne, are notoriously incomplete. Still no Book containing the *Epistolæ Paulinæ* is known to exist at the present day among the MSS. of the Church of Rochester, or in

*Liber Roffensis.*

[1] P. 774. This Record has an additional interest in connection with the personality of this remarkable man—one of the few great financiers of the century.

[2] This MS. is now, or was lately, in the possession of Mr. Toovey, the well-known bookseller in Piccadilly, by whose courtesy it was inspected by the Editor.

the transcripts amongst the Cottonian MSS., although there were several books with this title formerly in the Library,[1] and memoranda of this nature may have been entered in the fly-leaves of some one of them.

Assize of Bread.

This text of the Assise of Bread is of especial value, and should be compared with the well-known Assizes which are to be found in the *Liber Custumarum* and the Add. MS. 14,252, fos. 85b and 118, as well as with the more general regulations on this subject contained in Hoveden,[2] the Fœdera,[3] the Statutes of the Realm,[4] and Arnold's Chronicle.[5] These however probably record the provisions enforced at London and Winchester, and the Canterbury Assize possesses a marked individuality. It even bears a distant resemblance to the Frankfort Capitulary of 794,[6] but it is certainly most closely allied to the Assize preserved in the Guildhall MS., with which the Exchequer Register is in other respects nearly related.[7]

Order of the Coronation, 1236.

The concluding precedent under notice is the famous Order of the Coronation of Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III., in the year 1236. Something has been said in another place[8] with respect to the manuscript relationship of this document. It is of especial interest as being the oldest surviving official record of this state function, the forms of which were henceforth carefully commemorated in Registers and State papers. Here again the proceedings seem to have been noted in the Exchequer Register *specialiori modo*, and are not found in the Memoranda of the Court.

*Liber de Feversham.*

From another Monastic Register, cited as *Liber Abbatis de Feversham*, are derived two fragments relating to

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[1] *Arch. Cantiana*, III. 47; VI. 123.

[2] Hovenden (Rolls), IV. 33.

[3] Apr. 15, 1204.

[4] I. 202.

[5] Cunningham, I. 501.

[6] Migne, xcvii. 109.

[7] i.e., *Liber Custumarum*.

[8] Pp. xviii., xix., xxxii. The constitutional interest of this precedent will be referred to again in the Preface to Part III.

the family history of the house of Blois. It may be easily imagined that a work bearing this title must have contained many notices of the family history and public acts of the royal founder of the Abbey, but no such Register has yet been brought to light. The MS. books belonging to this monastery seem to have come into the possession of the family of Sondes after the Dissolution, but from the existing notices of their contents these appear to have been of comparatively recent date, and of a purely formal character. One of them was the "Ledger Book" of the House, and a "Custumal" was also in the possession of Thomas Southouse, the author of a history of the Abbey, in the reign of Charles II.[1] The antiquity of the MS. from which the extracts in the Red Book of the Exchequer were made, is proved by the form "Matildis Regina Anglorum," and it may be suggested with some probability that this was the *Liber de Feversham* from which extracts were bespoken by the Crown in the reign of Edward I. in support of the case for the English Supremacy.[2]

How were these excerpts made?

In answer to the question which will naturally be asked, "How did the Exchequer Scribe obtain access "to these Registers?" it will be observed that in the *Registrum Temporalium* of the Church of Rochester[3] a lengthy report is given of the great dispute which took place between the Bishop and the Exchequer officials respecting the assessment of the Aid for knighting Prince Edward in the year 1253–4. The Bishop appealed to the evidence of the Exchequer Registers in support of his case,[4] and the matter seems to have engaged the attention of the Barons for some considerable time. It is quite possible then, since these excerpts

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[1] *Monasticon Favershamense*, p. 47.

[2] Palgrave, Scotch Docts, p. 92.

[3] *Registrum Roffense*, p. 71.

[4] *Unde cum per vestros rotulos continentes omnia feoda regni quæ terentur a rege in capite, &c.* A reference which would seem to be to the Red Book itself. Cf. Pat. 16 John, M. 11.

appear to have been entered in the Red Book at a slightly later date than the last entry made in the Hargrave transcript after the year 1251 and before the year 1253, that the Registers of the Church were produced at the Exchequer on the occasion of this dispute.[1] It is equally possible from our knowledge of the line of argument adopted by the Bishop, taken in connection with the disclosures made in the course of the Great Inquest of 1166, that the form of writ entered in the Red Book forbidding a certain prelate or his ministers to levy from his tenants an inordinate contribution for the Aid to knight the King's eldest son,[2] was also connected with this case.

Again, the Abbey of Faversham seems to have been committed by the Crown in the 3rd year of Edward I. to the custody of Commissioners, in consequence of the disordered state of its finances and of its indebtedness to certain merchants. It is possible therefore that this or even some earlier incident, such as the litigation of the Abbey respecting the Church of Newnham (which was referred to Hubert Walter for adjudication), may also have afforded the Exchequer scribe an opportunity for the inspection of the Register.

The Book of Faversham.

Three remaining pieces have probably been derived from one or other of these Registers, but the MS. is unfortunately defaced by exposure and by the reckless use of gall, so that no heading (if one ever existed) can now be distinguished. From the position of two of these entries, however, which are marginal insertions in the same hand as the excerpts relating to the House of Bouillon, this heading should have referred to the "Book

[1] The *Textus Roffensis* itself would almost certainly have been produced as containing, like the Abingdon Register, a very early list of the knights' fees holden of the Church (p. 223).

[2] This is entered on the dorse of the same folio, which contains the extracts from the Rochester custumal, but it cannot be identified with the writs preserved in the Register.

of Faversham," rather than to the "Book of Rochester" above mentioned.[1]

The Cantreds of Wales.

One of the entries in question is a list of the Cantreds of Wales, which purports to record the divisions of that country at a date which it is not easy to determine. Apart from the obvious corruptions of the text, which have been pointed out in the foot-notes, it is clear that the exemplar itself, which we must suppose to have been the list entered in a monastic Register, contains some very remarkable topographical and historical allusions. We find that certain "cantreds" are enumerated which do not appear as cantreds (or at least not under the same names) in the known lists of the cantreds and commotes of Wales; and in some cases these divisions are found to be connected with certain prehistoric provinces. Instances will be found in such forms as "Trakareheld," "Stradmauric," "Kentlebiac," and "Morgan"; whilst most of the forms of the recognized cantreds are decidedly archaic, as Hlehin and Hevelfrey. Again, this list records a distribution of the cantreds which does not accord with even twelfth century versions. The mention of the fourteen cantreds of Powys takes us back to the sixth century; and the three cantreds which are positively ascribed to that principality were only traditionally referred to this position in the twelfth century; the same remark applying to the "seven" cantreds between Wye and Severn. Two cantreds only are assigned to Brycheiniog instead of three; Wentloog (in Welsh, Gwynllywg, the country between the Rumney and the lower Usk) should be included in Morganwg (or Glamorgan), and Senghenydd (the land between the Taff and the Rumney) is omitted altogether from that province.[2] In

[1] The heading in this case would have been "Ex Eodem Libro," as before.

[2] In the 12th century *Liber Landavensis* (*Ed.* Evans), p. 247, a list is preserved of the cantreds of Morganwg, which is stated to have been derived from a charter or convention of the time of Edgar. Seven cantreds are enumerated here which differ in several respects from the arrangement of the present list.

these and other instances therefore the exemplar used by the Exchequer scribe undoubtedly contained, embedded in it, fragments of a stratum of Welsh historical topography older than any contained in the three historical lists; and the discovery of similar fragments in the twelfth century *Liber Landavensis*, in the Life of St. Cadoc (of the late eleventh century), and in the *Mirabilia* of Nennius (at least as old as the ninth century), proves that these are authentic relics of the præ-mediæval history of Wales. It would seem indeed as though the thirteenth century scribe was completely baffled by these anomalies. As he had to account for 48 cantreds, and as he had, by a misreading of "i" (*id est*) for "j," interpolated three which had no existence in fact, namely, "Wenid," "Overwent," and "Noder-went," he was probably reduced to tamper with the figures of the remaining cantreds in order to make his own total correspond with that of the exemplar.

Topographical and historical anomalies.

But however singular these misconstructions of Welsh topography may appear, the scribe's treatment of the historical allusions contained in this list are even still more remarkable, and afford a strong confirmation of the theory that the sense of the whole passage has been destroyed, not so much by mere misreadings or unintelligent forms (which are common to other MSS.), but by wanton interpolations in the original text, which were either devised by the scribe himself, or, more probably, were incorporated by him with the text in the manner described in connection with the Barons' certificates in the preceding volume.[1]

In the first place, we have to distinguish between those of the above historical allusions which may be admitted without much question, and those which present insuperable difficulties in their present form. Of the former, the reference to Meic Mennbras, King of

[1] P. lv.

Powys in the middle of the sixth century, is quite in keeping with the prehistoric divisions of North Wales asserted in the text, and is interesting in itself. The similar allusion to Rhys son of Owen may also be held to accord with the very ancient style of the *regio* Cinloipiauc. It is true that it would be difficult to identify this particular Rhys, but the name is sufficient to indicate a period antecedent to the eleventh century, and possibly the person referred to is the Rhys son of Owen who played an important and somewhat tragic part in Welsh history between the years 1073 and 1076. On the other hand the references to the assassination of Owen son of Maxem and Ris son of Owen son of Howelda, and to the Welsh lordship of Lideneie, as well as the reading *ex legem totam Wall*[*iœ*], are perfectly unintelligible in their present form. Certainly such crimes of violence and treason were common enough throughout the history of Wales (and not of Wales alone) during the Middle Ages, and more than one Owen or Rhys could be found who met such a fate during the early period of history to which this list must be assigned on topographical and philological grounds; but it is obvious that none of these could have been a lord of Lydney in Gloucestershire, and also that the sentence of outlawry in question is an anachronism of the grossest form. Therefore we must either be content to suppose that the scribe has omitted several generations in the descent of Owen and Rhys from Maxem and Hywel Dda respectively, and that he refers to a prehistoric period in which Lydney was actually Welsh, and in which the "Mercian law" actually obtained on the borders,[1] or else we must seek for some better, albeit a conjectural, solution of these difficulties.

Possible explanation of the above difficulties.

Such a solution may perhaps be obtained from a closer examination of the present text in connection with the theory of interpolation previously referred to.

[1] MS. Harg. 313.

It has been assumed that the bulk at least of this list is truly archaic in its forms of place-names, and this fact renders the occurrence of later forms beside these all the more noticeable. The modernized forms in question are "Norwallia," "Over-went," and "Noder-went," and it may be very strongly suggested that these are interpolations in the scribe's exemplar which were incorporated by him with his text to the confusion of the whole list. In the same way it can be suggested that the passage "Et extra legem—Maxem" has been interpolated between the last cantred and the total of the list, and that the last sentence of the entry "Homines—"dominum suum" is a further interpolation, in the obvious form of a repetition of the previous marginal note by a still later scribe, with the embellishment of the concluding explanation, "scilicet Ris filium Oeni filii "Howelda," borrowed from the sentence immediately preceding, so that Rhys son of Owen is made to figure for Owen son of Maxem. It is manifestly improbable that two different "lords" of some lordship marcher should have been treacherously put to death by their "men" without any historical record of the fact surviving, and we can scarcely doubt that two lords of Lydney, two acts of treason, and two punitive measures, have been evolved from one and the same episode. If, therefore, we could discover the occurrence of such an episode in a period which synchronized with the interpolation of these passages we should have at least a reasonable solution of the mystery. Now such an interpolation as has been suggested here must have taken place at the time when the entry in the Red Book of the Exchequer was made, and it has been shown before that the Exchequer Scribe probably had access to the Book of Faversham (which is the presumptive exemplar) early in the reign of Edward I. At least the character of the writing is of that period. This points to some comparatively recent occurrence as having prompted these interpolations, and

an investigation of recent Welsh history reveals an incident which almost exactly agrees with the supposed case.

During the greater part of the reign of Henry III., Meredith, son, or grandson, of Robert, lord of Kedewain, appears as an important figure in Welsh history, at one time as a patriot, and at another time as well-disposed to the English Government. He died in 1244, as a monk, and was succeeded by his son, or grandson, Owen. In 1260 Llywelyn son of Griffith surprised the castle of Builth, and in consequence of his alleged atrocities committed upon the prisoners, the whole of Wales was excommunicated by the Pope at the instigation of the English King.[1] In 1261 we read of the death of Owen son of Meredith, lord of Kedewain.[2] The nature of his death is not mentioned; but shortly after, the "bailiff" of Castle Baldwin made an attack on the men of Kedewain,[3] which may have been nothing less than a punitive expedition consequent on the assassination of their lord for lukewarmness in the national cause, and it may also have been from a confusion of these circumstances that a scribe writing some ten years later interpolated the above passages in this list. It is clear that by the light of the above events three important emendations can be suggested in the present text, namely, the readings "Extra legem tota M[archia] Walliæ," "Oenum filium "Mared[udd]," and "Kedewain,"[4] for "totam Walliæ," "Oenum filium Maxem," and "Lydeneye," respectively; whilst the further notice of Rhys son of Owen may, as suggested above, be dismissed as an interpolation on an interpolation.[5]

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[1] Pat. 44 Hen. III., M. 1*d*.

[2] *Brut* (Rolls), p. 348.

[3] *Ibid*., p. 350.

[4] Cideueie, *i.e.* Cydweie, Kedeweighe, Cydewain, &c., &c., in *Brut* (Rolls), Annals (Rolls), *Fœdera*, Giraldus (Rolls), I. 33, 226. Kidowen, Leland. *Itin.* (*ed.* Hearne), vii. 29. Bettws Cedwain, Co. Montgomery. In English Records *temp.* Edward I. and Edward II. the name is usually given as Kedewy.

[5] *See* Eyton, "Shropshire," xi. 172–6, &c.

History of the MS. List.

No copy of this list is known to exist except that contained in the Red Book of the Exchequer and in the Harg. MS., and no transcript of it is included amongst the sixteenth and seventeenth century abstracts of the Exchequer MS.; but a single copy is preserved in MS. Ball. Coll., No. 353, fo. 164b, which was made for Sir John Price in the year 1539, by Thomas Soliman, the King's "French" Secretary, from the "Redde Boke of the Eschequier." Sir John Price refers in an introductory statement to an ancient MS. of Chronicles, which he left behind him at Hereford in the year 1539, which contained, on a fly-leaf, a fuller list of the Welsh cantreds; but such a list as this, like the three famous lists still preserved in MSS. Hergest, Hengwrt, and Dom. viii,[1] cannot be properly cited as parallel MSS. to the list contained in the Exchequer and Hargrave MSS.

Royal Chronology.

Another excerpt is a Chronology of the early English kings, beginning with Ine, and continued, though by more than one hand, down to the death of Henry III.[2] This form is essentially an official one, and may be compared with the table of regnal years entered in another part of the MS., as well as with the well-known Chronology in the larger Black Book of the Exchequer. Another familiar form which is given in the Preface to the Scutages,[3] is that found in the *Textus Roffensis*, in the History of Henry of Huntingdon and in many other twelfth and thirteenth century MSS., being tersely described by Wendover as follows: "Hujus [Alvredi] "genealogia in Anglorum historiis perducitur usque ad "Adam, primum parentem."[4]

Description of Babylon.

The third excerpt, which is given without any title, is perhaps the only instance of an entry in the Red Book

[1] *See* Table of Contents.

[2] P. 762.

[3] P. 8.

[4] Wendover (Rolls), III., 114. *See also* the lists in W. of Malmesbury, Hen. of Huntingdon, and others. The Exchequer scribe no doubt derived his text from some *Breve Chronicon* of the kind then much in fashion. Cf. Liebermann, *Consiliatio Cnuti*, p. xvii.

of the Exchequer which would seem to be wholly unconnected with the practice of the Court. This is the description of Babylon, taken partly from Hieronymus and partly from the popular work of Orosius; but even in this case it might be possible to attach some contemporary meaning to the compilation.

We know that Matthew Paris was a favoured visitor of the Exchequer clerks, and it is just possible that he may have beguiled the tedium of official drudgery with some legend of Prester John, whilst the interest in Eastern affairs inspired by the Armenian converts, the learned Friars, and even the adventures of Marco Polo himself, may have turned the thoughts of the scribe in the same direction.[1]

Two documents have been printed in an Appendix to the text of the present volume which are not found in the Red Book of the Exchequer as it now exists. These are found, however, in the Hargrave MS., and it is almost certain from several indications, which will be presently alluded to, that they were once included in the Exchequer Register. Both these pieces are, strange to say, wanting in the original text of the Hargrave MS. itself, and have been supplied, like the text of the "Scutages," by means of leaves bound in with the original matter. It has already been noticed that there are other pieces which occur in the Hargrave copy which may well have formed part of the contents of the Red Book, namely, three interesting charters relating to the family of Lacy, in Ireland, and an establishment for the Exchange and Mint in the 27th year of Henry III., but as there is no internal or external evidence to connect these isolated documents with the work of the Exchequer Scribe they have not been included in this Appendix.

[1] It is a curious coincidence that Gervase of Tilbury, whose reputed connection with the Exchequer has become so notorious, also adapted this description of Babylon for the purpose of a comparison with the city of London. This passage has also been reproduced by Ralph Coggeshale (p. 425).

The case of the two pieces first-mentioned is, however, somewhat different. In the first place there is a general resemblance in style, method of compilation, and certain indescribable peculiarities which at once mark them as the work of the same hand. Moreover, in the case of the first of these—the return of royal farms payable at the Exchequer—it is quite clear that the scribe made use of the Abstract of Sheriff's Farms, or rather of the unmutilated copy which must have existed in the ultimate exemplar of the Exchequer text[1] for the purpose of his compilation. This is in itself a useful work, and may be regarded as somewhat akin to the lost *Rotulus Exactorius*,[2] the farms due to the Crown at a certain date, apparently about the middle of the reign of Henry III., being here set out, with the addition of the regnal date when they were first put in charge on the Pipe Roll. Unfortunately, however, the MS., which seems to be in the same hand as that of the supplied text of the Scutages in the Hargrave volume, is highly corrupt, and the difficulty of identifying the figures of the regnal dates with the actual entries in the Pipe Rolls has proved to be almost insuperable. It is certain that the scribe himself copied these figures quite unintelligently, for he frequently writes "ij°" for "numero"[3] and "R[otulo] j°" for R[ege] J[ohanne], and a still more fertile cause of error and confusion exists in the alternate use of Roman and Arabic numerals in the exemplar to distinguish between the several reigns covered by the returns. As an example of the close resemblance which exists between this document and the Exchequer MS. in respect of literary forms it may be sufficient to mention that it reproduces the extraordinary mistake found in the latter and in the Har-

[1] This was not an unfinished work, because the scribe has left space for the insertion of the missing portions.

[2] *Dialogus*, I. 14.

[3] *i.e.* [*in*]*ij*° for *nu*°.

grave MS. (which used the same exemplar) in the reading "Burchchillun," evolved, doubtless, out of the older misreading "Bochchillun," for "Roth[omagensi Archiepiscopo], Chillun," the Yorkshire manor granted to this prelate by the Crown, as first recorded among the *Terræ Datæ* in the Pipe Roll, 2 Henry II. It is almost impossible to conceive the coincidence of such an error as this in two independent MSS., and there can be little doubt that this list of farms was found to be missing in the Hargrave MS., and was restored from a still existing exemplar by the same hand that restored the lost folios containing the Scutages, just as the record relating to Exchequer privileges in 1340 was restored in the Red Book itself by a scribe writing more than a century later.

The second piece that is printed in the Appendix differs from the preceding in being not merely a compilation from the Pipe Rolls or other Exchequer Records, but the copy of an original return of the so-called *Terræ Normannorum*, which is of considerable interest and value.

There can be little doubt that the original returns in question were formerly preserved in the collection known as the *Testa de Nevill*, but only the lists for two counties were extant at the date of the compilation of the Edwardian volumes, those namely for Oxfordshire and Essex. It is true that many of the entries in the lists of the remaining counties can be identified with isolated entries in the *Testa*, but in no case were these derived from parallel MSS. On the other hand we find that the *Testa de Nevill* contains lists of *Terræ Normannorum* forming part of the same return which do not appear in the MS. at all, and this must therefore be regarded as imperfect in respect of several counties.[1]

[1] Devon is an instance of such omission.

Compared with the MSS. of the *Testa de Nevill* the transcript of the Returns which are recorded here must be considered as a somewhat inaccurate and unintelligent copy, a fact which will be sufficiently evident from an examination of the text. Indeed, the task of restoring the sense by means of the identification of persons and places obscured by the carelessness or ignorance of the scribe has proved to be one of no ordinary difficulty, but the recovery of eight county lists of *Terræ Normannorum* which are missing in the official collection, may be looked on as a satisfactory result. The date of these Returns is fixed by the preservation of more than one of the orignal writs in the *Testa* collection, dated 15 December, 20 Henry III., and tested by Alexander de Swereford himself.

The objects of this Inquisition and the *forma inquisitionis* itself are matters which belong to another department of constitutional and fiscal history.

Conclusion of the Feodary.

With these belated lists the flagging interest of the original feodary draws to an end, and its place is taken by a new collection, which is rather official than historical in character, yet even still more characteristic of the famous Precedent Book of the Exchequer.

# APPENDIX A.

## COMES ARUNDELLIÆ.[1]

1. Hæc est inquisitio de manerio[1] Comitis Arundeliæ in Snetesham, s[cilicet] quod homines sui dederunt postquam dominus noster Rex Anglorum extreme transfretavit in Normanniam, quando Comes perexit ad servandas les Marches de Wales pluribus vicibus; scilicet homines de domenio suo dederunt c solidos; et Ricardus filius Atrac et sui pares de uno socagio[2] dederunt iij marcas gratis. Istos denarios recepit Ricardus Camerarius de Bucheham. Sed postea homines de domenio Comitis dederunt xj marcas ad quietanda debita Comitis; et Ricardus filius Atraci et sui pares dederunt iiij marcas, et hoc bona voluntate; et istos denarios recepit Ricardus Camerarius de Bucheham.

Quando Comes rediit de Francia,[3] iterum dederunt homines de domenio Comitis x marcas, scilicet Ricardo Camerario v marcas, et Judæo de Risi[n]g v marcas. Et iterum dedit Ricardus filius Atrac, cum paribus suis, iij marcas et dimidiam, scilicet ij marcas Ricardo Camerario, et xx solidos Deulebenei Judæo.

Iterum homines de domenio Comitis dederunt viij marcas et dimidiam; et Ricardus cum paribus suis dedit iij marcas de uno socagio ad quietandas terras Comitis de Judæis; et hoc bona voluntate. Istos denarios recepit Deulebenei Judæus de Risi[n]ge.

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[1] *maneria* in MS.

[2] *de uno socagio*, on an erasure in MS.

[3] *Francia* in MS., apparently written over an erasure, probably of *Saxonia*, as the "S" remains, altered to "F."

2. Hii sunt nummi quos Burgenses de Risingia dederunt domino suo Comiti postquam Rex transfretavit. Willelmus Mercator, xxij*s.* et v*d.* Suein Mercator tantum; Manduerus, x et vij*s.* et x*d.*; Hardekinus, v*m.*, et vj*s.* et vj*d.*; Ricardus Mercator, ix*s.*; Willelmus Pelliparius, x et viij*d.*; Hervicus, ij*s.*; Airicus, xx et viij*d.*; Galfridus Mercator, ij*s.*; Johannes Largus, iij*s.*; Ricardus filius Juetæ,[1] ix*s.* et iij*d.*; Willelmus Suan[us], ix*s.* et iiij*d.*; Ub[ertus] Testor, ij*s.* et xj*d.*; Anchetinus Cocus, x et viij*s.* et viij*d.*; Gomannus, xj*d.*; Hacehtus, iij*s.* et dimidium; Eudo et socii sui, iij marcas et dimidiam; Wulnotus, x et vj*d.*; Ricar Piscator, viij*s.* et j*d* ; Willelmus filius Lef, v*s.*; Ricar Lorimer, xl*d.*; Willelmus Hardegrei, xij*d.*; Rogerus Pistor, xiij*d* Hangot, x*d.*; Osbertus Gendri, iiij*d.*; Acerus, viij*d.* Robertus Bucel, xxvj*d.*; Eduinus, vij*d.*; Alanus Bissop, xvij*d.*; Asselac, viij*d.*; Osbertus, viij*d.*; Jueta,[2] xviiij*d.*; Adam filius Elvivæ, iiij*s.* et viij*d.*; Wulfet, [v]j*d.*; Siolf, v*d.*; Rogerus Florast, iiij*s.* et dimidium; Radulfus, xx et viij*d.*; Johannes, v*d.*; Seman, xvjd. Omnes istos dena[rios] [d]ederunt Comiti Arundelli, ex bona voluntate, ad terram suam adquietandam contra Judæos. Dapifero Nicholao dederunt.

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3. [Tantum] dedit villa Ridunæ, quæ pertinet ad socam Risingiæ, infra istos iiij$^{or}$ annos, postquam Rex transfretavit. Ad iiij$^{or}$ exercitus eundum in Walias, dederunt x[3] marcas. Ex alia parte dederunt Comiti, ad terram suam adquietandam erga Judæos, xj marcas et dimidiam, ex bona voluntate.

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4. Homines de Keningh[all], de dominio Comitis Arundelliæ, dederunt Comiti, propter Marchias Waliæ servandas ij vicibus, x marcas, gratis; et propter debi-

[1] Or *Ivetæ*.
[2] Or *Iveta*.
[3] On an erasure in MS.

tum Comitis quietandum contra Judæos, dederunt Comiti v marcas, gratis; et de ultimo exercitu Franciæ, dederunt Comiti v marcas, gratis.

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5. Homines de Wimundham, de dominio Comitis, dederunt Comiti, propter marchias de Waliis servandas ij vicibus, xv marcas, gratis. Et postea, propter debita Comitis quietanda, x marcas, gratis; et pro ultimo exercitu Franciæ, dederunt Comiti x marcas.

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6. Homines de Bucheham et de socha, de dominio Comitis, dederunt propter Marchias de Waliis servandas ij vicibus, xx marcas, gratis. Propter debita Comitis quietanda, x marcas, gratis. Quando Rex misit Comitem cum filia sua in Saxsoniam, dederunt Comiti x marcas, gratis; et quando Comes rediit de exercitu ultimo Franciæ, dederunt Comiti x marcas, gratis.

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7. Postquam dominus rex transfretavit, dederunt homines Johannis Extranei de Hunestanestunia et de Ringstadia lxs. Comiti Arundeliæ, de feudo trium militum.

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8. xv dies ante Purificationem Sanctæ Mariæ proxima abebit iiij anhos quod servientes Comitis de Harundellia ceperunt [cccc] v oves Mahei de Candos et duxeru[n]t donec at Snetesham, et tenueru[n]t illos xiiij septimanas. Et ut duxeru[n]t, ij obieru[n]t; et in custodia eorum xviij matrices oves, et iiij$^{xx}$ angni; et ijs. illis servientibus de livreisum. Sicut nil comiti debui.

Respondent[1] ballivi Comitis quod pro defectu servicii

[1] *Respondent* to end is in another and apparently an official hand. This document is most instructive and interesting, even in respect of the spelling.

Anel[aldi] de Bidun ceperunt catalla predicta; et ipse confitetur, et conqueritur de Hanelaldo.

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9. Amalricus de Bellafago dedit Comiti Arundelliæ, postquam Rex extreme transfretavit in Normanniam, lx solidos de feudo trium militum, per breve Regis de ultra mare.

Iterum dedit Amalricus Comiti xl solidos per judicium.

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10. Robertus de Bahevent dedit Comiti de Arundellia vj marcas, in denariis et in equis, quando custodivit markiam Walis.[1]

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11. Postquam Rex transfretavit dedit Cecilia de Hulma Comiti Arundelliæ ij marcas de exercitibus de Waliis; et quando rediit de ultimo exercitu Franciæ, xs. per breve Regis de ultra mare; et de debito Comitis quietando erga Judæos, xs.

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12. Hugo filius Radulfi de Herlingis dedit Comiti Arundelliæ de exercitibus Angliæ et de exercitu[2] . . . . [x] . . . marcas de feodo ij militum. Et propter quoddam jus suum, quod Comes ei reddidit, dedit ei v marcas, gratis.

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13. Adam filius Alvredi dedit Comiti xls. per breve Regis de ultra mare, gratis.

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14. Postquam Rex transivit, Godefridus filius Auberti dedit Comiti iiij marcas ad exercitum; et postea, per breve

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] Mutilated in MS. Perhaps *Normanniæ* was written here, as a stroke which resembles the tail of an *m* is visible below the lacuna.

Regis de ultra mare, dedit Comiti xx*s.*, quando rediit de Saxonia.

Robertus de [Seingis][1] dedit Comiti, de auxilio, xx*s.*[2]

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15. Hervicus de Ingelose dedit Comiti Arundelliæ de Scutagio . . . , per breve Regis de ultra mare, de ultimo exercitu Franciæ, [de] iiij militibus, iiij*l.*[3]

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16. Terra Willelmi de Caisneto de Stoka dedit Comiti de Arundel xx*s.*, per breve Regis, et xx*s.* Radulfo,[4] de mutuo.

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17. De terra Willelmi de Corci, de Dersingeham, dederunt homines Comiti Arundelliæ, de exercitibus pluribus, iiij marcas et dimidiam.

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18. Postquam Rex ad ultimum transfretavit et fecit suam assisiam, homines Roberti de Mil[eham] de Wttone et Neutone dederunt Comiti Arundelliæ, ad primum exercitum de Wales, lx*s.*; ad secundum exercitum apud Wales, vj*l.*; ad tertium, lx*s.* Et quando Comes Arundelliæ rediit de Saxonia, dederunt ei lx*s.* in auxilium. Hos denarios receperunt Ricardus et Toco capellanus, præcepto Willelmi dapiferi.

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19. Rodbertus de Badvent dedit unam marcam ad pessam Ricardo clerico Comitis, ad filiam Regis dandam.[5] Postquam comes rediit de Saxonia, dedit Rodbertus de

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[1] Qu. *Deingis*.

[2] In another hand.

[3] The last four words are written on an erasure in MS.

[4] Cf. Pipe Roll, 14 Henry II., Norf. and Suff. (P.R.S.), p. 17.

[5] An erasure of nearly two lines follows in the MS.

Badvent xx*s.* Comiti, per breve Regis de trans mare, sicut pares ejus facerunt.

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**20.** De feodo quod Rannulfus de Glanvilla habet in custodia in Helechetune et in Wramplingham, de feodo Comitis de Arundel, dedit Ballivis Comitis, per præceptum Regis, de milite et dimidio, xxx*s.*, et Radulfo de Muntkenesi, ad faciendum se militem, xxx*s.* de milite et dimidio.[1]

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**21.** Matheus de Candos dedit, ad ausilium Comitis Arundelliæ, v*s.* de quarta parte militis; et Radulfo de Muncanesi, vj*s.*, ad faciendum eum militem; et de dominio Hadenaldi de Holcham, auxilio Comitis, x*s.*

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**22.** Helyas de Hechingham dedit Comiti Arundelliæ, ad extremum exercitum Galliæ, xxx*s.* de feodo militis et dimidii; et hoc per breve Regis. Et ad faciendum Radulfum de Munchenesi militem, xxx*s.*; et Halenaldo de Bidun, xx*s.*

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**23.** Willelmus Malerbe dedit Comiti Arundelliæ, postquam Rex transfretavit, de feodo [iij] militum et dimidii,[2] vij*l.* at exercitum Regis.

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**24.** [W]illelmus Mala Herba dedit Comiti de Arundellia, quando venit de Sessonia, l*s.* ad ausilium; [et] Radulfo de Munchensi, l*s.*, ad faciendum illum militem, postquam Rex transfretavit.

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[1] This return raises an interesting genealogical question, for the sister of this Ralph de Munchensi married, according to Dugdale, a Stephen de Glanville, who would therefore seem to have been related to the great Justiciar.

[2] *dimidium* in MS.

25. Rod[bertus] filius Ans[geri] de Wimundham dedit Comiti xxs., per breve Regis de ultra mare, post reditum suum de exercitu Franciæ. Pro filia Regis maritanda, dedit j marcam.[1] Et nichil aliud postquam Rex transfretavit in Normanniam.

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26. Willelmus le Velter de Bruham,[2] quando Comes venit de ultra mare de ultimo exercitu Franciæ, per breve Regis, quod portavit, dedit bali[v]is Comitis sexaginta solidos de tribus scutis; et nichil aliud Comiti postquam Rex transfretavit.

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## BARONIA HENRICI DE RIA.

27. [Dicunt] homines dę Aldebi dederunt Avelinæ uxori Henrico de Ria, ad exercitum Waliæ, xxxs.; ad faciendum Hubertum de Ria militem, ij marcas; et ad sororem suam maritandam, xls. Et postquam dominus Reginaldus de Warenna suscepit terram Huberti, dederunt ei j marcam.

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28. Domina Avelina, uxor Henrici de Ria, cepit de Newetonia, postquam Rex transfretavit, xxxviij marcas, bono animo.[3]

Postquam dominus Reginaldus de Warenna suscepit terram Huberti de Ria in custodia, recepit de eadem villa, ad filiam Henrici de Ria maritandam, v marcas; et ad manerij instauramentum v marcas.

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29. De terra Willelmi de Caisneto, de Wrokesham, j*m.* ad faciendum Hubertum de Ria militem; et ij*m.* ad filiam

[1] *exercitu—j marcam* interlineated on an erasure in MS.

[2] Nearly two lines are erased in the original after *Bruham.*

[3] *bono animo* on an erasure.

Henrici maritandam, per præceptum Regis; et ij*m.* ad exercitum Waliæ.

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**30.** De terra Will elmi filii Baldrici de Tunestale, ad maritandam filiam Henrici de Ria, xxvij*d.* et *ob.*; et duobus exercitibus de Wales iiij*s.* et vij*d.*

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**31.** Postquam dominus Rex transfretavit, Radulfus de [Bewille] dedit dominæ Aelinæ j marcam in auxilio, præcepto domini Regis de ultra mare. Et ad filiam Henrici de Ria maritandam, j*m.*, præcepto domini Regis; et j*m.* ad tenendos milites in marchia Waliæ.

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**32.** De feodo Henrici de Ria, quod est in custodia Reginaldi de Warenna, de socha Hokeringhes, habuit Reginaldus de Warenna ad solvendum debitum Huberti[1] de Ria erga Abraham Judæum et cartam suam [2]. . . . . ad sororem Huberti maritandam x*m.*; et ad staraur[um][3] manerij de [2]. . . . . gratis.

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**33.** Randulfus de Schalinis, postquam Rex transivit, dedit vj marcas, iij ad maritandam filiam domini sui, et iij filio suo Huberto de Ria, et præcepto dominæ suæ, per breve Regis de ultra mare; et iij*m.* ad tenendam marchiam Waliæ.

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**34.** Osbertus de Wethesham dedit ij*m.* Huberto de Ria ad sororem suam maritandam; per præceptum Regis; et ij*m.* de auxilio; et iiij*m.* ad opus Regis, ad exercitum in Wales.

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[1] On an erasure in MS.
[2] Illegible.
[3] *Sic* in MS.

35. Domina Aelina, uxor Henrici de Ria, cepit de [Sumertune] x*m.* ad faciendum filium suum militem.[1] Postquam dominus Reginaldus de Warenna suscepit terram Huberti in sua custodia, homines de eadem villa dederunt domino Reg[inaldo] x*m.* ad filiam Henrici maritandam, bono animo.

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36. Ricardus filius Rabodi dedit Henrico de Ria ad maritandam filiam suam j marcam argenti, per breve Regis de ultra mare, et x*s.* ad defendendam marchiam Waliæ.[2]

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37. Postquam dominus noster Rex transivit, dominus Alexander de Dreytuna dedit vj marcas, iij ad filiam domini sui maritandam, et iij filio suo, Huberto de Ria; et præcepto dominæ suæ, per breve Regis de ultra mare. Et iij*m.* ad tenendam marchiam Waliæ.[2]

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38. . . . . [3] auxilium ad opus Huberti de Ria, dimidiam marcam; et x*s.* ad defendendam marchiam Waliæ. . . . . [3] auxilium ad opus Huberti de Ria, dimidiam marcam; et j*m.* ad defendendam marchiam Waliæ.

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## BARONIA ROBERTI FILII HUGONIS.

39. Fecheham est de dominio Roberti filii Hugonis in Depwade hundredo. Et dicunt homines inde quod postquam dominus Rex novissime transfretavit in Normanniam, dederunt eidem Roberto domino suo xiij*s.* ad exercitum domini Regis de Wales; et xx*s.* de auxilio ad quietandum illum adversus Judæos de debito suo, gratis.

[1] *See* Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II., p. 29.

[2] The last six words are a slightly later addition in MS.

[3] Two lines illegible.

40. Postquam Rex transfretavit, Rodbertus filius Morvant de Dentuna dedit domino suo Roberto filio Hugonis viij solidos et novem denarios ad duos exercitus de Wales, de tertia parte militis.[1]

41. Postquam Rex transfretavit, Rigerus de Docchinghe dedit ad excercitum de Wales, Rodbe[r]to filio Hugonis, duas marcas argenti de feudo unius militis.[2]

42. Postquam Rex transivit, Rogerus de Toftes dedit domino suo Rodberto filio Hugonis duas partes unius marcæ ad unum exercitum de Wales, et duas partes alterius marcæ ad alterum exercitum de Wales, de duabus partibus unius militis.[3]

43. Babingele est de dominio Roberti filii Hugonis, in Fredebrige hundredo. Homines inde dicunt quod post transitum domini Regis in Normanniam, dederunt eidem Roberto domino suo xs. de auxilio, ad quietandum illum adversus Judæos de debito suo, et gratis; et eidem jm. argenti ad exercitum domini Regis de Walis.

44. Topescroft est de dominio Roberti filii Hugonis in[4] . . . . [Quando] Rex novissime transfretavit in Normanniam dedi[t]. . . . xxs. et de auxilio xxxiijs. et. . . .

45. Item[5] Dentuna est de dominio Roberti filii Hugonis in dimidio hundredo de Eresham. Homines inde dicunt

[1] *de tertia parte militis* is added in another, but a contemporary hand.

[2] *de feudo unius militis* is added in another hand.

[3] The last five words are a slightly later addition in MS.

[4] This return is mutilated in orig. Perhaps *Loddon* is intended, as a stroke that resembles the top of an *l* can be seen above the lacuna.

[5] Indistinctly written in faint characters in another hand, and possibly marked for deletion.

quod post transitum domini Regis in Normanniam,[1] dederunt eidem Roberto filio Hugonis domino suo xs. ad exercitum domini Regis Walliæ; et dederunt illi in auxilio, ad quietanda debita adversus Judæos, xvjs. et viij*d.*, gratis. [Item de scutagio, vs.][2]

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## BARONIA ROBERTI DE WALUINES.

46. Postquam Rex novissime transfretavit in Normanniam et fecit assisam suam, Walterus de Sapestuna fuit præpositus Roberti de Valoniis apud Fagaham, et per malam custodiam ipsius periit fenum domini, et ideo reddidit domino xls., per veredictum. Et postea defecerunt ei ij marcæ argenti de computatione sua, et reddidit eas domino per judicium. Similiter Godefridus Clericus minister ejus fuit, et ei defecerunt iij marcæ de computatione sua, et reddidit eas domino per judicium; et pro purprestura terræ domini sui apud ipsum dirationata, dedit domino suo xvjs. et viij*d.* per judicium. Robertus Pastor habuit ovile domini in custodia, et defecerunt ei xl et vjs. de censu, et reddidit eos domino per judicium. Radulfus filius Luvedai fuit minister domini, et defecerunt ei de computatione sua xxxs. et reddidit eos domino per judicium. Brianus[3] habuit nemus domini et warennam in custodia sua, et pejoratio nemoris fuit appreciata, xxxs., et reddidit eos domino per judicium. Tota soca domini de Fagaham intravit in dirationationem cujusdam pasturæ contra dominum suum, quam non potuerunt dirationare; et ideo dederunt domino l et ij solidos per judicium. Gillebertus Nep habuit apes domini in custodia et per malam custodiam ejus fuit dampnum domini appreciatum apud eum ix solidis et

[1] *In Normanniam* is interlineated.

[2] Indistinctly written in faint characters in another hand, and possibly marked for deletion.

[3] Originally written *Brianus* in MS., and *an* partially erased.

viij demariis, et eos reddidit domino per judicium. Hugo Pictor fuit porcarius domini, et fuit pejoratio porcorum appreciatum in custodia, v solidis; et reddidit eos domino per judicium. Walterus Cobbe habuit claves grangiæ domini in custodia, et defecit de computatione sua, unde dampnum fuit appreciatum xviij solidis et iiij denariis, et eos reddidit domino per judicium. Lefwinus similiter habuit claves grangiæ domini, et deficitur[1] ei de exitu grangiæ, unde dampnum fuit appreciatum, xx et viij solidis; et reddidit eos domini per judicium.

Ad filiam domini Regis maritandam, homines de soca de Fagaham dederunt domino suo iij marcas. Homines Roberti de Valuines de Ruisse Wurde, xs. eidem Roberto, et j marcam ad exercitum Regis.

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## [COMES DE CLARA.]

47. Post ultimam asisam quam dominus Rex fecit, quando transfretavit iturus apud Normanniam, habuit Comes de Clara de terra Roberti de Bruec[urt], scilicet, de feudo trium militum, viij libras de quadam asisa infra duos annos, per quatuor terminos singulis annis.

[2] Iterum de quodam scutagio habuit Comes xxxs.; et iterum ad alium terminum alios xxxs.; et pro eisdem denariis ceperunt ministri Comitis quendam equum. Denarios vero habuerunt, et adhuc retinent equum.

Iterum ad tertium terminum habuit Comes sexaginta solidos de quodam auxilio.

Et ad opus filiæ Regis, habuit idem Comes iij marcas quas ministri ejus receperunt.

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48. Homines Comitis Gloucestriæ de Welles et de Warham dederunt Comiti iij marcas ad exercitum Normanniæ, et ad Wales, ij marcas.

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[1] *defecetur* in orig.

[2] Another hand begins here.

49. Willelmus de Caisneto dedit de feudo trium militum lx*s.* Comiti Ricardo, de auxilio; et postea xl*s.*

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## [EPISCOPATUS ELYENSIS.]

50. In hondredo Mitefordiæ et dimidio, in Diereham, et in socha quæ est de feodo Episcopi Ely, habuit Episcopus xiiij marcas; et iterum vj marcas quas Achardus præpositus recepit, et hoc ad gravamen. Et ipsi Achardo xxx*s.*, item ad gravamen; et iterum ad persolvenda debita Episcopi, xl*s.* per Achardum, et hoc ad gravamen. Et postquam Episcopus mortuus est, dederunt iiij marcas, et has recepit Willelmus de Dereham, et tradidit Willelmo de Walesham præcepto Walteri filii Hugonis, dapiferi Archidiaconi. Achardus præpositus et Paganus presbyter, in infirmitate Episcopi, accreverunt firmam de viij*l.*, unde homines adeo gravati sunt; quod nisi emendetur omnes erunt pauperes.

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## [BARONIÆ INCERTÆ.]

51. Radulfus Extraneus dedit Hugoni de Creissio de feodo ij$^{or}$ militum, quod tenet de eo, de dote suæ uxoris, x*m.* ad scutagium; et de relefio, c*s.* dedit dominæ Alæ Willelmus de Waltun, et illa Comiti de Warenna.

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52. Homines de Villa de Polhamt[one] Comitis de Aubermarlia fecerunt marcham et . . . alee et vendictionem per consilium eorundem intus boscum domini Regis et Comitis et fecerunt aliam Marcham quam solebat esse in bosco domini Regis.

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53. Postquam dominus Rex transfretavit in Normanniam, Henricus de Novilla dedit in v excercitibus de Wallia

iiij marcas et ij solidos; et ad unum exercitum de ultra mare ij marcas ad unum eire, quia remanebat propter infirmitatem. Ad unum aliud eire, invenit quendam militem, qui ivit propter illum, et dedit ei suam liberationem, quia non erat adhuc sic in sua vi ut ipsemet possit ire.

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**54.** Homines Willelmi de [Corci] de Parva Seigham nil dederunt Vicecomit[i] neque prepositis Regis præter xvj*d.* quos dederunt ad castellum firmandum de Oreford, scilicet Waltero Prætori et ejus servientibus. Ad filiam Regis maritandam, dimidiam marcam argenti. Ad exercitum Regis, per iiij terminos, j*m.* argenti post transitum Regis.

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**55** Veredictum hominum de Mileham. Quando villa cecidit in custodia Johannis Extranei et Radulfi fratris sui, non fuerunt in prædictâ villa præter xvj carucas, et nunc, testimonio eorum, sunt in villa xxviij. Super hoc dicunt homines villæ quod de hominibus de novo feudatis, et de boscho, et aliis rebus in custodia Johannis Extranei et Radulfi fratris ejus villa emendata est plus quam xl marcis argenti. Hoc [autem] testificant omnes homines villæ super sacramentum suum.

Super hoc dicunt homines ejusdem villæ dederunt domino suo Johanni Extraneo ix libras de auxilio, gratis, in uno anno, et in altero anno xlvs., gratis.

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**56.** Veredictum militum Johannis Extranei, de donis suis quæ dederunt domino suo Johanni, postquam dominus Rex novissime transfretavit in Normanniam. Herbertus xxx solidos. [Brien Canis] iij marcas et dimidiam. Willelmus de Pagrave dedit Gaufrido de Ver j*m.* ad exercitum de Sparle.

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## DE FEUDO ROGERI DE BERKELEIA.

57. Reginaldus de Dunham dedit domino suo Willelmo de Caisneto j*m.* ad exercitum de Wales.

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58. Hæc est descriptio de terra Galerami de Iveri de Socha Dochingiæ. Homines de Socha Dochingiæ dederunt Galeramo de Iveri xx marcas injuste, postquam Rex novissime transfretavit. Et i[de]o injuste, quia in tempore Henrici Regis nichil dederunt nisi rectum censum.

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59. Hæc sunt Wardæ de Castello de Rokinham.

Apud Wardone, xj*s.* et iij*d.*
De Allexandro de Sumerisham de Wardone, xv*d.*
Apud Abbatem de Colebi, v*s.*
Apud Ysam, v*s.*
Apud Harwedone, v*s.*
Apud Heveredone, xv*s.*
Apud Meldebourne, v*s.*
Apud Stondone, v*s.*
Apud Cystone, unam[1] marcam.
Apud Abbatem de Vroxtone, dimidiam marcam.
Apud Haldewinde, ij*s.* et vj*d.*

*Hæc sunt loca ubi Warda debentur.*

Et si unus illorum mortuus fuerit, hæres ejus debet collectori unum *cs.*; et ideo injustum est nobis colligere nisi dominus noster vel nos debemus aliquid.

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[1] *unum* in MS.

# APPENDIX B.[1]

## MIDDELSEXA.[2]

HÆC SUNT FEUDA[3] DE COMITATU MIDELSEXÆ[4] DE HONORE DE WINDELESHORE.[5]

In villa de Estbedefonte, j[6] feudum[7] unius militis, quod Nicholaus clericus tenet.

In alterius[8] Bedestfont,[9] Andreas Bucherel, feudum unius militis.

In villa de Stanwelle, Panus de Clermund, dimidium feudum unius militis.

In eadem villa, Ernis Malemains, dimidium feudum militis.

In villa de Puilla, Walterus de Puilla, dimidium feudum militis.

### HONOR DE WALINGEFORDIA.

In villa de Coltham, Willelmus Lungespeie[10] feudum unius militis et dimidii.

In villa de Herdintune,[11] Rogerus de Hapindene, feudum militis.[12]

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[1] Q.R. Misc., Bdle. 894, Midds. *See* p. 542.

[2] This heading is in a 13th century hand.

[3] *Feoda*, T.

[4] *Middelsexæ*, T.

[5] *Wyndeleshore*, T.

[6] *unum*, T.

[7] *feodum*, T. passim.

[8] Originally written *Walterius* and altered in a contemporary hand. *In villa alterius*, T.

[9] *Bedefonte*, T.

[10] *Lungespeye*, T.

[11] *Herdintone*, T.

[12] *unius militis*, T.

In villa Hanewrthe,[1] Henricus de Airel,[2] dimidium feudum militis.

In villa de Dalbeye,[3] Matildis[4] de Blancmuster, feudum unius militis.

In villa de Hiceham, Johannes de Trapintune,[5] tres partes unius militis.

In villa de Hattune,[6] Radulfus de Avers, iiij*s*.

## Honor de Mandeville.

In villa de Enesfuel,[7] Ricardus de Pleissi, quintam partem unius militis.

Willelmus de Feringes, quintam partem unius militis.

Willelmus de Derecete,[8] decimam partem j^us^ militis.

Magister Rogerus de Cantelo, xij partem j^us^[9] militis.

Rogerus Botiller, ij partes de iiij parte j^us^[9] militis.

In villa de Norhale, Petrus Boteiller, tres partes j^us^[9] militis.

In villa[10] Rogerus de la Dune, in una particula, sextam partem j^us^[9] militis; in alia particula, xx^am^ partem j^us^[9] militis.

In villa de Mimmes, Ernaldus de Mandville, feudum j^us^[9] militis.

In villa de Grenesforde,[11] Matilldis de Hintune, feudum j^us^[9] militis.

In eadem villa, Rogerus de Messendene, tertiam partem j^us^[9] militis.

## De Baronia de Hudleye.

In villa de Cranford, feudum j^us^[9] militis.

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[1] *de Hanewyrthe*, T.
[2] *Ayriel*, T.
[3] *Daldeye*, T.
[4] *Matillis*, T.
[5] *Trapintone*, T.
[6] *Radulfi de Hactone*, T. *Radulfi* is subpunctuated in the MS.
[7] *Enesfeud*, T.
[8] *Derecepere* in MS., with *pere* subpunctuated and *te* interlineated.
[9] *unius*, T.
[10] *In eadem villa*, sub-punctuated in MS.
[11] *Greneford*, T.

## Honor de Clare.

Memorandum quod asscheitores[1] Regis habuerunt xx^ti^s. de villa de Herefeud.[2]

In villa de Herefeud, Rogerus de Bachewrth, feudum j^us^[3] militis et dimidii.

## Baronia Willelmi de Reymes.

In villa de Parvo Stanmere, domina Gill[eberta],[4] mater ejus, feudum j^us^[3] militis.

## Baronia Willelmi de Say.

In villa de Edelmestune,[5] Johannes Albus, quartam partem j^us^[3] militis.

Willelmus filius Reyneri, quartam partem j^us^[3] militis

De feudo Radulfi Heyrun, quartam[6] partem j^us^[3] militis.

De feudo Galfridi de Querendone, quintam partem j^us^[3] militis.

De feudo Peverel, quintam partem j^us^[3] militis.

Willelmus filius Galfridi, decimam partem j^us^[3] militis.

Laurentius de la Forde, duodecimam partem j^us^[3] militis.

Gilbertus Prudun me, xl partem j^us^[3] militis.

*In libro.*[7]

---

[1] *escaetores*, T.
[2] *Herengfeud*, T.
[3] *unius*, T.
[4] *Gilb[eria]*, T.
[5] *Edelmestone*, T.
[6] *iiij^tam^*, T.
[7] In a hand of Edw. I. At the bottom of the Membrane, in a hand of Henry III., is the following: Summa Recepti, ix*l.* et xv*s.* ij*d. qdr.*

# APPENDIX C.[1]

Johannes, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hyberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, vicecomiti Notingham et Dereby salutem. Præcipimus tibi quod sine dilatione, in fide qua nobis teneris, diligenter inquiri facias, sicut melius inquiri poterit, de omnibus feodis militaribus et omnimodis tenementis infra burgum sive extra quæ de nobis tenentur in capite in Baillia tua per militare servitium vel per serjanteriam qualemcunque, et qui ea teneant, et per quod servitium; et similiter de tenementis omnibus quæ antiquitus de nobis aut de progenitoribus nostris Regibus Angliæ teneri solent, quæ sint data vel alienata per maritagium vel per servitium vel per elemosinam vel alio modo, quo minus de nobis tenentur in capite: et omnia illa tenementa, qualiacunque illa fuerint, inbreviari facias; et nomina illorum qui ea teneant, et per quod servitium, et de quibus, et per quod data vel alienata fuerint, et quibus occasionibus, a capitali servitio nostro quod nobis vel antecessoribus nostris inde fieri solet. Et quod inde inquisitio nobis et Baronibus Scaccarii nostri scire facias per inquisitionem discrete factam in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptistæ sub sigillo tuo, et habeas tecum ibi hoc breve.[2] Teste W. Briwerre, apud Westmonasterium, j die Junii.

[1] Q.R. Misc., Bdle. 894, Notts. and Derb., M. 5. *See* p. 565.

[2] *et habeas—breve,* an interlineation in MS.

# LIBER RUBEUS DE SCACCARIO.

68462. Wt. 10064.

# LIBER RUBEUS DE SCACCARIO.

## DE SERJANTIIS IN DIVERSIS COMITATIBUS ANGLIÆ.[1]

Fo. 123.

### BERKESYRA—DE SERJANTIIS.

A.D. c. 1212–17. Testa I., 479, 480, 559.[2]

Gaufridus de la Hose tenet l solidatas terræ per serjanteriam unius ancipitri.

Philippus de Hertinge tenet per custodiam j^us^ ancipitri.

Willelmus de Bachamtone tenet per serjanteriam Heiriz.

Simon Ponsard tenet per serjanteriam hastæ tornandæ.

Emma Vidua tenet xl solidatas terræ.

Rogerus de Sancto Philiberto tenet l solidatas terræ per serjanteriam serviendi in Husa.

Willelmus de Henrede tenet c solidatas terræ.

Rogerus de Cauz, per serjanteriam custodiendi falconem.

Ricardus de Henrede, per serjanteriam custodiendi cervisiam.

### HEREFORDIA IN WALLIA.

Testa I., 313, 326–30, 333–40.

Hugo de Kingestone et Alicia tenent per serjanteriam summonendi barones iiij^or^, scilicet, ad conducendum thesaurum.[3]

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[1] There is no rubric in the MS. The title was written in chalk for rubrication, but it is now illegible. In MS. Harg. the heading is *Nomina Eorum qui tenent per serjanteriam.* The title given here is taken from the Tables of Contents.

[2] The references in the margin to the Testa de Nevill are to the folios of the MS. Book, and are to lists of Serjeanties only, isolated entries being unnoticed.

[3] In the Testa these services are clearly distinguished as (1) *summonere barones ad exercitum* (2) *conducere thesaurum.* The reading of the MS., however, agrees with that of the earliest Original Return in the Testa collection.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

## Herefordia in Wallia—*cont.*

Rogerus de Haia, j hidam per serjanteriam summonendi, ut supra.

Henricus Pikot, j hidam.

Simon de Stanforde, j virgatam per serjanteriam summonendi Episcopum Herefordiensem coram Justitiariis.

Simon Molendinarius, j hidam.[1]

Willelmus Ostricarius, j hidam.[1]

Walterus de Mauwerdin tenet duas virgatas pro summonendis iiij baronibus ad conducendum thesaurum Regis ad Londoniam, ad custum domini Regis.[2]

Simon le Wafre tenet j virgatam per idem servitium.

Rannulfus de Salewepe, ij virgatas per idem servitium.

Hugo Caperon tenet dimidiam hidam.

Ascelina Vidua tenet j virgatam per servitium mensurandi castrum de Herefordia et custodiendi operarios.

Gilbertus de Bray tenet per serjanteriam archerii, ad custum domini Regis.

Agnes Caperun tenet per serjanteriam custodiendi portam castri, et habebit singulis diebus j denarium.

Willelmus de Kantelupo tenet in Bradeforde per serjanteriam fori.

Henricus Franciscus tenet per serjanteriam summonendi barones, ut supra.

Hugo de Aqua tenet unam virgatam per idem servitium.

Hugo filius Roberti tenet Bromfeld per forestariam.

Testa I., 853.

## DEVONESIRA.

Ricardus de Poscumbe tenet Proscumbe per serjanteriam.

Rogerus Portarius tenet per serjanteriam.

Ricardus de Hydone, Madeschay per serjanteriam.

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[1] *hydam* in MS.

[2] *See* p. 451, *n.* 3.

DEVONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Morinus Serviens, per serjanteriam summonendi et distringendi in hundredo de Buddelega.

Willelmus de Gatesdene tenet manerium de Listone per j libram thuris ad capellam Regis.

Fo. 123 d.

## SALOPESSYRA.

Testa I., 245–6, 253–4, 261–75, 279–80.

Ricardus de Rutone tenet unam virgatam et dimidiam per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem ad Srathwardin.

Robertus de Tremeillis, manerium de Hotone per serjanteriam.

Galfridus Russel, j hidam[1] per serjanteriam.

Herebertus de Stocktone, j hidam per serjanteriam.

Willelmus Burnel, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam ferendi austurcum, apud Subinges in Essexa, ad custum Regis.

Adam de Besin, manerium de Wiketone per serjanteriam austurciæ.

Robertus de Fakintrou, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem peditem, cum arcu et sagitta, in Wallia.

Thomas filius Rogeri, per serjanteriam conducendi Walenses de Powis ad curiam, ad custum domini Regis.

Radulfus de Pikefelde tenet Parvam Bruges per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem equitem, cum albergeto,[2] in Wallia, ad custum Regis.

Robertus filius Roberti, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem peditem, cum arcu et sagittis, in Wallia.

Nesta de Bascherville, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem, cum lancea, in Wallia.

Alexander de Novo Burgo, per serjanteriam, debet custodire vivarium de Novo Burgo.

Hugo de Bekeburgo et Alexander Piscator debent de serjanteria, per annum, unum nisum sorum.

Thomas de Chabenhoure tenet per idem servitium.

Walterus de Minetone debet custodire forestam Regis in comitatu Salopesiræ.

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[1] *hydam* in MS.

[2] *albergero* in MS.

A.D. c, 1212–17.

SALOPESSYRA—*cont.*

Radulfus Marescallus debet custodire Brewode et haiam domini Regis.

Radulfus de la More, per serjanteriam esse constabularius servientium peditum ad wardiam castri de Strathwardin.

Willelmus Russel, per idem servitium.

Matilldis de Suttone,[1] per idem servitium.

Walterus Hese et Rogerus de Yatfeld tenent per idem servitium.

Adam de Lectone, per serjanteriam inveniendi wardiam in castro Salopiæ, per viij dies, ad custum suum; si vero plus, ad custum Regis.

Walterus Dendinans debet ferre[2] bis in anno firmam comitatus ad scaccarium, cum vicecomite, ad custum Regis.

Willelmus de Suttone tenet per idem servitium.

Willelmus de Berdele, per idem servitium.

Willelmus de Hales, per idem servitium.

Ricardus de Medler debet invenire ad scaccarium duos cnipulos.

Philippus filius Halegot, per servitium inveniendi duos servientes pedites in Wallia.

Rogerus la Zuche tenet per idem servitium.

Nicholaus Punchum, per serjanteriam inveniendi tres trussas feni in Camera Regis.

Robertus de Girros, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem peditem in Wallia pro membro de Claverlega.

Wrennocus filius Meurici, per serjanteriam ut sit latimerus inter Anglos et Walenses.

Griffinus de Suttone tenet per idem servitium.

Testa I., 239–40, 249, 266–8, 280.

## STAFFORDSIRA.

Hugo de Loges tenet forestam de Canoc per serjanteriam.

Henricus del Brok, per serjanteriam.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *facere* deleted in MS.

STAFFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Robertus de Beneslega, per serjanteriam.

Jordanus de Kanoc, per serjanteriam.

Ricardus de Stretone, per serjanteriam.

Philippus de Kanefare tenet Kenephare cum foresta.

Willelmus Ruffus tenet Willesham per archeriam.

Ranulfus de Pertone debet servire Regi ad custum suum in Wallia cum duobus equis per viij dies; si vero plus, ad stipendia Regis, et ultra mare.

Willelmus filius Winery, per serjanteriam custodiendi vivarium de Staford reddit per annum dimidiam marcam.

Fo. 124.

## LINCOLNESIRA.[1]

Testa II., 556–7, 570, 582–3.

Walterus de Bratoft tenet per serjanteriam.

Walterus de Bavent tenet Marum per serjanteriam falconariæ.

Radulfus Falconarius tenet per falconariam.

Dionisius Fleccarius tenet in Bradele unam bovatam et tertiam partem per flechariam.

Willelmus filius Roberti tenet in Glenteworthe per serjanteriam quod debet esse coram Rege vel Justitiariis cum in partes illas venerint.

Michael de Hagwaringham tenet per serjanteriam faciendi summonitiones cum serviente in wapentachio.

## OXONEFORDSIRA.

Testa I., 474–8, 481, 505–7, 520, 522, 584–5.

Robertus de Lidintone tenet per serjanteriam servandi aves.

Robertus filius Ricardi tenet unam carucam per serjanteriam forestariæ de Wichewode.

Walterus de Hauville, per serjanteriam servandi aves.

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[1] It would seem that the Returns for Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire have been confused in the Testa (II., 654 and 782), and by a still more curious and unnoticed error, the list of Serjeanties for Northumberland appears in the Testa under Lincoln. In the MS., however, they appear in their proper place.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

OXONEFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Robertus Mauduit tenet eodem modo.

Henricus de la Wade, per serjanteriam sternendi edere bestiis Regis.

Robertus filius Alani tenet j carucatam per serjanteriam ferendi bannarium domini Regis infra quatuor portus Angliæ et debet habere per diem ij denarios.

Hæres Ricardi de Greinville tenet per serjanteriam ferendi dignerium Regis in Wichewode.

Hugo de Sancto Martino, per serjanteriam ut sit hostiarius Regis.

Henricus de Mara tenet eodem modo et quod servet meretrices.

Emma de Hamptone tenet j carucatam per serjanteriam talliandi pannos Regis.

Adam de Mora tenet per serjanteriam ut sit lardenarius domini Regis.

Testa II., 72–80, 86–92.

SURREIA.

Michael Belet tenet in Scrernis per serjanteriam pincernæ domini Regis.

Petrus filius Majoris Londoniæ medietatem de Adintone per serjanteriam coquinæ.

Hoppescort et socii sui tenent xxx solidatas terræ in Bachesuthe per serjanteriam.

Samson de Muleseie medietatem de Muleseie per balistam.

Gaufridus de Pourtone ad serviendum Regi cum albergeto per xl dies in Anglia.

Reginaldus Aurifaber tenet in Newetone per ser-
Fo. 124 d. vitium unius galonis de melle reddendo Regi.

Radulfus Postel tenet in Cumbe per servitium colligendi lanam Reginæ.

Prior de Mertone tenet partem de Mulseia per serjanteriam.

Hugo de Burgo, per serjanteriam.[1]

[1] A slightly later addition in MS.

## ESSEXA ET HERTFORDSIRA.

A.D. c. 1212–17. Testa II., 243–258, 280–1, 288.

Hæres Johannis de Listone tenet per serjanteriam faciendi canestellos.

Willelmus Chen tenet in Bradewelle per serjanteriam.

Terra Willelmi Parmentarii in Stebinges reddit per annum x solidos glaviæ.[1]

Robertus Marescallus tenet j hidam [2] in Badewe per serjanteriam custodiendi palefridum Regis, ad custum Regis.

Simon de Eswelle, per servitium de hastelerie et custodiendi palefridum Regis ad liberationem suam.

Gilbertus de Meperdeshalle tenet duas hidas et dimidiam per serjanteriam lardariæ Regis.

Thomas de Heydene, per serjanteriam tualliæ ad coronationem Regis.

Petrus filius Roberti Pikot, medietatem de Heydene per serjanteriam bacinorum ad coronationem Regis.

Willelmus Torellus tenet in Turroke Parva per serjanteriam napariæ.

Radulfus Monachus tenet per serjanteriam custodiendi lardariam [3] Regis.

Radulfus de Tony, Welcumstowe, per serjanteriam eundi in expeditionem in propria persona cum Rege.

Willelmus filius Johannis, per serjanterium eundi in Walliam cum domino Rege cum uno equo, sacco, et brocha, ad custum Regis.

Humfridus de Bartone, in Hatfelde, per serjanteriam custodiendi parcum Regis.

Walterus de Hauville, in Hallingeburia, per falconariam et habet de dono Regis lx solidos per annum.

Radulfus Purcelle tenet per idem servitium; et habet de dono ejusdem lx solidos per annum.

Robertus de Suttone tenet Bures per serjanteriam escaldandi porcos Regis.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. and T., but *glaviæ* has probably been transposed from the end of the preceding entry, to which it properly refers. *See* p. 507.

[2] *hydam* in MS.

[3] *lardarium* in MS.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

ESSEXA ET HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Idem tenet hundredum de Berdestaple per xviij libras redditus ad firmam comitatus.

Filius Boedini tenet in Bradewelle per serjanteriam glaviæ.

Hæres Henrici Majoris Londoniæ, per serjanteriam mittendi j hominem peditem in Walliam cum arcu et sagittis.

Ricardus filius Alcheri, per serjanteriam de asceindre coram Rege.

Willelmus Alcher[i], per serjanteriam custodiendi parcum de Haveringes.

Johannes de Rewine, per serjanteriam custodiendi forinsecum boscum Regis.

Willelmus Flandrensis per serjanteriam inveniendi literam ad opus Regis.

## NORFOLCIA ET SUFFOLCIA.

Testa II., 299–300, 303–10, 324–5, 330, 337–71 *passim.*

Willelmus de Mallinges tenet, per serjanteriam, x libratas terræ.

Robertus de Wortestede, c solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Rogerus Ostriciarius, xl solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Laurette Pikot, iiij libratas terræ per serjanteriam lardariæ Regis, vel hæres suus.

Radulfus de Burgo, c solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Fo. 126.[1] Bartholomæus de Auvillers, xl solidatas terræ per servitium ducendi serjantes in Wallia, ad custum suum.

Johannes Cordeboef, c solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Hugo Talemasche, c solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Hastinges, vj libratas tenet per serjanteriam.

Avisia Tusard tenet per asbalisteriam.

Hugo Cordeboef tenet per idem servitium.

[1] Fos. 125 and 126 have apparently been transposed by the binder. In the Harg. MS. the several counties are seriously confused in consequence.

NORFOLCIA ET SUFFOLCIA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Willelmus May, per veneriam.

Robertus de Wrthestude, per arbalisteriam.

Radulfus de Karletone, per serjanteriam ferendi patillos de primo allece domino Regi, ubicumque sit.

Henricus de Hauville, per falconariam.

Warinus Ostricer, per serjanteriam osturciæ.

Walterus de Everemue tenet Runham per duo modia vini et cc piromagnis.[1]

Willelmus de Hastinges tenet per serjanteriam dispensariæ Regis.

## SUTHAMPTONA.

Testa II., 102–4, 109, 117–9, 123–33, 146–7.

Ricardus de Kardeville tenet per serjanteriam inveniendi j servientem per xl dies in Anglia, ad expensas suas.

Andræas Moberd tenet per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem, cum albergeto, per xl dies in Anglia.

Willelmus Spilemonde, per serjanteriam inveniendi literam ad lectum Regis et fenum ad equos apud Breuk[enstre].

Reginaldus de Bestestorne, per idem servitium quando Rex erit apud Yvez.

Ricardus Archerius, per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Admundestorp, per serjanteriam.

Gilbertus de Akenagre, per veneriam.

Thomas de Windesores, per serjanteriam ad scaccarium.

Willelmus de Cosham, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem in castro de Portesmue,[2] cum albergeto, per xl dies in guerra.

Henricus de Wanestude, per serjanteriam et per idem servitium per xl dies in tempore guerræ.[3]

Willelmus de Borhunte, per serjanteriam et prædictum servitium.

Juliana la Wade, per serjanteriam.

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[1] *piromagii*, T.

[2] *Porcestria*, T. and O. R.

[3] *per viij. dies in castro Porcestriæ*, T. and O. R.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

SUTHAMPTONA—*cont.*

Robertus de Venuz, per serjanteriam mariscaciæ.

Gaufridus de Pertone, per serjanteriam inveniendi unum servientem, cum albergetto, per xl dies in Anglia.

Stephanus de Turnham, per serjanteriam custodiendi hostium Regis.

Petrus filius Herberti tenet Acle per serjanteriam in hospitio domini Regis.

Radulfus Monachus tenet j hidam [1] per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Faleise, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem in castro Wintoniæ.

Rogerus Merkes tenet Lye per servitium maris versus Britanniam.

Robertus Malduit, per camerariam ad scaccarium.

Gilbertus de Torneie, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem, cum arcu et sagittis, per j mensem, in Anglia.

Hugo de Chikeville, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem peditem, per xl dies, cum arcu et sagittis, in Anglia.

Willelmus de Warblintone, per marescauciam in domo Regis.

Waleram de Muncellis tenet per idem servitium.

Elias Croc tenet per serjanteriam.

Ada de Stapellis, per serjanteriam.

Ada de Gurdone, per serjanteriam.

Hæres Cobbe, fabri, tenet per l sagittas.

Walterus Foliot, per serjanteriam inveniendi servientem, cum albergeto, per xl dies in Anglia.

Hugo Wac, per serjanteriam forestæ quam H[ugo] de Neville modo tenet.

Turstanus filius Ailmarici, per j par calcarium [2] deauratorum.

Testa I., 619–21, 630–8, 640–3.

WILTESYRA. Fo. 126 d.

Robertus Doynel tenet j hidam per serjanteriam.

Gaufridus Monachus, Winterburne, per serjanteriam.

Warinus Puvinel, x solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

[1] *hydam* in MS.

[2] *calcariorum* in MS.

WILTESYRA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Thomas filius Rogeri, in Imedone, per serjanteriam.

Mathæus Turpin, Winterlawe per serjanteriam faciendi claretum Regis, ad custum Regis.

Reginaldus de Cliftone, x libratas terræ per falconariam.

Willelmus Esturmy, per serjanteriam custodiendi forestam.

Hæres Isoldæ Belet, Cumbam, per dapiferiam.

G[arinus] filius Geroldi, ut sit Camerarius Regis.

Robertus Barbeflet tenet per j par calcarium deauratorum.

Robertus de Flexberg, eodem modo.

Vielus tenet per serjanteriam reddendi iiij altilia.

Henricus de Mara, ut sit hostiarius Regis.

Ricardus de Hairez, per serjanteriam custodiendi canes Regis.

Ricardus de Muleford, ut sit forestarius de Pancet.

Robertus filius Jordani, eodem modo.

Willelmus de Pancet tenet eodem modo.

Gaufridus Lutel,[1] ut sit venator Regis.

Johannes de Wicforde, ut sit forestarius.

Ivo Pateriz, eodem modo.

Robertus Duinnolle, ut sit marescallus.

Willelmus de Anasia, ut sit dispensator.

Philippus de Lya, ut sit archerius Regis.

Robertus de Venuz, ut sit marescallus.

Gaufridus de la Hose, ut custodiat austurcum.

Johannes filius Gaufridi, ut custodiat hostium coquinæ Regis.

Willelmus Norensis, ut custodiat unum sparvarium.

Rogerus de Cauz, ut custodiat falcones Regis.

Willelmus de Bonechlive,[2] ut sit forestarius.

Johannes Russe,[3] per serjanteriam duorum bu[scellorum] de vino dispensabili ad quatuor festa principalia.

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[1] *Luterel*, O. R.

[2] *Bocchlive*, T.

[3] *Ruffe*, T.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

WILTESYRA—*cont.*

Willelmus Michel,[1] ut custodiat duos canes luverettos,[2] et accipiet iij denarios, obolum, per diem.

Testa II., 694–705.

CUMBERLANDA.

Adam de Levintone tenet per cornagium.

Odardus filius Adæ tenet eodem modo.

Odo de Bucardeby, per serjanteriam.

Ricardus de Ulvesby tenet per drengagium.

Henricus de Ulvesby, per drengage.

Robertus de Ulvesby, Stuteville per cornagium.

Johannes de Reyni, per serjanteriam eundi in exercitum Scotiæ cum uno albergetto.

Henricus, Rogerus,[3] Thomas, per serjanteriam custodiendi aeria ancipit[r]um Regis in foresta de Karleolle.

Willelmus filius Adæ, per serjanteriam custodiendi haiam de Plumtone.

Robertus filius Alexandri, per serjanteriam inveniendi librum ad pasnagium Regis et custodiendi porcos donec appretientur.

Alicia de Rumilli tenet per cornagium.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte, terram Willelmi per cornagium.

Ricardus de Levetone tenet per cornagium.

Walterus Bernard, eodem modo.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis, et Simon filius Walteri, et Alexander de Neville tenet[4] in Cumberlanda[5] per cornagium.

Willelmus filius Odonis de Bochardeby tenet per cornagium.

Ada de Stawelle tenet Ravenewic eodem modo per cornagium.

Adam Cocus dominæ Reginæ tenet Sauhille per unam libram piperis.

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[1] *Nicholai*, T.

[2] *luvericios* in MS.

[3] *Reginaldus*, T. and O. R.

[4] *Sic* in MS.

[5] *tenent terram quæ fuit Willelmi de Neville in Cumberlanda*, O. R. *See also* p. 493.

CUMBERLANDA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Willelmus de Yreby tenet Gameleby per cornagium. Et notandum quod omnes supradicti tenentes per cornagium ibunt ad præceptum domini Regis in exercitu Scotiæ, scilicet, in eundo in antewarda et in redeundo in retrowarda.[1]

Willelmus de Ractone est serviens ad custodiendum erias accipitrum Regis. Valet per annum *cs.*

Albertus filius Bartholomæi[2] tenet unam carucatam terræ per serjanteriam faciendi portas civitatis. Valet *jm.*

Hæres Adæ de Hortone tenet per serjanteriam. Valet ij*s.* per annum.

Hæres Roberti de Boeltone tenet per serjanteriam. Valet dimidiam marcam per annum.[3]

No. 125.

## GLOUCESTRESIRA.[4]

Testa I., 359–60, 371, 373–4.

Robertus Erkenbaud tenet per serjanteriam.

Thomas de Blacene, per serjanteriam.

Radulfus Avenel, eodem modo, per serjanteriam.

Willelmus filius Gaufridi de Dene, per serjanteriam.

Robertus de Albamara, per serjanteriam.

Gufridus de Boxclive, per serjanteriam.

Johannes de Lacu; per[5] serjanteriam.

Johannes Blundus, per serjanteriam.

Elyas de Rudele, per serjanteriam.

Walterus filius Walteri, per serjanteriam.

Walterus de Blece[rdone], per serjanteriam.

Petrus de Kingesham, per serjanteriam custodiendi hostium expensæ Regis et in coquina per aliud tenementum.

Osbertus de Grava, per archeriam tenet in Uptone.

Hæres Ysaac de Stradewi, per c sagittas.

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[1] The Original Return of 1212 ends here.

[2] *Bernardi*, T.

[3] Fos. 127 and 127 d. are blank.

[4] These returns have been edited by Sir Henry Barkley in Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. xiv.

[5] *Per* repeated in MS.

A.D. c. 1212–17. Testa I., 877, 883.

## CORNUBIA.

Robertus Esprakelinus tenet xx solidatas terræ per serjanteriam.

Johannes de Pencot, per serjanteriam faciendi wardam in castello de Landstanelle.

Testa I., 193, 197.

## WYGORNSIRA.

Gilbertus de Herlega tenet unam virgatam terræ et dimidiam per serjanteriam.

Testa I., 124–5, 148–55, 172.

## NORHAMPTONESIRA.

Robertus filius Alani de Hale tenet per archeriam.

Robertus de Sibetotft tenet eodem modo.

Testa II., 198, 220.

## BUKINGHAM ET BEDEFORDE.

Fo. 125 d.

Isabella de Clinton tenet per serjanteriam.

Walterus Mantell, per serjanteriam.

Ricardus de Baseville, per serjanteriam.

Nicholaus filius Berneri, per serjanteriam.

Testa I., 707, 709, 720–1, 728.

## DORSETE ET SUMERSETE.

Robertus de Sancto Claro tenet per serjanteriam.

Helena hostiaria, per serjanteriam.

Walterus de Rumesy, per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Moreville, per serjanteriam.

Johannes Russell, per serjanteriam.

Testa II., 662–8, 841–8, 851.

## LANCASTRIA.

Gaufridus de Kesinges, per forestariam.

Ketellus de Kesinges, eodem modo.

Adam de Kellet tenet, per serjanteriam, iij carucatas terræ in Kelet. Valet[1] per annum ls.

Thomas Gernet tenet ij carucatas terræ in Hesam per serjanteriam sonandi cornu suum contra Regem, in adventu suo in partes illas. Valet xxxs.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.* A.D. c. 1212–17.

Johannes de Thoroldeshom, per serjanteriam.

Johannes de Oxeclive tenet j carucatam terræ in Oxeclive per serjanteriam carpentariæ. Valet per annum xij*s.*

Henricus de Waletone tenet xiiij bovatas terræ in Waletone, et Wavere, et Neuhusum, per serjanteriam vavasoriæ. Valet per annum xiiij*s.*

Ada Geroldi tenet duas bovatas in Dereby per serjanteriam. Valet iij*s.* per annum.

Ricardus Præpositus de Derby tenet xij bovatas terræ in Derby per serjanteriam. Valet iij*s.* per annum.

Ada de Amosdale tenet iiij bovatas in Crosseby per serjanteriam, ut sit præpositus. Valet x*s.* per annum.

Rogerus Gernet tenet Siswic per serjanteriam forestariæ. Valet per annum xx*s.* Et x carucatas terræ in Lonesdale per idem servitium. Valent[1] per annum c*s.* Et vj carucatas terræ et dimidiam in wapentachio de Dorby per serjanteriam de wapentachio.

Willelmus de Newetone tenet ij bovatas terræ per serjanteriam de wapentachio. Valet per annum c *s.*

Robertus de Cuertone tenet dimidiam carucatam terræ per idem servitium in Cuertone per serjanteriam præposituræ. Valet x*s.* per annum.

Rogerus de Skertone tenet dimidiam carucatam terræ per idem servitium. Valet x*s.* per annum.

Rogerus Blundus tenet terram in Lancastria per serjanteriam carpentariæ. Valet ij*s.* per annum.

Willelmus Gardinarius tenet terram ibidem per serjanteriam gardenariæ. Valet ij*s.*

Radulfus de Borlum tenet j carucatam terræ in Bolrum per serjanteriam cementariæ.[2] Valet x*s.*

Thomas filius Adæ tenet vj bovatas terræ in Gersingham per forestariam. Valent j*m.*

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Zementariæ* in MS.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.*

Willelmus et Benedictus tenent duas bovatas terræ ibidem per serjanteriam custodiendi eiras ancipitrum Regis. Valent per annum xl*d.*

Rogerus filius Johannis tenet terram in Lancastria, per serjanteriam faveriæ. Valet iij*s.* per annum.

Walterus Underwater, Mineflet, per serjanteriam. Valet per annum dimidiam marcam.

Fo. 128. Testa I., 79–82, 93–6.

## NOTINGHAM ET DERBY.

Rogerus de Lanlyon tenet per sparvarium sorum.

Hugo filius Roberti, eodem modo.

Petrus Picot, Radeclive per austurcariam.

Wennunwen Walensis tenet xxx libratas terræ eodem modo.

Testa II., 581, 759–60, 771–4, 776.

## NORHUMBERLANDA.[1]

Willelmus de Bicre tenet Bicre per serjanteriam. Valet c *s.* per annum.

Willelmus filius Odonis, per serjanteriam.

Sewallus filius Henrici, per serjanteriam.

Johannes filius Juelis, per serjanteriam.

Gaufridus faber de Banburc, per serjanteriam fabricandi in castro.

Willelmus de Hamptone, per theinagium.

Robertus Portarius, dimidiam carucatam terræ per serjanteriam custodiendi januam castri.

Hæres [Philippi] de Ulecote tenet Matefen et Naferton per serjanteriam, ut sit coronator. Valet xx*l.* per annum.

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[1] By the error previously noticed (p. 455), this return is also placed under Lincoln. The Original Return dated 3 Hen. III. is entered under Yorkshire on the Roll.

## EBORWICSIRA.[1]

A.D. c. 1212–17. Testa II., 675–91.

Robertus Balistarius tenet iiij carucatas terræ et dimidiam in Gevedale per serjanteriam unius balistæ ad castrum Eboraci. Valet per annum c *s.*

Thomas de Walingeham, iiij carucatas terræ per idem servitium. Valet per annum vj*m.*

Ranulfus filius Bernardi, per serjanteriam.

Johannes le Poer tenet v carucatas terræ et dimidiam per serjanteriam reddendi unum arcum ad castrum Eboraci. Valet per annum c *s.*

Doket, homo Camerarii, tenet terras in Eboraco quæ pertinent ad custodiam portæ castri. Valet iij*s.* per annum.

David Lardinarius tenet j serjantiam et est custos gaiolæ forestæ, et vendito[r] averiorum pro debito Regis.

Walterus Boie tenet iij carucatas terræ in Loketone. Valet xlij*s.*

Alanus de Kintorp, iij carucatas terræ. Valet xlij*s.* per annum.

Ricardus filius Widonis de Aslekeby tenet ij carucatas terræ per servitium aptandi limerium Regis. Valet per annum xl*s.*

Johannes de Kawde tenet ij carucatas terræ in Kawude per serjanteriam custodiendi forestam inter Usam et Dorewent.

## Honor Peverelli de Dovere.

Gaufridus de Trowelle tenet per serjanteriam.

Robertus de Passeis, per serjanteriam.

Reginaldus de Colewico, per serjanteriam.

Hugo filius Willelmi filii Tosti, per serjanteriam.

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[1] In the Testa the later portion of the Lincoln returns were originally entered under this county, the heading being afterwards corrected. The honour of Peveril of Nottingham is placed in the Testa under Notts and Derby.

A.D. c. 1212–17.

EBORWICSIRA—*cont.*

Fo. 128 d.

HONOR DE TIKEHULLE.

Willelmus de Londonia tenet per serjanteriam.

Domina de Bekintone, per serjanteriam.

Willelmus filius Hereberti et filius Adæ de Hamtone, per serjanteriam.

Hugo Forestarius, per serjanteriam.

Testa II., 34–5, 39, 49.

## KANCIA.

Villa de Herst est serjantia Regis, et Robertus Falconarius tenet illam per serjanteriam unius falconis. Valet xv*l.*

Robertus de Wilmintone de honore Bononiæ, per serjanteriam. Valet ij*m.*, et debet esse cocus Comitis.

Willelmus de Burtone, per serjanteriam, ut sit veltarius Comitis. Valet j*m.*

Emma de Bendeville tenet Pecham per serjanteriam portandi unum osturcum Regis a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ. Valet per annum xv*l.*

Albreda de Jarpenville tenet Essetone per serjanteriam quod sit Marescallus de falconibus Regis. Valet per annum c *s.*

Hæres Baldwini de Werevalle tenet per serjanteriam. Valet per annum x*l.*

Fo. 132A. INQUISITIONES FACTÆ TEMPORE REGIS JOHANNIS PER TOTAM ANGLIAM, ANNO SCILICET REGNI SUI XIJ° ET XIIJ°, IN QUOLIBET COMITATU, DE SERVITIIS MILITUM ET ALIORUM QUI DE EO TENENT IN CAPITE, SECUNDUM ROTULOS LIBERATOS THESAURARIO, PER MANUS VICECOMITUM ANGLIÆ, TEMPORE PRÆDICTO. A.D. 1210–12.

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## KENT.

MILITES TENENTES DE ARCHIEPISCOPATU CANTUARIENSI IN KENT, SURREYE, SUSSEXA, MIDELSEXA, BUKINGHAM, SUFFOLCIA.

Robertus de Ver, Helias de Bellocampo, tenent feodum j militis in Flete.

Thomas Pincerna, dimidium feodum in Flete.

Simon de Vielmestone, dimidium feodum in Vielmestone.

Robertus de Gosehale, j feodum et dimidium feodum in Gosehale.

Willelmus de Ulmis, dimidium feodum in Ulmis.

Ricardus Danesi, dimidium feodum in Heth.

Robertus de Crevequor, j feodum et iij quarters.

Hugo de Sanforde, dimidium feodum in Sturremue.

Hugo de Lale, j quarter in Sturremue.

Gilbert de Tillemannestone, j quarter in Sturremue.

Robertus de Valeines, j feodum in Ewerlande.

Walterus de Valeines, j quarter in Sturremue.

Alanus de Sturremue, viij$^{am}$ partem.

Thomas de Retlinge, j feodum in Retlinge.

Brianus de Dene, viij$^{am}$ partem in Dene.

Bertram de Crioil, dimidium feodum in Serres.

A.D. 1210–12.

KENT—*cont.*

Thomas de Levei, dimidium feodum in Serres.

Hamo de Mekinbroc, dimidium feodum.

Thomas de Denestede, j quarter in Denestede.

Warinus de Bereham, dimidium feodum in Bereham.

Paganus de Wike, j quarter in Wike.

Johannes de Gestlinges, dimidium feodum in Wodetone.

Johannes de Valeines, j feodum in Swertlinges.

Thomas de Wadenhale, j feodum in Wadenhale.

Willelmus Gallarde, dimidium feodum in Watekene per hæredes.

Hamo de Elmestede, j quarter in Elmestede.

Johannes de Bertone, j quarter in Bertone.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, ij feoda in Egethorn, Sibbetone, et Lega.

Albreda de Jarpunville, j feodum et dimidium in Langeport.

Jorsalinus de Yspania, j feodum et dimidium in Langeport.

Galfridus de Oxenel, dimidium feodum in Oxenel.

Henricus de Grele, iij$^{am}$ partem in Tennegate.

Robertus de Wicforde, Willelmus de Pettes, dimidium feodum, j quarter, in Pettes.

Baldewinus Wake, j quarter in Hatfelde.

Stephanus Folet, ij feoda in Plokele.

Radulfus de Sancto Leodegaro, ij feoda in Ulecumbe.

Rogerus de Lenham, ij feoda in Huntintone et Lenham.

Willelmus de Saford, dimidium feodum et j quarter in Saford.

Hugo de Albreville, j feodum in Ostringehangre.

Alanus de Boclande, xx partem in Boclande.

Willelmus de Detlinge, dimidium feodum in Detlinge.

KENT—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus de Gillingeham, dimidium feodum in Gillingeham.

Willelmus de Ros, dimidium feodum in Cusintone.

Philippus de Albeyni, j feodum in Horsburdenne.

Robertus Malet, j quarter in Stanpelte.

Robertus de Crevequor, j quarter in Dene.

Willelmus de Dodintone, dimidium feodum in Dodintone.

Robertus de Leuelande, dimidium feodum in Leuelande.

Ricardus de Gravenel, ij feoda in Gravenel.

Radulfus Morin, dimidium feodum in Bonintone.

Godefridus Wallensis, j feodum in Tani[n]ton.

Robertus de Sevauz, dimidium feodum in Meletone.

Stephanus Haringod, j feodum in Scutinge.

Stephanus de Aldeham, dimidium feodum in Godintone.

Ingelramus de Preaus, ij feoda in Saltwode.

Henricus de Lawike, Thomas de Berewike, et Hunfridus de Reda tenent feodum j militis in Riselberge et in Newintone.

Hæredes Adæ de Kokefelde, ij feoda in Muletone.

Willelmus de Suhalle, j feodum in Suhalle.

Robertus de Geddinges, dimidium feodum.

Walterus de Hertfelde, j quarter.

Godefridus de Tokintone, j quarter.

Radulfus de Prestone, j quarter.

Robertus Malherbe, dimidium feodum.

Episcopus Roffensis, vij feoda.

Willelmus de Eynesforde, iiij$^{or}$ feoda et iij quarters.

Rogerus de Lege, j feodum in Pecham.

Willelmus Malet, dimidium feodum in Aldeham.

Willelmus de Orkesdene, dimidium feodum in Eynesford.

Walterus de Perepunt, dimidium feodum in Stanstede.

A.D. 1210–12.

KENT—*cont.*

Robertus de Siburne, j quarter in Siburne.

Willelmus de Beseville, j quarter in Eynesford.

Anfridus de Dene, j quarter in Werehorne.

Comes de Clare, ij feoda militum.

Willelmus Malet, j feodum in Lullingestone.

Stephanus de Aldeham, dimidium feodum in Aldeham.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, j feodum in Sunderesse. Et præter servitium illius feodi, Radulfus filius Bernardi defendit illum feodum pro xxxij libris et xij solidis.

Robertus de Crevequor, j feodum in Cheveninges. Et Adam de Cheveninges tenet illud feodum de illo.

Comitissa de Clare, j feodum in Vielestone.

Fo. 132A d. Philippus de Maleville, dimidium feodum in Aldestede et in Prestone, unde Rogerus de Luddesdene tenet de illo iiij$^{am}$ partem militis in Prestone.

Robertus de Rokest, iiij$^{am}$ partem militis in Horpintone, unde Philippus de Maleville tenet de illo illam quartam partem militis.

Avelina de Longo campo tenet dimidium feodum in Alintone.

Achard de Aldeham, dimidium feodum in Aldeham.

Radulfus de Planaz, viij$^{am}$ partem militis in Sorham.

Willelmus de Ros, j feodum in Cusintone et in Culinges, unde Stephanus de Cusintone tenet de illo dimidium feodum, et Willelmus de Culinges dimidium feodum.

Adam de Port, ij feoda in Herde.

Comes de Arundellia, j feodum in Prestone, unde Johannes de Danmartin tenet illud feodum.

Walterus de Eure, dimidium feodum in Ifelde.

Robertus de Crevequor, j feodum militis in Fotescraye. Et Willelmus de Einesforde tenet illud feodum de illo.

Robertus de Valeimes, dimidium feodum militis in Bonchesham. Et de hoc defendit versus dominum Regem pro j hida terræ.

KENT—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus de Wimbeldone, iij partes j feodi militis in Wimbeldone.

Warda quam tenuit Magister Benedictus Ruffus de Scaccario, quartam partem in Wimbeldone.

Johannes de Burstowe, dimidium feodum in Wimbeldone.

Godefridus Walensis, j feodum et dimidium in Glinde.

Idem, iiij$^{am}$ partem in Terringe.

Robertus filius Walteri, j feodum in Glinde.

Willelmus de Braosa, j feodum in Eadburgetone.

Hugo de Fokindone, j feodum in Ifelde.

Willelmus de Kahainges, iiij$^{am}$ in Grenestede.

Hamo de Langenhersse, iiij$^{am}$ partem in Paggeham.

Willelmus de Falesia, dimidium feodum in Lovintone.

Johannes de Lovintone, dimidium feodum in Lovintone.

Ricardus de Paggeham, x$^{am}$ partem.

Osbertus Wischard, dimidium feodum in Essexa, in Coggeshale, sicut continetur in inquisitione Essexæ.[1]

MILITES TENENTES DE EPISCOPO ROFFENSI SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM.

Hugo de Stokes, dimidium feodum.

Hugo de Bosco, dimidium feodum in Brumheye.

Agnes de Monte Kanesy, dimidium feodum in Hesslingeham.

Hugo de Sancto Claro, j quarter in Hesslingeham.

Hugo de Vallibus, dimidium feodum in Wicheham.

Robertus de Woldeham, dimidium feodum.

Robertus de Magna Woldeham, j quarter.

[1] This entry is a subsequent addition, but apparently in the same hand.

A.D. 1210-12.

KENT—*cont.*

Ricardus de Beresse, dimidium feodum.

Galfridus de Sunderesse, dimidium feodum.

Adam de Badevant, j quarter.

Rogerus et Johannes, hæredes Eustachii, j quarter in Burstalle.

Robertus Le Veel, vj partem.

Mathæus Hareng, viij partem.

Henricus de Pevenese et Robertus, nepos suus, j quarter.

Willelmus de Estone, dimidium feodum in Ewelle, in Gloucestrescira.

Rogerus de Cressi, dimidium feodum in Troterclive.

Robertus de Falkeham, j feodum et dimidium.

Jordanus de Stanes, j quarter.

Adam de Bavant, dimidium feodum in Littlebroc.

Robertus filius Elyæ et Thomas, j quarter.

Willelmus de Bures, viij partem.

Walterus de Baibroc, vj partem.

Kamerewelle, dimidium feodum.

Ricardus de Heddenham, iij quarters in Bukingehamsira.

Mathæus de Bikestrope, j quarter in Heddenham.

Cudintone, viij partes.

Willelmus de Estone, j feodum.

Thomas de Ardenne, j quarter apud Hodenelle in Wircestrescira.

Willelmus filius Hamonis, dimidium feodum in Kantebrigescira.

Ricardus Brutin, j quarter in Suffolcia.

Adam de Bavant, xxx partem.

TENENTES PER BARONIAM ET SERVITIA MILITARIA IN COMITATU CANTIÆ DE REGE.

Abbas Sancti Augustini, xv feoda.

Comitissa de Clare, x feoda de honore Gloucestriæ.

Robertus de Crevequor, xij feoda.

KENT—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Willelmus de Albrincis, xxj feoda.

Rogerus de Cramaville, iij feoda.

Thomas de Kanville, iij feoda.

Willelmus, et Serintone,[1] et Anselinus Biset, iij feoda et dimidium.

Phelippus de Girunde, iij feoda.

Robertus de Septem Vallibus, j feodum et j quarterium.

Gilbertus Peccatum, ij feoda.

Willelmus de Cayo, ij feoda.

Ricardus de Granevelle, j feodum.

Comes de Albamarla, iij feoda.

Galfridus de Say, xxvij feoda de baronia Walkelini Maminot.

Galfridus de Say, junior, vij feoda de honore Patricii.

Robertus de Gattone, v feoda.

Robertus Bardulfe, j feodum.

Willelmus de Gisney, j feodum.

Johannes de Mares, iij feoda.

Willelmus de Barnelinge et Thomas de Nessendenne, j feodum.

Alard le Flemeng, j feodum.

Johannes de Augo, ij feoda in Elltham et Bilsintone.

[Fo. 132B.

## NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA.

NOMINA BARONUM ET MILITUM TENENTIUM IN CAPITE DE REGE IN COMITATIBUS NORFOLCIÆ ET SUFFOLCIÆ, ET QUOT FEODA QUILIBET HABET, SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM.

Abbas Sancti Edmundi, xl feoda.

Episcopus Norwicensis, in Norfolcia et Suffolcia,[2] xl feoda.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. Read *Willelmus de Sirintone*, as in MS. Harg.

[2] The words "in Norfolcia et Suffolcia" have been inserted in a contemporary hand, as also have the indented entries which follow, and which are entered on the margin of the MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.*

Episcopus Norwicensis, xl feoda, de quibus subscripti tenent:—

H[ubertus] de Burgo, ix milites et dimidium.
Robertus filius Walteri, xiij milites.
Constabularius de Meutone, iij milites et dimidium.
Rogerus de Sancto Dionisio, j militem.
Willelmus de Maulinges, iiij milites.
Willelmus filius Alani de Sechefford, dimidium.
Mathæus de Guneton, iiij milites.
Milo de Noers, j militem.
Robertus filius Rogeri, j militem.
Walterus de Berningeham et participes sui, dimidium.
Senescallus de Bredistone, iiij milites et dimidium.
Julianus de Suatefeud, ij milites.
Hugo filius Ricardi, quartam.

Abbas de Hulmo, iij feoda et dimidium et ij quintas.[1]

Abbas de Hulmo.

Robertus filius Rogeri, tres partes.
Willelmus de Glaunville, tres partes.
Petrus de Alto Bosco, j militem.
Robertus de Worstude, j militem.
Bartholomæus de Redham, quintam.
Willelmus de Stalham et Bartholomæus de Kaletop, quintam.

Comes de Clare, lj feoda.
Comes Rogerus, lx feoda.
Comes de Arundel.[2]
Gilbertus de Kentewelle, x feoda.
Hubertus de Burgo, xiiij feoda de honore de Wirmegay et j quartam.
Willelmus Blundus, vij feoda.
Robertus filius Rogeri, j feodum in Bliburgo, quod fuit dominicum Regis cum uxore sua.

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[1] *See* p. 475, *n.* 2.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Manasser de Danmartin, j feodum in Mendlesham, sicut Johannes Bruerre custos terræ illius dicit.

Rogerus de Sancto Dionisio, dimidium feodum in Henstede.

Radulfus de Kahaynes, j militem in Flokestope.

Odo de Danmartin, j feodum in Strumeshage.

Johannes Marscallus et Rogerus de Cressi, xviij feoda de baronia Huberti de Ria.

Ranulfus filius Roberti, dimidium feodum in Hochtone.

Adam Moveisin, dimidium feodum in Tatingtone, quod fuit Willelmi Oliver.

Walterus le Ver, dimidium feodum in Tatingtone.

Radulfus de Bello Fago,[1] dimidium feodum in Creg.

Hugo de Auberville, dimidium in Uptone, quam Nicholaus Pincerna tenet de eo.

Ricardus Escorcheveile, j feodum in Hintlesham.

Rogerus La Veile, quartam partem de tota terra sua, per cartam Regis, quam prius tenuit per austurcariam.

Robertus filius Simonis de Saham, dimidium feodum in Saham.

Thomas de Sancto Walerico, dimidium feodum in Cretinge, quam Walterus de Bulonia tenet de eo.

Willelmus Lovel, j feodum in Dokinge.

Robertus de Hastinges, dimidium feodum in Swinelonde.

Johannes filius Leonardi de Venetia, j feodum in Yxninge et Westhalle.

Dux Lovaniæ, iiij$^{xx}$ et x feoda et dimidium de honore de Eye.

Hugo de Gurnay, iij feoda in Norfolcia.

Comes Albæ Marlæ et Comes Warennæ, in Folesham dominico Regis.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.*

Kardo de Freskenville, Hengham.
Hubertus de Burgo, Caustone.
Henricus de Kemesey, xx libratas terræ in Yxninge.
Derkin d' Acra, x libratas terræ in Yxninge.
Galfridus filius Petri, lx solidatas terræ ibidem.
Ricardus de Argentein, xl solidatas terræ ibidem.
Willelmus de Douse, xx libratas terræ ibidem.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE LANCASTRIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Thomas de Muletone, j feodum in Turstanestone.
Adam de Ottele, ij feoda in Prestone et Ottele.
Hugo de Auberville, j in Torp.
Osbertus de Wethesham et Willelmus de Verdun, dimidium feodum in Culphowe.
Willelmus Esturmi, iij feoda in Bukeshale et Ykene.
Willelmus de Huntingefeld, j feodum in Mendeham.
Willelmus Blundus, j feodum in Hemford.
Comes Rogerus, iiij feoda in Witingeham et Stanham.
Willelmus Hervi, dimidium feodum in Boxstede.
Gilebertus de Hastinges, j feodum in Torp.
Comes Albericus, dimidium feodum in Waddingefeld.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE PEVERELLI DE LONDONIA.

Johannes de Hudeboville, j feodum in Aketone.
Reginaldus de Leyham, ij feoda in Rutorpe.
Willelmus Peverell, iiij feoda in Norfolcia et Essexa.
Stephanus de Bello Campo, ij feoda in Suffolcia.
Hervi de Clerebec, dimidium feodum in Aketone.
Hamo de Clerebec, dimidium feodum ibidem.
Robertus del Boissun, j feodum.
Robertus filius Rogeri, dimidium feodum in Ruesshalle in Norfolcia.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Brien filius Radulfi, j feodum in Brissete.

Willelmus de Tregoz, ij feoda et dimidium et viij partes [1] j militis.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE BOLONIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Radulfus de Roff[a], iij feoda.

Robertus filius Rogeri, vj feoda.

Hugo de Kantelupo, j feodum in Fineburgo et Bukshalle.

Heinfridus de Criketot, j feodum in Westdone.

Comes Albæ Marlæ, j feodum in Nottone.

Hugo de Gurney, iij milites.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE GLOUCESTRIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

G[alfridus] filius Petri, j feodum in Welles et Waram, quæ fuerunt Roberti filii Ernisii.

Milo de Sumeri, j feodum.

Robertus de Agnellis, j feodum in Muletone.

Alexander de Roillis, iiij partem in Salle.

Ricardus de Greinville, j feodum in Muletone

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE BRITANNIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

p. 132B d. Comes Rogerus, ij feoda.

Ranulfus filius Roberti, vj feoda.

Robertus filius Rogeri, ij feoda et dimidium et iij partem j feodi.

Robertus de Tateshal[le], j feodum.

Joldewinus de Nereford, j feodum et iij partes j feodi.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.*

Thomas filius Theobaldi de Waleines, vij feoda.

Hæres Willelmi de Muntchanesy, ij feoda.

Thomas de Burgo, filius Thomæ de Burgo, dimidium feodum.

Robertus de Furnellis, j feodum.

Radulfus de Lenham, iij feoda.

Robertus de Meysi, de terra Stephani de Brumfeld, v feoda.

Hugo de Malo Alneto, j feodum.

Gaufridus filius Hamonis, j feodum.

Robertus Quarem[ars], j feodum.

Normannus de Besehalle, iiij partem j feodi.

Simon de Tunderlega, j feodum.

NOMINA ILLORUM QUI TENENT PER SERJANTERIAM IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Robertus de Wortstede, terram suam in Herleham et Sweinestorp, per servitium balistariæ.

Walterus Tosard, terram suam in Baningham, Berningham, Erpingham, per servitium balistariæ.

Radulfus de Burgo, terram suam in Burgo, per servitium balistariæ.

Bartholomæus de Auvillers, terram suam in Brom et Selfangre, Everwardestone, per servitium ducendi servientes ad custum domini Regis in servitio ipsius.

Hubertus Cornu Bovis, terram suam in Mendlesham, per servitium balistariæ.

Hugo Talemasche, terram suam in Benetleyge, per servitium existendi in servitio Regis, tanquam miles in Anglia, per xl dies.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari tenet Costeseiam, escaetam de eodem honore.[1]

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[1] *Sic* in MS. This and the following entries down to *Widonis de la Val* appear to have been inserted at a later date, though probably by the same hand.

NORFOLCIA. SUFFOLCIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Willelmus de Stokes tenet Baemburc, escaetam de eodem honore.

Ada de Stawelle, Osmundestone, quæ fuit Radulfi de Feugers.

Hamo de Sippetone, socam Britonis in Wlingeham et Westone.

Willelmus Lovel, socam Lovel ibidem.

Simo filius Ricardi, iiij libratas in Buketone, escaetam Normannorum.

Petrus de Malo Lacu, Ketelebruge, Widonis de la Val.[1]

## WILTESCIRA.

NOMINA MILITUM ET BARONUM TENENTIUM IN CAPITE DE REGE IN WILTESCIRA; ET QUOT FEODA HABEANT, UNDE DEBEANT REGI RESPONDERE, SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM.

Episcopus Sarrisbiriensis, xliij feoda.

Abbas Malmesbiriæ, iij feoda.

Abbatia Wiltoniæ, v feoda.

Helias Giffard, ix feoda in Winterborne et cæteris terris suis.

Galfridus Wac, j feodum in Eblesburne.

Willelmus filius Johannis, dimidium feodum in Cernecote.

Galfridus de Mondeville, dimidium feodum in Northamtona.

Robertus de Turreville, j feodum in Hamtona.

Abbatissa Sancti Edwardi, vij feoda.

Robertus de Mondeville, j feodum in Funtel.

G[alfridus] filius Petri, j feodum in Lavintone.

Robertus de la Mare, j feodum in Lavintone.

Henricus Hossatus, j feodum in Litletone.

Thomas Mauduit, j feodum in Werministre.

[1] This and the 6 preceding entries appear to be later insertions in the MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.*

Comes Herefordiæ, v feoda de terra sua in hoc comitatu.

Thomas filius Henrici, j feodum de baronia de Corsleye.

Jacobus de Novo Mercato, j feodum in Settone.

Johannes de Munemua, Willelmus de Neville, Willelmus de Boterellis, xx feoda de baronia Walteri Walerant, præter v feoda ad custodiam Castri Sarrisbiriæ.

Comes Sarrisbiriæ, dimidium feodum in Winterburne.

Walterus de Grinestede, j feodum.

Henricus de Boun, j feodum in Winterburne.

Robertus de Venuz, j feodum in Draicote, per serjanteriam, ut dicitur.

Warinus filius Geroldi, x feoda in hoc comitatu.

Walterus de Grimstede, iiij partem in Brudford.

Hubertus de Burgo, j feodum in Fitletone de honore de Romare.

Adam de Portu, j feodum et dimidium in Chesingebiria.

Willelmus Beau Vilein, iiij partem in Chippeham.

Henricus Foliot, j feodum in Chiltone.

Walterus de Clifford, dimidium feodum in Aldintone.

Hugo de Neville, Grassus, j feodum in Durintone.

Walterus de Cantalupo, j feodum in Middestone.

Galfridus le Hose, j feodum in Fikeldene.

Idem, Stapelforde, per j feodum.[1]

Hugo de Thaberie, iij feoda in Wanberghe.

Walterus de Sancto Audoeno, j feodum in Wainberghe.

Sewale de Oseville, iiij partem in Wanberghe.

Philippus de Wigornia, ij feoda in Draicote.

Willelmus de Ponte Arche, x partem in Swindone.

Hugo de Chawrcis, j feodum in Swindone de escaeta Regis.

[1] Inserted at the end of the previous entry in a contemporary hand.

WILTESCIRA – *cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

G[alfridus] filius Petri, j feodum in Ciriel.

Gerard de Kanville, dimidium in Blakelande.

Thomas de Sancto Vigore, dimidium feodum in Stokes.

Walterus de Dunstanville, Heithtredebiri per j feodum.

Idem, Cumbe, Colerne, Bractone.

Baronia Roberti de la Mare, ij feoda.

Fulco de Alneto, Rusteshale, per j feodum.

Fo. 133. MILITES QUORUM TEMPORE INQUISITIONIS IGNORABANTUR SERVITIA DE TERRIS QUAS TENUERUNT IN HOC COMITATU.

Mathæus filius Herberti, Stoke per j feodum.

Comes Wiltoniæ, Winterburnestoke.

Willelmus de Anne, Westkingtone.

Thomas Basset et Engeram de Pratellis, Cumbam et Colerne.

Willelmus de Kahaines, Sumerford per iij feoda.

Petrus filius Herberti, Stantone et Mageneforde per ij feoda.

Willelmus de Cresek, c solidatas terræ in Strattone, præter xiij libratas quas Warinus filius Geroldi inde reddit Regi ad feodi firmam per annum.

Yon Patric, Bereford.

Reginaldus de Pavili, Gefr[ei] de Meineville. Hawis de Diva.[1]

Willelmus de Lanvaley.[1]

Johannes de Balun, Cheverel; sed[2] respondet in Gloucestrescira pro eo et pro aliis terris suis.

Johannes de Munemue, Willelmus de Neville, Willelmus de Boterellis, Coddeford et Langeford.

Galfridus de Neville, Hareham et Honintone et Graftone per j feodum. Istæ terræ fuerunt invadiatæ Alano de Neville, fratri Galfridi, per

Galfridus Hossatus, Stapelford.

Comes Sarrisbiriæ, Parvam Langeford.

[1] *Sic* in MS., *but see* Testa I., 559–60.

[2] *set* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.*

Thomam de Martyni, baronem Andegaviæ.

Henricus de Boun, iiij hidas et dimidiam in Pertune.

Thomas Basset, Broctone.

Petrus de Maulei, Upavene.

Willelmus de Feritate, Meredene.

Petrus filius Herberti, Manekeford.

Willelmus Alein, Comleye.

Ysouda Biset, Cumbe.

Uxor quæ fuit Rogeri de Toeni, quæ habet custodiam hæredis, Stantford in hundredo de Caudone.

Comitissa Leycestriæ, Hacnestone.

Comes Wintoniæ, Niterehavene.

Willelmus de Cresec, Corsham per ij feoda.

Engeram de Pratellis, Colerne.

Henricus de Berneval, Bucestane in hundredo de Chippeham.

Willelmus Bruere, Burbeche.

Galfridus de Neville, iiij hidas terræ in Greftone.

Johannes Russell, Estebedewinde.

Willelmus May et Thomas de Landene, Hensete, quæ fuit Episcopi Andegavensis, in hundredo de Kinewerstone.

Robertus de Tresgoz, Alingetone.

Abbas de Grasteng, Cunet.

Engeram de Braosa, Sturtes.

Comes Sarrisbiriæ, terram in Ambresbury.

Fulco de Kantilupo, Calestone et Calne per ij partes.

Alanus Basset, Berwike ad firmam per xv*l.* de feodo Adæ de Port.

Phelippus de Calestone, j carucatam et dimidium per lviij*s.* et iiij*d.*

Abbatissa Wintoniæ, Swindone per iiij*l.*

Willelmus Norensis, Ciclet de escaeta Normannorum, scilicet, Hugonis de Milleville.[1]

[1] A later addition in MS.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE WALINGFORDE IN HOC COMITATU.

Milo de Antesy, j feodum.

Walterus Croc, dimidium feodum in Walecote.

Alanus Basset, ij feoda in Wottone.

Henricus Foliot, j feodum in Chiltone.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE GLOUCESTRIÆ IN HOC COMITATU.

Brian de Gouiz.[1]

Galfridus de Costentin, Orchestone.

Reginaldus de Cliftone, terram quæ fuit Roberti de Biboys, falconarii.

Rogerus Waspail, dimidium feodum in Hulle.

Johannes de Torringtone, Cnuke.

Herbertus de Sancto Quintino, Stantone per j feodum.

Uxor Baldewini de Bulers, Pultone per custodiam faciendam castello de Monte Gumeri.

NOMINA[2] ILLORUM QUI TENENT PER SERJANTARIAM IN HOC COMITATU.

Henricus Esturmi, ij hidas per serjanteriam ferendi j brachet.

Galfridus de Loverez, j hidam per serjanteriam venariæ.

Willelmus Spileman, j hidam in Fustesfelde hundredo per serjanteriam.

Idem, v virgatas in Tidulveshide per serjanteriam.

Galfridus de Powertone, j hidam per serjanteriam.

Radulfus Monachus, Winterburne, per serjanteriam, et Madintone.[3]

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Oomina* in MS.

[3] *et Madintone* is a subsequent insertion in the MS.

A.D. 1210-12.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.*

Robertus Camerarius, Northintone per serjanteriam de Camera Regis.

Garinus filius Geroldi, Suvenhantone, per serjanteriam Cameræ Regis, et Crikelade.[1]

Galfridus de Hosa, Ingelesham per serjanteriam custodiendi j ancipitrem.

Johannes filius Galfridi filius Pagani, Widehille per serjanteriam hostiarii de coquina Regis.

Willelmus de Anesy, iiij hidas[2] per serjanteriam dispensatoris lardarii.

Phelippus Forestarius, in hundredo de Westbiri, per serjanteriam forestariæ. Reddit x*s.* per annum.

Willelmus Burnel, per serjanteriam. Reddit xxx*s.*

Rogerus Forestarius de Bereford, per serjanteriam.

Thomas de Immemere, iij hidas in Immemere per serjanteriam in Camera Regis.

Henricus de la Mare, iij hidas in Winterburne per serjanteriam.

Fo. 133 d. Radulfus de Baire, j virgatam in Aldwardbiriæ hundredo per serjanteriam.

Ricardus filius Petri, j virgatam in eodem per serjanteriam.

Nicholaus de Warkestone, j virgatam in eodem per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Pussot, j virgatam in eodem per serjanteriam.

Robertus Doisnel, Hiwis per serjanteriam marscalciæ.

Rogerus de Cauz, Estone per serjanteriam falconariæ.

Galfridus de Neville, j hidam in Brudford per serjanteriam j haubergelli, et serjanteriam Novæ Forestæ.

Ricardus de Sancto Paulo, terram in Langeleye per serjanteriam.

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[1] *et Crikelade* is a later addition in MS.

[2] *iiij hydas* (*sic*) is an interlineation in MS.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Willelmus Michael, terram in Middeltone per serjanteriam de loverez, et recipit per diem iij*d. ob.*

Willelmus de Boclive, terram in Boclive per serjanteriam forestæ.

Johannes de Wike, j virgatam in Hiwode per serjanteriam forestæ.

Henricus Esturmi, terram in Burbach per serjanteriam forestæ.

Warinus Doisnel, iiij hidas in Greftone per serjanteriam marscalciæ.[1]

Walterus Esturmi, v virgatas in Scaudiburne per serjanteriam.

Willelmus Marscallus, Todeworthe per serjanteriam marscalciæ.

Mathæus Turpyn, terram in Winterlawe per serjanteriam faciendi claretum Regis.

Galfridus de Port, terram in Winterlowe per serjanteriam.

Mauricius, j virgatam in Waltone, in hundredo de Blakingrave, per serjanteriam.

Mauricius de Caune, j virgatam in hundredo de Calne.

Andræas Moberd, Langeforde per serjanteriam j habergelli.

Robertus filius Jordani, j virgatam in Laverekestoke per serjanteriam forestæ de Pancet.

Willelmus de Pancet, j virgatam in Puttone per serjanteriam ejusdem forestæ et per custodiam.

Johannes de Wichforde, j hidam in Wichford per serjanteriam forestæ de Gravelinges.

Yvo Patric, j carucatam in Bereford per eandem, ejusdem forestæ, serjanteriam.

Rogerus Forestarius, dimidiam hidam ibidem per eandem, ejusdem forestæ, serjanteriam.

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[1] *marscalciæ* is a later addition in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.*

Philippus de Lya, x solidatas terræ in Westbiria per serjanteriam archariæ.

Robertus de Venuz, Draicote per serjanteriam marscalciæ.

Willelmus Norrensis, xxxvj solidatas terræ in Baruwe per j sparverum solum.[1]

Johannes Russel, j virgatam in Estebedewinde per servitium duorum buscorum vini dispensabilis ad quatuor festa annualia.

Thomas de Sanforde, Cheleworthe per serjanteriam forestæ de Bradene.

Willelmus Marscallus, Wexcumbe et Bedewinde per xxx libras ad feodifirmam.

Garinus filius Geroldi, Strattone per xiij libras, per Regem Johannem.

Robertus de Flexberge, dimidiam hidam per j par calcarium deauratorum.

Robertus de Bareflet, molendinum de Bertone per idem servitium.

Viellus, j virgatam per duo altilia.

RESIDUI MILITUM HUJUS COMITATUS QUI SUPERIUS NON ANNOTANTUR.

Willelmus de Londonia, Hanedone per j feodum in Wallia.

Willelmus de Dustone, j feodum in Eblesburne cum filia Galfridi Wac.

Eustacius de Baillol, Meram per j feodum.

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Sorendene per j feodum.

Willelmus filius Alani, Bolkintone et Kivele per j feodum.

Radulfus filius Willelmi, Addone per j feodum.

Rogerus de Meysi, Merstone et Etone per j feodum.

Willelmus Effubli, l libratas terræ in hundredo de Westbiria per j feodum, de quo Radulfus de Bello

[1] *Sic* in MS.

WILTESCIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Campo et Hawis de Dynant faciunt dimidium feodum, et Radulfus de Lanvalei et Willelmus de Lanvaley quartam.

Radulfus de Arguilla, Strattone per dimidium feodum, de eschaeta Adæ de Port, in Kintone.

Johannes de Anesye, j feodum ibidem de eadem.

Rogerus de la Folie, tertiam partem ibidem de eadem.

Willelmus de Fant, dimidium feodum ibidem de eadem.

Robertus Camerarius, j feodum quod Rex Johannes dedit Willelmo Bruere.

Herbertus de Sancto Quintino, j feodum de honore Gloucestriæ.

Lucia de Herford, mater P[etri] filii Herberti, tertiam partem de Chiretone, de Rege.

Petrus de Maulei, Upavene, de Rege.

Serlo de Quency, Winterburnestoke et Netherhavene, Hakenestone, Chisingebiry, de Rege.

Radulfus de Rale, Westkintone de Rege.

Elias Giffard, ij feoda in Tuddrintone de honore suo de Bromesfeld.

Thomas Ruffus, Ynmedene de manerio de Melkesham de dono Regis Ricardi.

Uxor Gerardi de Atye Wamberge, per Regem Johannem, de honore Comitis de Pertico.

Hodierna, nutrix Regis, vij libratas terræ in Chippeham.

Terricus Theotonicus, Deverel, quæ fuit Episcopi de Mans.

Wygein de Chereburgo, Sende de dono Regis Ricardi.

Galfridus de Mondevilla, Worthe et Brattone.

Willelmus May et Thomas de Landa, Henset et Teterige, membra de Wexcumbe, quæ Rex Henricus dedit Ecclesiæ Andegavensi.

In Wiltescira desunt inquisitiones istorum hundredorum. Hundredi de D[ontone]; Episcopi Wintoniensis; hundredi de D . . .; abbatis Glastoniæ; hundredi de . . . cum hundredo de Emforde . . . . . .

A.D. 1210–12.

## EBORWICSCIRA.

Fo. 134. MILITES ET BARONES TENENTES DE REGE IN CAPITE IN COMITATU EBORWICSCIRÆ, SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM PRÆDICTAM.

Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, xx feoda.

Episcopus Dunholmensis, x feoda.

Constabularius Cestriæ, lx feoda de honore Pontisfracti.

Idem, j feodum in Sneit.

Willelmus de Munbray, lx feoda.

Gilbertus de Gant, lx feoda.

Honor de Tykehull, lx feoda.

Comes Cestriæ, xl feoda et dimidium de honore Richemundiæ.

Constabularius Richemundiæ, vj feoda et dimidium de eodem honore.

Henricus filius Hervi, iij feoda de eodem honore.

Robertus de Turneham, xxxj feoda et dimidium.

Ricardus de Percy, xv feoda.

Willelmus de Percy, xv feoda de honore de Tadecastre.

Galfridus Luterel et Willelmus Bastard, xv feoda.

Eustacius de Vescy, iiij feoda de honore de Maltone.

Robertus de Ros, v feoda et dimidium et quartam de feodo de Hantesley.

Idem, iij feoda et quintam de feodo de Trussebut.

Willelmus de Albeny, iij feoda et quintam de eodem feodo.

Yllaria Trussebut, iij feoda et dimidium de eodem feodo.

Petrus de Brus, xj feoda de honore de Skeltone.

Nicholaus de Stuteville, vj feoda de Cotingham.

Walterus de Cancy, v feoda de Skerpinbec.

Hugo Bigod, ix feoda de honore de Seterintone.

Comes Albemarlæ, x feoda de Holdernesse.

Idem, ij feoda et dimidium de honore de Skiptone.

Hugo de Baillol, iiij feoda de Stokeley.

EBORWICSCIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Henricus de Neville, iij feoda de Suttone.

Hugo Paynel, iij feoda de Draxe.

Willelmus filius Ranulfi, ij feoda et tertiam de feodo Alvertone.

Honor de Cnarburgo, iij feoda.

Gerardus de Fornivalle, j feodum de Scaffeld.

Comes Warennæ, vj feoda de Wakfeld.

Warinus filius Geroldi, j feodum de Harewode.

Henricus de Puteaco, j feodum de Wigtone.

Andræas de Faugerollis, j feodum.

Ricardus de Sproxtone, dimidium feodum de Sproxstone.

Galfridus Luterel, j feodum de Bartone.

Robertus de Bolebec, quartam.

Robertus filius Nicholai de Stuteville, j feodum de Mideltone.

Ricardus Malebisse, j feodum de honore de Eye.

Advocatus de Betume, dimidium militem et in Notingehamsira, xj milites.

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In Sireburne.

Constabularius Cestriæ, ij milites.

Ricardus de Hodelestone, ij milites.

Jordanus de Launde, ij milites.

Robertus de Luttrintone, j militem.

Radulfus de Wileuby, j militem.

Robertus de Burestal, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Barkestone, quartam.

Osbertus de Broctone, quartam.

Robertus Morin, quartam in Lymby.

Suwelle.

Walterus de Scuris, dimidium militem.

Radulfus Trussel, j militem.

Robertus Maunsel, j militem. Robertus de Teford, j militem.

Thomas Palefrai, j militem. Joceus de Billingburc dimidium militem.

A.D. 1210–12.

EBORWICSCIRA—*cont.*

Willelmus de Pautone, j militem. Robertus de Everingham, ij milites et dimidium.

Petrus de Billingehe, j militem. Nigellus de Beningewrth, xx partem.

Gilbertus de Rigeby, ij milites. Adam de Bella Aqua, j militem.

Idem Adam et Robertus filius Ricardi, v$^{tam}$. Robertus de Muscamp, j militem.

Uxor ejusdem Roberti, j militem. Hugo de Verly, iiij milites.

Oliverus de Aencurt, ij milites.

Margeria de Beningwrth, xx partem.

Robertus de Dorby, xx partem. Thomas de Reineville, dimidium militem.

Beverlega. Comes Albemarliæ, iij milites. Robertus Cokerel, j militem.

Ranulfus de Vallibus, j militem. Robertus de Bristhulle, iiij$^{tam}$.

Robertus de Maleforest et Benedictus de Sculcote, v$^{tam}$.

Walterus de Karetorp, xij$^{am}$. Thomas de Etone, xij$^{am}$.

Galfridus le Hardi et Johannes de Melsa, viij$^{am}$.

Petrus filius Hereberti, iij$^{es}$ milites.

Ripun. Willelmus Ward, j militem. Willelmus de Munbray, iiij$^{tam}$.

Radulfus de Noby, iiij$^{tam}$. Henricus de Markintone, xx$^{am}$.

Ricardus de Wiville, dimidium militem. Galfridus de Merkinforde, xx$^{am}$.

Malgerus le Vavassur, iiij$^{am}$. Isabella de Burchelay, dimidium militem.

Gloucestresira. Serlo de Povelegh, dimidium militem.

In Gloucestresira, iij milites et dimidium.

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Robertus de Geveledale et Thomas de Geveledale, totam Geveledale per balisteriam ad castellum Eboraci.

EBORWICSCIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Johannes de Cawode, j carucatam in Cawode per foresteriam.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, Hotone per portariam Castri Eboraci.

Johannes le Poer, Jarun per archeriam.

Fo. 134 d.

## CUMBERLANDE.

NOMINA ILLORUM QUI TENENT PER SERVITIUM MILITARE ET PER SERVITIUM CORNAGII IN HOC COMITATU SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM.

Robertus de Vallibus, ij feoda de vj villis quas tenet in dominico, et de x aliis quæ tenentur de eo.

Ricardus de Lucy, j militem de tota terra de Coplande.

Adam de Carlun, dimidium feodum in Edinhale de feodo Petri de Brus.

Nicholaus de Stuteville, lvj*s.* de cornagio de ij villis in dominico et iij in homagiis.

Aliz de Romely, xv*l.* et j*m.* de cornagio de v villis in dominico et xix in homagiis.

Willelmus filius Ranulfi, iiij*l.* de cornagio de ij villis in dominico et ij in homagiis.

Adam filius Odardi, xxvj*s.* iiij*d.* de cornagio de ij villis et dimidio in dominico et j in homagiis.

Ricardus de Levinton, iiij*l.* viij*s.* ij*d. ob.* de cornagio de iij villis in dominico et dimidium in homagiis.

Robertus de Stuteville, xxiiij*s.* de cornagio de j villa.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis, Simon filius Walteri, Alexander de Neville, cxij*s.* viij*d.* de terra quæ fuit Willelmi de Neville, scilicet, de ij villis in dominico et ij in homagiis.

Adam de Stavele, ij*s.* viij*d.* de cornagio de j villa.

A.D. 1210–12.

CUMBERLANDE—*cont.*

Galfridus de Lucy, xx*s.*[1] xj*d. ob.* de cornagio de j villa.

Tenentes de feodo Constabularii Cestriæ ij*s.* viij*d.* de cornagio de dimidia villa.

Walterus filius Bernardi, xij*s.* j*d.* de cornagio de j villa quæ fuit Ricardi filii Troyte.

Odo de Boschardeby, vj*s.* ij*d.* de cornagio ejusdem villæ.

Odard de Hodalme [2] de cornagio de Gamelesby et Glassaleby.

Ricardus de Lucy et Ricardus Gernun, x*l.* ij*s.* x*d. ob.* de cornagio de iiij villis in dominico et xv in homagiis de baronia quæ fuit Hugonis de Morville.

Omnes supradicti tenentes[3] per cornagium ibunt ad præceptum Regis in exercitu Scocyæ; in eundo, in antegarda; et in redeundo, in retrogarda.

## DE HIIS QUI TENENT PER SERJANTERIAS IN HOC COMITATU.[3]

Johannes de Reygni, j villam per serjanteriam j servientis, cum haubergello, in exercitu Scotiæ.

Adam Salsarius, j villam per j libram piperis.

Henricus de Rauftone, terram suam ibidem per serjanteriam custodiæ aerii ancipitris [2] in foresta.

Robertus filius Alexandri, Averencheholm per custodiam porcorum Regis, tempore pannagii, donec appretientur.

Willelmus filius Adæ, Hotune, per custodiam Haiæ de Plumton.

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[1] This may also be read as xj*s.*

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] *tenententes* in MS.

EBORWICSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Ricardus de Hodelestone, ij milites. Feoda Archiepiscopi Eboracensis.
Jordanus de Landa, ij [milites].
Constabularius Cestriæ, ij milites. Ockireburn.
Robertus de Luttrintone, j [militem].
Radulfus de Wileby, j [militem].
Robertus de Burestal, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Barkestone, quartam.
Osbertus de Broctone, quartam.
Robertus Moryn, iiij$^{tam}$ in Limeby.
Walterus de Scures, dimidium [in] Suwelle. Suwelle.
Radulfus Trussel, j militem.
Robertus Maunsel, j militem.
Robertus de Teford, j militem.

Thomas Palefray, j. Joceus de Bilinburne, dimidium. Willelmus de Pantone, j. Robertus de Everingeham, ij et dimidium. Petrus de Billinge, j. Nigellus de Bellingewrth, xx$^{am}$. Gilbertus de Riggeby, ij. Adam de Bella Aqua, j. Idem et Robertus filius Ricardi, quintam. Robertus de Multo Campo[1] et J., uxor ejus, ij. Hugo de Verly, iiij. Oliverus de Aencurt, ij. Margeria de Beningwrth, xx$^{as}$. Robertus de Dereby, xx$^{am}$. Thomas de Reneville, dimidium.

Comes Albemarliæ, iij. Robertus Cokerel, j. Radulfus de Wald . . .,[2] j. Robertus de Bristhalle, iiij$^{am}$. Robertus de M[a]lefrest et Benedictus de Sculecote, v[$^{tam}$]. Walterus de Karetorp, xij$^{am}$. Thomas de Etone, xx$^{am}$. Galfridus le Hardy et J[ohannes] de Mehossa,[3] viij$^{am}$. Beverlega.

No. 135.

## HERFORDIA IN WALLIA.

NOMINA MILITUM ET BARONUM QUI TENENT DE REGE IN CAPITE DE HERFORDSIRA IN WALLIA.

Episcopus Herfordiensis, xviij milites feffatos.

NOMINA MILITUM EPISCOPI HERFORDIENSIS.

Walterus de Lascy, ij feoda in Hamme.
Hugo de Dovra, j feodum in Childestone.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. *Muscamp*, fo. 134.

[2] *Sic* in MS. *Vallibus* MS., fo. 134 and MS. Harg.

[3] *Sic* in MS. *Melsa*, fo. 134 and MS. Harg. The whole of the entry of the "Archbishop's fees" is here repeated from the previous folio in a slightly later hand. The concluding entries have been carefully erased.

A.D. 1210–12.

HERFORDIA IN WALLIA—*cont.*

Hugo de Dudeleye, j feodum in Eglingtone et Dodeleye.

Walterus de Clifforde, ij feoda apud Brige et Ulingwike.

Johannes Poher, j feodum in Biscopestone.

Ranulfus Poher, j feodum in Prestone.

Galfridus de Mortone, j feodum in Mortone et Luda.

Comes Herfordiæ, j feodum in parva Herfordia.

Hugo de Walford, j feodum in Walford.

Thomas de Caple, j feodum in Caple.

Ricardus Pancevot et Jordanus de Wika, j feodum in Hasele et Madrefeld.

Willelmus de Bello Campo, j feodum in Sapy et Pyrie.

Alanus de Welintone et Willelmus Camerarius et socii sui, j feodum in Welintone.

Prestebyri et Sevenhamtone, j feodum in Gloucestrescira.

In dominico Episcopi, ij feoda.

MILITES COMITATUS EJUSDEM ET ILLORUM FEODA.

Comes Willelmus Marscallus, ij feoda in hoc comitatu.

Walterus de Lascy, xxv feoda.

Walterus de Clifford, j feodum et dimidium.

Rogerus de Tony, v feoda.

Johannes de Munemue, xv feoda.

Johannes de Balun, j feodum.

Gilbertus Tallebot, j feodum.

Robertus de Chandos, xiij feoda et vj$^{tam}$ partem, per totum.

Robertus de Tresgoz, xix feoda, per totum.

Hæres Henrici de Longo Campo, j feodum in Wiltonia.

Robertus de Treget, j feodum.

HERFORDIA IN WALLIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus de Mortimer, xxiij feoda.

Walterus de Stokes, Godefridus de Craucumbe, Radulfus Belet, ix feoda de feodo Walteri de Cormeiles.

Honor de Kilpec, j feodum et dimidium.

Honor de Kintone, xv milites et dimidium et tertiam et sextam, unde xj sunt in Wiltesira et reliqui in hoc comitatu.

Willelmus filius Warin, ij feoda de eschaeta Normannorum, scilicet, Mael de Gamage.

Radulfus de Sancto Adoeno, dimidium feodum de eschaeta Normannorum, scilicet, H[enrici] de Novo Burgo.

Honor de Brecheniog, xxxij milites.

Honor de Radenoure, iiij milites et dimidium et quartam.

Honor de Bergeveny, xij feoda, iij$^{am}$, et iiij$^{am}$.

## DE HIIS QUI TENENT PER SERJANTERIAS IN HOC COMITATU.

Gilbertus de Broy, iij hidas per serjanteriam.

Simo le Wafre, j hidam per serjanteriam.

Walterus de Mawrthin, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam.

Ranulfus de Saleworpe, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam.

Rogerus de Haia, j hidam per serjanteriam.

Hugo de Kingestone, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam.

Henricus Franciscus, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam.

Henricus Bigod, dimidiam hidam per serjanteriam.

Hugo de Aqua, j virgatam per serjanteriam.

Walterus de Muchegros, Rythir, in Irchenefeld, per lx*s.*

Walterus de Baskerville, Oretop, ibidem, per lx*s.*

A.D. 1210–12.

## ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA.

Fo. 135 d. NOMINA MILITUM QUI TENENT DE REGE IN CAPITE IN COMITATIBUS ESSEXÆ ET HERTFORDSIRÆ SECUNDUM INQUISITIONEM FACTAM.

Comes Essexæ, Plessetum, cum honore Comitis, per lx milites.

Comes Albericus, Hengeham, cum honore, per xxx$^{a}$ milites et viij$^{am}$ partem.

Honor de Berkamstede in Hertfordsira, Buckinghamsira, Norhantonsira, xxij milites de parvis feodis Mortoniæ. De cujus firma G[alfridus] filius Petri et hæredes sui fuerunt infeodati, per J[ohannem] Regem in feodi firma, per vj$^{xx}$*l.* per annum reddendas ad scaccarium, et per prædictum militum servitium.

Comes Warennæ, Roinges per xiij milites.

Comes de Clare, Berdefeld, Tacstede, Standone, per xxj milites et iij partes de pertinentiis capitalis et totalis servitii sui.

Robertus filius Walteri, Wodeham, per xv milites de pertinentiis baroniæ suæ, et viij$^{am}$ partem et iij partes.

Idem tenet Beningtone de honore de Valoniis, cum pertinentiis, per ix milites.

Ricardus de Montfichet, Stanstede, cum pertinentiis, per xxxvj milites.

Comes Willelmus Marscallus, Westone, cum pertinentiis, de parte baroniæ, per iij milites.

Comes de Ferariis, Wodeham, cum pertinentiis, de parte baroniæ suæ, per ij milites.

Willelmus de Monte Chanesii, Hanegefeld, de parte baroniæ suæ, per vij milites.

Warinus filius Geroldi, Werrefeld, de honore Curcy, per j militem, et v milites alibi, de parte baroniæ suæ.

Gilbertus de Tany, Auvilers, per vj milites.

Godefridus de Loveyn, Eystane, de parte baroniæ suæ, per v milites.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Henricus de Kemeset et Derkin del acre, Sanford, per dimidium militem.

Radulfus Pirot, Lindesele per j militem.

Halnot de Sifrewast, Ylleford per j militem.

Hugo de Nova Villa, Hallingbiriam per dimidium militem de dono Regis R[icardi].

Johannes Camerarius, Callwedone per dimidium militem de dono Regis Henrici qui dedit illud Ailwardo Camerario; quod modo tenet de Johanne Robertus filius Walteri.

Bradewelle, j militem, quam Willelmus frater Regis H[enrici] dedit Thomæ Bardulf, et Thomas Bardulf iij partes ejusdem villæ iij filiabus suis in maritagio, scilicet, Roberto de Sancto Remigio, et Willelmo Bacun, et Baldewino de Tony; et idem Thomas retinuit dimidium feodum, scilicet, quartam partem quam Baldewinus de Thony et Thomas de Borfare tenent, et iiij$^{am}$ partem quam Simon Cocus tenet in eadem villa. Et quando Normanni amiserunt terras suas, dominus Rex Johannes dedit partem Willelmi Bacun et partem Roberti de Sancto Remigio, Thomæ filio Bernardi, quam postea dedit Aliciæ de Jarpenville, quæ modo tenet per servitium dimidii militis.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari, Parvam Wodeham per dimidium militem de dono Regis H[enrici].

Mathæus Mantel, dimidium militem in Parva Meltona per Regem H[enricum].

Comes Wintoniæ, Wares per iij partes.

Hugo de Baillol, ij milites et dimidium in Hiche de pertinentiis baroniæ.

Paganus de Chaurcis, j militem in Linleye et Wilia.

Robertus de Mara, j feodum in Waldene.

Simon filius Gilberti, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Hodesdone.

Episcopus Londoniensis, xxxvj milites et tertiam partem de Storteford et pertinentiis ad Episcopatum.

A.D. 1210–12.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Abbas de Ramese, iiij milites de Terrefeld.

Johannes de Borham, j feodum in Borham et Badewe.

MILITES TENENTES DE HONORE BONONIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Reddewelle, xv*l.* per annum ad scaccarium per hæredes Huberti de Anestie.

Clarette, x*l.* ad scaccarium per hæredes Hamonis de Crevequer cum filia Radulfi de Cornhulle.

Parva Gelleham, x*l.* ad scaccarium.

Hugo de Cantilupo, j feodum in Smethetone.

Hæres Willelmi filii Otonis, j feodum.

Alb[e]r[icus] de Wic, tertiam partem in Thopefeld.

Thomas de Danmartin, ij partes in Bello Campo.

Henricus de Merc, ij feoda in Berdefeld.

Hugo de Baillol, iiij feoda in Newenham et Bradefeld.

Rogerus filius Nicholai, j feodum in Parva Chishulle.

Milo de Sumery, j feodum in Elmedene.

Fo. 136. Rogerus de Neville, j feodum in Elmedene.

Letitia de Pinkeyni, j feodum ibidem.

Serlo de Marcy, j feodum ibidem.

Simon de Merc, iij feoda in Donmawe cum pertinentiis.

Willelmus de la Haie, j feodum et dimidium in Mersie et Leigre.

Engeram de Blendec, dimidium feodum.

Comes de Gisnes, j feodum et dimidium in Parva Hoilande.

Ogerus de Curtone, ij partes[1] in Tendrige.

Johannes filius Bernardi, dimidium feodum in Frichtintone.

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[1] *ij partes* is on an erasure in MS.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Abbas Sanctæ Osidæ, j feodum in Bircho.

Galfridus de Ferclis, dimidium feodum in Aleford.

Robertus filius Walteri, j feodum in Teya.

Radulfus Gernun iij feoda in Estorp et Brich, quamdiu Regi placuerit.

Hugo de Bocstede, j feodum.

Prior Sancti Botulfi Colecestriæ,[1] dimidium feodum in Colum.

Comes Rogerus Bigod, ij milites in Noteley.

Radulfus de Roffa, j feodum et dimidium in Rouhale.

Henricus de Merc, j feodum in Lactone.

Willelmus de Witsand, j feodum in Perendone.

Comes de Gisnes, iij feoda in Toleshund, quam Ernulfus de Hardres dedit Baldewino Comiti in maritagio cum filia sua.

Robertus Lohoud, j feodum in Tholeshund.

Thomas de Camville, j feodum in Fobinghe et Senefeld, de quibus consuevit reddere xx*l.* Monachis de Sancto Wimero; et postmodum, præcepto Regis, Eustachio Monacho.

Alvredus Malegreffe, j feodum in Hornindone.

Ricardus filius Alcheri, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Lagefare.

Radulfus de Roffa, dimidium feodum in Parva Lageffare.

Radulfus de Nova Landa, ij feoda in Nova Landa.

Ricardus de Messeberge, iiij partem in Messeberge.

Nicholaus de Anestie, j feodum in Brakinges.

Johannes filius Bernardi, iiij partes in Ruth.

Willelmus de Cayou, viij partem in Ressendene.

Rogerus Camerarius, viij partem ibidem.

Hubertus de Anestie, ij feoda in Anestie et Parva Hormede, et dimidium feodum in Parva Anestie de honore Ricardi de Sokeville.

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[1] *Cole*, written over an erasure.

A.D. 1210–12.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Idem, dimidium feodum in Berkedene.

Radulfus de Roffa, j feodum et dimidium in Neusele et Berkeweie.

Comes Albericus, j feodum in Alfladewic et Ickintone.

HONOR PIPERELLI DE LONDONIA IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Stephanus de Bello Campo, ij milites et dimidium; facit inde servitium Comiti David ex dono Regis Johannis.

Rogerus de Cramaville, ij partes in Danesy.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari, j feodum in Parva Wodeham.

Alicia de Haylesle, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Petrus Picot, ij milites in Springefeld cum custodia Radulfi de Besevilla.

Ricardus filius Ranulfi, j feodum in Magna Heylesle quod Mathæus Montel tenet de eo.

HONOR DE HAGENT IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Hamundus de Sancto Quintino, dimidium feodum in Legre.

Rogerus de Merkeshale, j feodum in Merkeshale.

Baldewinus Filiolus, iij feoda in Kenlevedene.

Willelmus de Fanbrige, dimidium feodum.

Henricus de Mayloch, ij[1] feoda in Totham cum Isabella de Francheville, hærede.

Almaricus Bataille, j feodum in Purle.

Willelmus de Huntingefeld, j feodum in Lachendone quod Hugo de Lachendon tenet.

Hugo le Bret, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Kentone.

Robertus filius Rogeri, j feodum in Claveringe.

Johannes de Rochford, j feodum in Berdene.

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[1] *iiij*$_{or}$ in margin.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Ricardus de Ripariis, Marseye per.[1]

Thomas de Mileyni, iiij$^{tam}$ partem de terra quæ fuit Herberti in eadem villa.

Robertus filius Philippi, Horkesle, Boxstede, Fordeham.

Hunfridus de Barenton, ij feoda in Seringes cum Amicia, uxore sua, de honore de Valoniis.

Hugo de Neville, iij feoda in Magna Totham de honore Gloucestriæ pertinente ad Angre q[uando] Comes Gloucestriæ dedit illam Ricardo de Lucy.

Fo. 136 d. HONOR DE REYLEGE IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Uricus Balestarius, j feodum in Wicforde de dono Regis Ricardi.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, j feodum in Tundresleye.

Johannes de Langedone, j feodum in Langedone.

Ricardus de Tillingeham, ij feoda in Tillebiry et Chiltedich, quæ feoda Robertus de Tillebiria modo tenet ibidem.[2]

Petrus de Meyneville, Manasserus de Hastinge, Gilbertus de Rokesle, iij feoda et iij quarters in Beinflet.

HONOR DE HELYUN IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Comes Albericus, j feodum in Tillebiry.

Johannes Camerarius, dimidium feodum in Stormere.

Rogerus Spregi, dimidium feodum ibidem.

Robertus filius Rogeri, iiij partem in Bomstede.

Ernulfus de Mondeville, dimidium feodum ibidem de dono Regis Ricardi.

Radulfus le Bret, iij quarters in Chelvestone.

Comes Albericus, j quarter in Esse.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *ii feoda* written over an erasure, and *quæ—ibidem* added in a later hand.

A.D. 1210–12.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Warinus filius Geroldi, dimidium feodum in Steventone et Redewinte.

Willelmus de Helion, dimidium feodum in Bomstede.

HONOR DE REIMES IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Comes Rogerus, dimidium feodum in Heingeham.

Comes Albericus, vj partem in Mescinges.

Hugo de Herdeberge, dimidium feodum in Tolleshunte et partem terræ in Mescinges, in liberum maritagium, de dono Roberti de Raimes.

Rogerus de Mescinges, j feodum ibidem.

Leonia de Stuteville, dimidium feodum in Biham.

Brianus Aquarius cum uxore sua, et Rogerus de Mescinges cum uxore sua, et uxor Ricardi de Reimes, et duæ aliæ filiæ Ricardi de Reimes tenent Reimes, dominicum prædicti Ricardi.

HONOR BRITANNIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Simon de Campo Remigii et Eustachius, frater suus, Cesterhunte.

Willelmus Pincerna, tertiam partem ibidem.

Simon le Bret, Alexander de Pointon de eo, iiij partem ibidem.

Phelippus de Cestrehunte, iiij partem ibidem.

Gerardus de Fornival, Mundene.

Omnes isti faciunt wardam apud Richemundiam.

COMMUNIA DE PARTICULARIBUS HONORIBUS IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Comes Wintoniæ, ij feoda in Columb de honore de Eye.

Letitia de Pinkeny, Rogerus de Neville, Serlo de Marscy, Gervasius de Aldermannebiry, j feodum in Cristeshale.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Serlo de Merscy, j feodum et tertiam partem in Roinges, de feodo Comitis Gloucestriæ, quod Comes Gloucestriæ dedit Ricardo de Lucy, ad castrum de Angre.[1]

Comes Sancti Pauli, ij feoda in Roinges, Donmawe, Alferstone, cum pertinentiis.

Johannes filius Galfridi, j hidam in Lettone, de honore de Sautwode.

Meudone dedit Willelmus Longa Spada Olyvero filio Ernisii, quam post mortem ejusdem dedit Eudo filius Ernisii, medietatem Eudoni Patric, et aliam medietatem fratribus de Bosco Herebaldi; et ipsi fratres escambiaverunt illam medietatem Episcopo Londoniensi.

Bartholomæus de Brientone, j feodum in Turroke.

Radulfus de Limisye, ij feoda in Ewelle de honore de Limisye.

Comes Wintoniæ, iij partes in Wares.

Ricardus de Tany, ij feoda in Estwiche et Beningeho de honore de Brunne.

Abbas de Waltham, ij feoda in Stanstede de honore de Striguil, quas[2] Comes de Striguil eis relaxavit, et Rex ei.

Willelmus de Bello Campo, j feodum in Hunestone.

Ricardus de Montfichet,[3] iij feoda et vj partem in Westmilne et Gatesbiry.

Hugo de Baillol, ij feoda et dimidium in Hiche, in augmentum baroniæ suæ.

Ricardus de Merstone, j feodum in Rochamstede de honore de Brunne.

Fo. 137. Baldewinus Wac, iij partes in Hertford et Stapelford et Chelse.

Radulfus de Puteham, j feodum in Puteham de honore Comitis Leycestriæ.

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[1] *Ad castrum* begins a new paragraph in the MS., but *see* p. 503.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] The *r* is interlineated in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Adam de Portu, j feodum in Boclande, et dimidium feodum in Ykintone, et iiij$^{tam}$ in Popleshale.

Willelmus de Scalariis, iij$^{am}$ partem in Horssedene.

Radulfus de Toany, Flamstede.

Johannes Marscallus, Barworthe.

Glouces-tria. Milo de Sumery, j feodum in Mimmes de honore Gloucestriæ.

SERJANTERIÆ EORUNDEM COMITATUUM.

Johannes de Listone, per serjanteriam faciendi canestellos.

Nicholaus Marscallus, terram suam per serjanteriam custodiendi palefridos Regis.

Willelmus Parmentarius, terram suam in Stebinges per xs.

Gilbertus de Meperteshale, v in Fulestede[1] per manum Gilberti Mauduit.

Simon de Assewelle, dimidiam hidam in Assewelle per serjanteriam hastelariæ.

Petrus Picot, dimidium Heydene per serjanteriam serviendi cum j toalia ad coronationem Regis.

Petrus filius Petri Picot, aliam medietatem per serjanteriam serviendi de bacinis.

Radulfus Monachus, Eystane per serjanteriam lardinariæ.

Radulfus de Toany, Wilcomstowe per serjanteriam eundi in propria persona cum domino Rege in exercitu.

Willelmus filius Johannis tenet in Legre per serjanteriam eundi in exercitu in Walliam cum domino Rege cum j equo, sacco, et brocha.

Radulfus Picot, j carucatam in Erdele et j carucatam in Salinges per serjanteriam custodiendi j nisum ad opus domini Regis; et est de feodo de Reymes, ut dicitur.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Omfridus de Barentone, dimidiam virgatam in Hethfeld per serjanteriam custodiendi parcum Regis et boscum in eadem villa.

Walterus de Hauville, lx solidatas terræ in Hallingebiriam de Walla per serjanteriam falconariæ, per Regem Ricardum.

Radulfus Purcel, lx solidatas terræ ibidem per serjanteriam in hospitio Regis.

Rogerus de Leyburne, Robertus de Suttone de eo, Bures per serjanteriam escaldandi porcos Regis.

Robertus de Suttone, hundredum de Berdestaple per xviij*l.* ad firmam Vicecomitis, ad feodi firmam.

Willelmus Torel tenet in parva Turroke per serjanteriam napariæ.

Boydin Aylet, iiij libratas terræ in Bradewelle, per manum Willelmi de Dona, per servitium glaviæ.

Willelmus Canis, vj libratas terræ ibidem per servitium glaviæ.

Johannes de Sanford, Wolvermerstone per serjanteriam in camera Reginæ, et Fingret, et Ginges, et Hormede, et Nuthamstede.

Willelmus de Moncellis, parvam Angre per serjanteriam marscalciæ de baronia G[ilberti] de Toany.

Robertus Marscallus, j hidam in Badewe per serjanteriam custodiendi palefridos Regis.

Willelmus de Kivili, modo hæredes Rogeri filii Alani de Londonia, dimidiam carucatam in Boreham.

Brianus Aquarius, terram quæ fuit Willelmi de Martiwas in Writele per serjanteriam forestariæ et per xx*s.*

Gilbertus de Meperteshale, ij hidas per servitium lardinariæ.

Ricardus de Argentoein, Willemundele per serjanteriam serviendi cum j cuppa argentea ad coronationem Regis.

Henricus, Major Lundoniæ, Wattone per serjanteriam

A.D. 1210–12.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

inveniendi unum peditem in exercitu Regis in Walliam, cum arcu et sagittis.

Radulfus le Bodere, j mesuagium in Writele per serjanteriam.

Comes Rogerus, boscum de Rumford per v solidos per annum.

Willelmus Hurel,[1] terram suam in Haveringe per serjanteriam custodiendi parcum.

Johannes Derwine, terram suam ibidem per serjanteriam custodiendi forinsecum boscum.

Ricardus filius Aucheri, terram suam in Eppinges et Waltham per serjanteriam de aceindre coram Rege.

Maingarus le Napper, terram in Waltham per serjanteriam napariæ.

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[2] Abbas Sancti Albani, vj milites, de quibus: Ricardus de Crokeslega et Philippus de Oxsehaye, j.

Baldwinus Wak, j pro v hidis et dimidio.

Henricus de Gorham, pro iiij hidis et dimidio, et Johannes de Rokyntone, pro ij hidis, j militem.

Rogerus de Childewike, pro iij hidis et dimidio, et Robertus filius Oliveri, pro j hida, et Alicia de Buttlewelle, pro j hida, j militem.

Ricardus filius Alexandri, pro iij hidis et j virgata, et Ricardus de Wodewike, pro j hida, et Galfridus filius Gerardi, pro j hida, j militem; Galfridus de Childewik, pro ij hidis, Rogerus de Merydene, pro ij hidis et dimidio, Willelmus de Sisseverne, pro j hida et dimidia virgata, Willelmus de Nortone, pro j hida et dimidia virgata, j militem.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. *See* ante, p. 458, and T. II., 248, 281.

[2] *Abbas Sancti Albani* to the close of this folio inserted in the blank space at the end of the column in a slightly later hand. It is well known that a list of the St. Alban's fees is preserved in the *Additamenta* to the History of Matthew Paris, p. 435, and the omissions in the Abbot's own return (ante, p. 359) may to some extent be supplied from these later lists.

Fo. 137 d.

## SALOPESIRA.

A.D. 1210–12.

MILITES TENENTES IN CAPITE DE REGE IN HOC COMITATU.

Willelmus filius Alani, xxvij [1] feoda et dimidium.

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, v feoda.

Walterus de Lascy, x feoda.

Hugo Pantulfus, v feoda.

Robertus Corbet, v feoda.

Willelmus de Curteney, iij feoda.

Thomas Mauduit et Willelmus de Kantilupo, v feoda.

Petrus filius Herberti, dimidium feodum.

Willelmus de Boterellis, dimidium feodum.

Adam de Brintone, j feodum.

Engeramus de Pratellis, j feodum in Hideshale cum matre Walteri de Dunstanville.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari, v feoda et dimidium.

Hugo de Picheford, j feodum.

Thomas de Albo monasterio et Griffin filius Yarvorth, dimidium feodum.

Idem Thomas et Griffin de Suttone, dimidium feodum.

Walterus de Clifford, j feodum in Corfham.

Johannes Extraneus, j feodum in Nesse et Chesworthin.

Thomas de Erdintone, j feodum in Kintone et Nortone, de escaeta Rogeri de Chamdos.

Idem, j feodum in Saubyri, de escaeta Gerardi de Turnay.

Ricardus de Lopitone, j feodum de eadem.

Radulfus de Sanford, dimidium feodum de eadem.

Ricardus de Ch[e]sthulle, dimidium feodum de eadem.

Hugo de Wlonkeslowe, dimidium feodum de eadem.

Thomas de Chetintone, iiij$^{tam}$ partem de eadem.

Baldewinus Wischard, v$^{tam}$ partem de eadem.

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[1] *xx* interlineated before *vij*.

A.D. 1210–12.

SALOPESIRA—*cont.*

Rogerus de Ychtefeld, viij$^{am}$ partem.
Walterus Hosatus, viij$^{am}$.
Fulco filius Warini, j militem.[1]

DE HIIS QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR IN HOC COMITATU.

Stephanus de Turneham.
Thomas de Erdintone, Welintone.
Willelmus de Gamages, Stottesdone.

DE HIIS QUI TENENT PER SERJANTERIAM IN HOC COMITATU.

Johannes filius Roberti, per serjanteriam j servientis equitis cum uno habergello in Walliam.

Robertus filius Der,[2] per serjanteriam j peditis, cum arcu, ibidem.

Robertus de Faentre, per serjanteriam hostiariæ in exercitu ibidem.

Thomas filius Rogeri, per serjanteriam j peditis ad conducendum Walenses de Powis ad curiam.

Rogerus de Mora, per serjanteriam constabulariæ peditum ibidem percipit per diem xij*d.*

Willelmus Bruere, j serjantem peditem, cum arcu, ad wardam Castri de Sraworthin.

Ricardus de Rutone, per serjanteriam j peditis, cum lancea, ad[3] wardam eandem.

Willelmus Russell, per serjanteriam peditis, cum arcu, ad eandem.

Matillis de Stoctone, per serjanteriam ejusdem servitii ad eandem.

Memorandum supra inter milites.

Walterus Hosatus et Rogerus de Ychtefeld, per idem servitium ad eandem.

[1] A later insertion in a contemporary hand.

[2] *Aer*, T. and O.R.

[3] *ad* repeated in MS.

SALOPESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Adam de Lectone, per serjanteriam balestariæ in Castro de Salopia, viij diebus.

Nesta de Bescharville, per serjanteriam j peditis in exercitu Walliæ.

Adam de Beysin, per serjanteriam austruceriæ.

Willelmus Burnel, per serjanteriam portandi j osturcum ad præceptum Regis apud Stebbinges in Essexa.

Hugo filius Roberti, per serjanteriam capitalis forestariæ in hoc comitatu.

Walterus de Munetone, per serjanteriam forestariæ de Longa Munete.

Radulfus Marscallus et Thomas de Burctone, per serjanteriam custodiæ de la Lye et Burwode, haiarum Regis.

Willelmus de Bardesleie, j virgatam per iij*s.* ad scaccarium.

Rogerus de Baiesovre, j virgatam per vj*s.* ad scaccarium.

Thomas de Bascherville, per xvj*d.* ibidem.

Robertus de Giros, xxxv solidatas terræ in Burctone, menbro de Claverle, per serjanteriam j peditis in Walliam.

Wronoc filius Meurici, viij libratas terræ in escambio de Witintone, Fulconis filii Warini, ut sit nuncius inter Anglos et Walenses.

Grifinus de Suttone de escaeta Gerardi de Turnay per idem servitium.

Episcopus Bangorensis, Kingeslonde per xij*d.* ad scaccarium.

Philippus de Bonintone.[1]

Thomas de Chabenore.[1]

Ricardus le Mener.[1]

Alexander de Novo Burgo, per serjanteriam custodiæ vivariæ Regis.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. *But see* supra, p. 454 for their services.

A.D. 1210–12.

SALOPESIRA—*cont.*

Wion filius Ionæ.[1]

Fo. 138. Willelmus de Hales, per serjanteriam portandi firmam comitatus ad scaccarium.

Nicholaus Pincon.[2]

Hugo de Bekebiria et Ricardus de Bruges, Robertus de Lokesford, Willelmus de Langenahl,[3] Adam de Cherletone, Walterus de Bekebiria, Alexander Piscator, Ricardus de Chesthulle, Willelmus Marscallus, per serjanteriam unius nisi sori.[4]

Thomas de Chalbenore, per serjanteriam j nisi sori.

Walterus Dendinas, et Willelmus de Suttone, et Willelmus de Bardele, per serjanteriam portandi firmam comitatus ad scaccarium.

HONOR CASTRI RICARDI IN HOC COMITATU.

Philippus de Grete, ij partes.
Samson de Estham, vj$^{am}$ partem.
Willelmus de Spineto, vj$^{am}$ partem.
Willelmus de Mulestone, dimidium feodum.
Stephanus de Almerige, iiij$^{am}$.
Willelmus Carbonel, dimidium feodum.
Robertus de Overtone, iiij$^{tam}$.
Radulfus de Halectone, xx$^{am}$.
Adam de Kingesmede, ij$^{am}$.
Jordanus de Alneto, iiij$^{tam}$.
Ranulfus de Solers, iiij$^{am}$.
Engeram de Fraxino, iiij$^{am}$.
Willelmus de Witintone, per serjanteriam.

HONOR DE LEXINTONE.[5]

Warnerus de Birintone, j militem.
Robertus de Cleypol, duas partes.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. *But see* p. 454.

[3] *Langenare* altered to *Langenahl* in MS.

[4] *sori* written over an erasure.

[5] There is a change here to a slightly later and more clerical hand.

SALOPESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Hugo de Bodintone, dimidium militem.
Willelmus de Sifligent, x partem.
Ricardus de Lexintone, iiij milites pro hærede Walteri de Hambewico.
Robertus de Tilleburia, iiij milites.
Reginaldus Ursel, iiij milites.

## BERKESIRA.

Abbas Abbendoniæ, xxx milites.
Petrus filius Herberti, j militem.
Willelmus Achard, j militem.
Alnad de Sifrewast, j militem.
Ricardus de Sifrewast, j militem.
Johannes de Herlega, j militem.
Hugo de Sotebroc, j militem.
Johannes Belet, v^tam^ partem.

### NOMINA ILLORUM QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR.

Ricardus Walensis, xviij libratas terræ in Estburia.
Joceus de Plugeney, xxiij libratas in Lamburne.
Fulco filius Warini, xxxj libratas ibidem.
Willelmus de Lanvalai, c solidatas in Blakegrave.
Ricardus Morin, vij libratas x solidatas.
Petrus Bertiram, vij libratas x solidatas.
Robertus de Curtenay, Suttone.
Willelmus Briwere, x libratas in Huplamburne.
Willelmus de Fruges, xx libratas in Bastindene.
Warinus filius Geroldi, Speresolt.
Thomas Malesmains, xij libratas in Cumtone.
Hugo de Neville, xvij libratas in Benham.

### SER[J]ANTERIA.

Willelmus de Bokhamtone, xx solidatas terræ per serjanteriam custodiendi haerez.

A.D. 1210–12.

BERKESIRA—*cont.*

Hubertus Pesort, tantumdem terræ pro eodem servitio.

Rogerus de Caus, xx libratas terræ in Saldebura pro custodia falconum.

Simon Ponsard, x solidatas pro serjanteria hastas tornandi.

Willelmus Lovel, xl solidatas terræ pro custodia velterariorum.[1]

Ricardus de Enred, c solidatas pro custodia cerviciæ[2] Regis.

Galfridus de la Egge, l solidatas in Inglesham pro custodia austurcorum.

Philippus de Hertrege, xl solidatas per idem cervitium.

Baldewinus de Cantilupo, c solidatas in Pourste, cum filia Alardi filii Willelmi, per serjanteriam custodiendi necessaria Regis.[3]

Hugo de Sancto Phileberto, l solidatas in Bray.

Willelmus Magnus, xxv solidatas iiij denariatas.

## LINCOLNSIRA.

Fo. 138 d.

MILITES TENENTES DE EPISCOPATU LINCOLNIÆ.

APUD DORCK[ESTRE].

Ricardus de Cliftone, feodum ij militum.

Willelmus Monachus, feodum j militis.

Nicholaus de Bridecotes, feodum militis.

Herlinus del Meisnil, Ricardus de Hewlle, } feodum j militis.

Adam de Cardamville, feodum dimidii militis.

Willelmus filius Alexandri, x^am^ partem j militis.

APUD THAME.

Willelmus de Wircestria, feoda ij militum.

Johannes de Oyli, feodum j militis.

Filius Bartholomæi de Stokes, feodum j militis.

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[1] *feltrariorum* in MS.

[2] *servisiæ* in MS.

[3] *custodiendi Neccham*, T. and O.R

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Herbert Quatremeins, feodum j militis.

Petrus Talemesche, Robertus de Auvers, } feoda iij militum.

Johannes de Builli, feoda iij militum.

Henricus de Coleville, feodum j militis.

DE LUDA.

Henricus de Neville, feoda v militum.

Simon de Kima, feoda ij militum.

Willelmus de Wihum, feoda ij militum et dimidii.

Nicholaus de Chavencurt, feodum j militis.

Walterus de Ver, in Gousel, feodum j militis.

Petrus de Mondeville, feoda iiij militum.

Robertus Lupus, iij partes feodi militis.

Rogerus de Nortone, quartam partem feodi militis.

Walterus de Clifforde, feodum j militis.

In Goseberdkirke, feoda ij militum et dimidii.

Walterus Malherbe, apud Ludam, feodum dimidii militis.

Randulfus Sadywer, viij[am] partem feodi militis.

DE STOUWE.

Walterus de Evermue, feodum dimidii militis.

G[alfridus] Culumbein, feoda ij militum, extra tertiam partem quam Gerardus de Howelle debet supplere.[1]

Gillebertus de Sancta Cruce, feoda ij militum.

De feodis Willelmi filii Gwarini, dimidium militem.

Walterus de Evermue, de feodis Rogeri de Latone, tertiam partem militis.

Jueland de Stowe, feodum dimidii militis.

Walterus de Clifford, feodum dimidii militis.

Petrus de Cotes, feoda ij militum.

DE BANNEBERI.

Hugo de Haucumbe, feoda vj militum.

Robertus de Stokes, feoda iiij militum.

[1] *suplere* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.*

Radulfus filius Roberti, feodum j militis.

Thomas de Willemescotes, feodum j militis.

Gilbertus de Prestecotes, feodum j militis.

Gaufridus de la Huse, feodum dimidii militis.

Simon de Burc[ott] et Osbertus Morel, feodum dimidii militis.

Simon de Craper[dia], feodum j militis.

Domina de Stoteford, feodum j militis.

Willelmus de Lisures, tertiam partem feodi militis.

Radulfus Selvein, feodum dimidii militis.

DE LAFFORDE.

Ricardus Selvein, apud Dunesby, feoda iiij militum.

Stephanus de Quency,
Matillis de Diva,
Acelin de Waterville,
} apud Corby, feoda ij militum.

Ricardus de Cotes, apud Karleby, feoda ij militum.

Hugo de Sancto Vedasto, apud Querintone, feodum j militis.

Radulfus Silvanus, apud Wilgeby, feodum j militis.

Nicholaus filius Willelmi, apud Hiwarby, feodum dimidii militis.

Petrus filius Simonis de Huged[ene],[1] apud Bakecom[bi],[1] decimam partem feodi militis.[2]

Elias filius Adæ, apud[3] Ringedone, feoda v militum.

DE NEWERCA.

Walterus de Clifford, feoda iij militum.

Hugo de Bussci, feoda ij militum.

Robertus de Lisures, feoda iij militum.

Radulfus de Crumbwelle, feodum j militis.

Willelmus de Dive, feodum j militis.

Willelmus de Stokes, iij partes j militis.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *mil.* altered to *ma.* in MS.

[3] *apud* on an erasure in MS.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Gerard de Howelle, iiij$^{am}$ partem j militis.

Radulfus de Mandeville, iij partes j militis.

Walterus de Evermue, in Eilvestone, iiij$^{am}$ partem militis.

Willelmus filius Rogeri de Houtone, v partem militis.

Willelmus Picot, qui tenet iij partes militis, et Willelmus filius Willelmi de Cliftone, qui tenet viij$^{am}$ partem militis, faciunt dimidium militem.

DE BUGEDENE.

Willelmus de Eineford, feoda iiij militum.

Gaufridus de Berneville, feodum dimidii militis.

Fo. 139. MILITES COMITATUS.

Ricardus de Sanforde, xvj [1] milites et dimidium.

Willelmus de Scoteigny et Thomas de Scoteigny, iiij milites.

Hugo Paynel, v milites.

Simon de Cancy, v milites.

Norman de Arescy, xx milites.

Nicholaus de Verdun, j militem in Lynberge et Stalburge de feodo W[illelmi] de Hom[ez].

Henricus filius Hugonis de Neville, j militem.

Hillaria Trussebut, iij milites.

Galfridus de Costentino, Hugo de Hasty, Benet de Faveresham, j militem de baronia W[illelmi] de Humeto.

Willelmus Aubeigny, j militem in Hulesbia de feodo Trussebut.

*West-riding.* Willelmus de Munbray, iiij milites et dimidium.

Otvel de Insula, j militem.

Johannes Malherbe, j militem.

*Suth-riding.* Robertus Marmyun, j militem in Scrivelby.

Henricus de Neville, j militem in Askeby.

Simon de Kyme, dimidium militem.

[1] Reading doubtful in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.*

Robertus de Chaucumbe, tertiam partem in Scruby, excaeta per feloniam.

Galfridus de Saucosemara, ij milites et dimidium in soca de Gaytone, de escaeta Britonum.

Ricardus de Parco, j militem in eadem soca.

Thomas de Muletone, quartam partem in eadem soca.

Jordanus Foliot, iij milites; de quibus Alexander de Crevequer tenet quintam et Petronilla j militem, et Johannes de Buyli et Thomas Doily, j militem; et de baronia ista dicti Jordani tenent Gerardus de Canville j militem in Winelinge, Johannes de Neville, dimidium militem in Neutone et Sixle, Radulfus Bardun, quartam in Ellisham et Ravendale, Simon de Lindone, dimidium militem in Haskeby, Willelmus de Hardredeshulle, dimidium militem in Hal et Yterby.

Summa—x milites et dimidium et quartam.

Lambertus de Scoteny, x milites, de quibus Willelmus de Cantelupo tenet ij.

Radulfus de Haya, filius Saræ de Burewelle, j militem.

Robertus Camerarius, j militem in Merstone.

Ricardus de Sanforde, duas partes ibidem.

Gerardus de Canville, iij carucatas in Merstone et Dodintone, unde v$^{que}$ faciunt militem. Idem, iiij carucatas in Hagham, unde v$^{que}$ faciunt militem.

Willelmus de Basoche, dimidium militem et tertiam partem in Wellinge[ore].[1]

Radulfus de Sancto Germ[ano], vj partem ibidem.

Ricardus de Fornellis, vj partem ibidem.

Willelmus Martel, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Kanewico.

Walterus de Martone, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Martone, set respondet Roberto de Hasceby et ipse Regi.

Radulfus de Bereville, vj$^{tam}$ partem et xv$^{am}$ in Kirkeby.

[1] *Wellingef'* in MS.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Alexander filius Belæ, et David, et Ivo filius Simonis, tres partes militis in Scapewike.

Willelmus de Coleville, j militem in Sumereceby, escaeta domini Regis de feodo Oliveri de Encurt.

Thomas filius Stephani, dimidium militem in Kasewic.

COMES CESTRIÆ.

Normannus de Arescy.
Gerardus de Canville.
Ricardus de Sanforde.
Hugo Paganellus.
Robertus de Teteshale.
Robertus de Ros.
Robertus Greile.

HONOR RICHEMUNDIÆ IN HOC COMITATU.

Simon de Cancy, j militem in Swinehose.

Rogerus de Laselles, ij milites et dimidium in Fulestowe, et Swalewe, et Halesby, et in soca de Geitone iij milites et dimidium.

Radulfus de Trihamtone, j militem.

Alanus de Munby, iij milites et dimidium in soca de Munby.

Johannes de Neville, j militem in Rigeby.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis, ij milites in Broctone et Gaucleston.

Osbertus filius Nigilli, iij milites in Folebec, Ledenham, et Stokes.

Hugo de Wygetoft, ij milites in Wigetoft, Redieg, et Kirketone.

Thomas de Moletone, in Schireboc et Fromtone, j militem.

Willelmus de Welles, v^tam in Gremesby.

Radulfus de la Mare, iij milites in Cadeneye, Kaleseye, Sperlingtone, Kerlingtone.

[1] On an erasure in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.*

Radulfus filius Ricardi, dimidium militem in Ledenham.

Alexander filius Lambert, quartam partem in Ypetoft.

Johannes de Bosco, j militem in Ledenham.

Andreas de Edlington, v$^{tam}$ partem in Beninton, et xv$^{am}$.

Henricus Bertram, dimidium militem in Folebec, quod Magister Benedictus de Rameseye aliquando habuit per Regem.

Conanus filius Briani, dimidium militem in Folebec et Ledenham.

Eustachius de Ledenham, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Ledenham.

Robertus filius Willelmi, dimidium militem in Ledenham.

Stephanus de Horbeling, duas partes in Horbelinge.

Willelmus de Monchenesi, j militem in Bike, Greibye in Kecestefene, Cleis in Norfolcia.

Radulfus filius Stephani, dimidium militem in Stevening et xij$^{am}$.

Simon le Broc, j militem in Wrangle et Leke.

Oliverus de Vall[ibus], iiij$^{tam}$ in Scrahinge.

Walerandus de Rogereforde, x$^{am}$ partem.

Conanus filius Elyæ, ij milites et dimidium in Olebecgh cum pertinentiis, unde Rex attornavit eum Willelmo de Mandeville.

Gernagay filius Hugonis, j militem in Beningtone et Levertone.

Fo. 139 d. Gilbertus de Rigeby, xxxvij partem in Levertone, Frestone, Leke.

Lisiardus de Musters, dimidium militem in Wyvelingeham.

Philippus de Rye, xxij partem cum soca de Geytone.

Ricardus de Sanforde, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Benintone.

Comes Cestriæ, Benytone et Festone.

Abbas de Chereburc, Aco cum soca.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

HONOR DE DOVERA.

Robertus de Arscyk, iij milites.
Mauricius de Gant, j militem in Tavelesby.

HONOR LANCASTRIÆ.

Abbas de Grimesby, et Moniales de Sottone, et Henricus filius Radulfi, dimidium militem in Swalewe.
Ricardus de Beucamp, dimidium militem.
Rogerus de Monte Begonis, j militem et duas partes in Tyd, Suttone, et Fleth.
Willelmus filius Ranulfi, j militem in Luttone.

HONOR DE CREVEQUER.

Willelmus Bovet, iij milites.
Nicholaus de Chavencurt, j militem.
Gerardus de Canville, ij milites.
Willelmus filius Alvredi de Teforde, ij milites.
Radulfus le Curteis, ij milites.
Alexander de Crevequer, iij milites [et] dimidium.
In dominico de Kalerne, j militem [et] dimidium.

HONOR DE LASCY.

Simon de Lindone, dimidium militem.
Robertus filius Eudonis, ij milites et dimidium in Telleburi.
Johannes de Lasceles, j militem.
Walterus de Rideford, ij milites in Berneteby.
Hugo de Hag, dimidium militem in Hyreby.
Wido de Olebec, ij milites in Cokerintone.
Willelmus filius Ranulfi, ij milites.
Johelus de Duneham, tertiam partem in Dunham et Stoctone.
Willelmus de Witlake, ij milites, tertia parte minus.

A.D. 1210–12.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.*

Jordanus Foliot, iij milites in Friseby, Aketorne Stretone, Yngeham.

Gerardus de Canville, j militem in Wivelingeham et Stowe.

It[em], Johannes de Lasceles, j militem in Askeby, Brigelega, Wathe, Ravendale, Ellesham, Iterby, Hol. In hiis facit superiorem et istum.[1]

Johannes de Neville, dimidium militem in Newetone et Sichesle.

Summa—x milites et iij quarters in Lindeseye.

Nicholaus de Bosco, ij milites in Gungreby, Cresseby, et Gunnesse.

Radulfus filius Rogeri, j militem in Dorby.

Hugo de Haia, dimidium militem in Yreby.

Warinus de Wintringtone, quartam in Wintringtone.

Galfridus de Coleby, quartam, j bovata minus, in Coleby.

Robertus filius Alani, xx[am partem] in Haltone.

Robertus filius Ricardi, x in Berneteby.

Robertus Franc-tenent, v in Haltone.

Henricus de Neville, x in Berneteby.

Robertus de Crokestone, xij in Berneteby.

Ricardus de Crendale, xx in Bartone.

Robertus filius Galfridi, xx in Haltone.

DE ABBATIA DE BURGO.

Robertus de Neville, iij milites.

Robertus de Moletone, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Haskeby, v partem in Peltorp.

Robertus Fauvel, dimidium militem.

Baldewinus Wake, iij partes in Estoping.

Brianus de Mare, j militem et dimidium in Turleby.

It[em], Robertus de Haskeby, iij partes in Walecote.

Willelmus de Stowe, dimidium militem in Stowe.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

NOMINA ILLORUM QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR.

Galfridus de Neville, pro Lesseby et Swalewe.

Willelmus de Hende et Galfridus de Castilers, Scardho.

Philippus de Wygornia, Limberge, quæ fuit Fulconis Paynel.

Robertus de Cantolupo et Willelmus Aket, Bartone Aaron Judæi.

Hugo de Gurney, xlij libratas terræ in soca de Waltham et viij libratas in soca de Castres.

Cunradus de Wilere, xl marcatas in soca de Watham.

Lambekin de Colonia, xx libratas ibidem.

Terri Teutonicus, xx libratas ibidem.

Galfridus filius Petri, terram Roberti filii Ernisii.

Thomas de Oseville, vj bovatas.

Willelmus de Landa, xxiiij libratas in Coleby, escaeta.

Robertus Rufus, xiij libratas in Naveneby, escaeta.

Agatha de Flintham, vj marcatas quas[1] Hospitales Lincolniæ emerunt.

Baldwinus Wake, Seldingehaw et Hicham.

Comes de Warenna, Graham cum soca, escaetam.

Gilbertus de Gant, Kamburt et Lington et j carucatam in Eskeby.

Fo. 140. Gerardus de Rodes, lxxvj libratas in soca de Orncastre.

Comes Cestriæ, j carucatam et dimidiam in Edlington, et Scrivelby, et Coningeby.

Comes de Aubemarla, terras in Timbleby, Langetone, Coningesby, Wadehale, Rokelaunde.

SERGENTERIÆ.

Dionisius Flectarius, xj bovatas terræ et tertiam partem in Bradelega, per iiij marcas; et j et dimidiam per xx flectas.

[1] *Quam* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.*

Radulphus de Humbestan, iiij libratas terræ in Keleby per falconariam.

Petrus de Lincolnia, iiij libratas in Cliffeby per falconariam.

Walterus de Bavant, vj libratas xiiij solidatas in Marum per falconariam.

Michael de Hacwrthingeham, j toftum pro servitio summonitionis faciendæ in wapentachio suo.

HONOR OLIVERI DE ENCURT.

Willelmus Daubyni, ij milites.

Henricus de Folestone, ij milites.

Hugo de Offringeham, iiij milites.

Ada de Sancta Maria, iij milites.

Willelmus Basset, ij milites.

Radulfus Musard, j militem.

Rogerus de Eincurt, ij milites.

Adam de Belveir, dimidium militem, et hic in comitatu Lincolniæ.

Robertus de Gonworby, j militem.

Bauduinus Wake, ij milites in Sumersby.

Simon de Kyme, dimidium militem.

Ph[ilippus] de Timberlund, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Aencurt, j militem.

## CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA.

MILITES TENENTES DE EPISCOPATU ELYENSI.

Willelmus de Scalariis, j militem et dimidium in Selford, Wrotinge, et Belesham.

Hugo de Scalariis, j militem et dimidium in Waddon Overe et Swafham.

Robertus de Insula, j militem in Fainton et Cotenham, et j quartam in Westwic quam tenet ad firmam.

Gilbertus Pecche, iiij milites et iiij$^{tam}$ in Ramptone, Herlestone, Madinglega, Lellewarthe, Cotenham, et Baintone.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Moniales de Swafham, dimidium militem in Ordewic et Cumbretone.

Henricus de Essexa, iiij$^{tam}$ in Ordewico.

Willelmus Muchecat, j militem in Dittone.

Eustachius de Eya, dimidium militem in Eye.

Robertus filius Walteri, ij milites in Westlega, Fulburne, Teveresham.

Thomas de Sanford, dimidium militem in Sturlega.

Gilbertus Aucunechose et Robertus Leyr, j quartam in Wivelingebert.

Johannes, j militem in Empintone.

Galfridus de Treli, j militem in Meldeburne.

Robertus Picot, j militem in Cueye.

Walterus de Ely, j militem in Pampeswarthe.

Petrus de Beche, iij milites in Middeltone.

Comes Albericus, j militem in Beche.

Willelmus filius Simonis, dimidium militem in Stapleford.

Simon de Insula, j militem in Insula.

Ricardus de Kawelle, j militem in Kawelle et Hetfeld.

IN ESSEXA.

Comes Albericus, iiij milites in ij Roynges.

Walterus de Fambruge, j militem in Fambrige.

Radulfus Gernun, j militem in Brokesfed.

Radulfus de Berneres, ij milites in Strethale.

Henricus Pelerin, j militem in Gatmere.

Comes de Clare, dimidium in Brokefed.

Willelmus de Haia, dimidium militem in Ratendone.

IN HERTFORDSIRA.

Robertus filius Walteri, dimidium militem in Hetfeud.

Willelmus filius Simonis, dimidium militem in Hetfelde.

A.D. 1210–12. CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.*

Johannes de Bassingeburne, j militem in Hatfeld, et Keleshulle, sed ipse non nisi medietatem ipsius militis; et Willelmus de Ludewic tenet aliam medietatem, scilicet, duas hidas, et Johannes tenet pro suo dimidio in Hetfelde tres virgatas terræ, et apud Retindon duas hidas, et apud Kelishulle dimidiam hidam.

Galfridus de Verli, j quartam in Hadham.

Robertus filius Walteri, dimidium militem in Hetfeld quam [1] Henricus de Alneto tenuit.

Fo. 140 d. Willelmus filius Simonis, dimidium militem ibidem, scilicet, duas hidas.

Johannes Pincerna de Chaterei, quartam partem in Gatening, scilicet, hidam et dimidiam.[2]

Aimerus de Bascherville, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Hulme, j militem.

HU[N]TINDONESIRA.

Simon de Insula, vj partem in Elme.

Ricardus de Argenten, j militem in Sumersham.

Jocelinus de Walepol, xij partem in Wisebeche et dimidium in Walepol.

Stephanus de Mariscis, j militem in Walesuchne.

Eborardus de Vernone, vj partem in Elm.

Willelmus de Reynham, iij partes in Chlenswartone.

Willelmus de Nuncamp, xij partem in Wisebeche.

Reginaldus de Mariscis, dimidium militem in Elm.

Adam de Brokene, j militem in Brokene.

Ricardus de Milkeham, quartam in Wisebeche et Elm

Ricardus de Litleburia, viij in Wisebeche.

NORFOLCIA ET SUFFOLCIA.

Willelmus Malet, j militem in Fineberge.

Thomas de Arderne, j militem ibidem.

Robertus de Insula, ij milites in Neddinge.

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[1] *quas* in MS.

[2] This entry has been corrected so as to be almost illegible.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Wido de Verdun, dimidium militem in Hecham.

Osbertus de Wathesham, j militem in Watesham.

Beatrix Vidua, iij in Watesham.

Hubertus Thurmod, iiij$^{tam}$ in Ratlesdene.

Comes Rogerus, vj milites in Sufolke.

Hugo de Auberville, vj milites, de quibus Willelmus Malet et Thomas de Arderne tenent; et domina Petronilla dimidium militem in Berkinges.

Hervicus de Hulvestone, ij milites in libertate de Wederingesete.

Wiscardus Ledet, dimidium militem in Braundone et Lakingvede.

Johannes Marescallus, ij milites in Okeringe, et j militem in Tilveton juxta Pulcheham.

Galfridus de Haumblie, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Herurste.

Johannes de Katena, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

MILITES COMITATÛM, CANTEBRIGESIRÆ ET HUNTENDONESIRÆ.

Hugo de Scalariis, xv milites.

Willelmus de Scalariis, xv milites, de quibus quarta pars unius militis est de honore Britanniæ.

Gilbertus Peche, xvij milites et dimidium et xij$^{am}$ et super dominicum ij, et de novo dimidium et iij$^{am}$ et viij$^{am}$, de quibus j est de honore Britanniæ.

Robertus Pikot, j militem.

Nigellus de Lovetot, xv milites.

Abbas de Rameseie, iiij milites.

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, iij milites in Suho et Tronpinton.

Gilbertus de Tany, j militem in Fulburne.

Comes Warennæ, dimidium militem in Enhale.

Milo de Sumery, j militem [1] in Naselingefeude.

Robertus de Ros, ij partes et dimidium et v$^{tam}$ in Hokintone.

[1] *dimidium* struck out in MS. and *j* interlineated.

A.D. 1210–12.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.*

Robertus de Mortuo Mari, dimidium in Draytone.

Comes Wintoniæ, j in Ketelestone, cum servitio Willelmi de Guddinges.

Comes Albricus, iiij in Dudintone, Hemmingeforde, et Gillinges, et iiij milites in Wyham et Liwas.

Comes David, j in Gumecestria. Idem, j militem in Alkmundeburia et Brantone.

Agnes de Rupe, iiij$^{tam}$ in Stantone.

Thomas de Sancto Valerico, j et dimidium in Conintone.

Radulfus Pyrat, ij milites in Sausintone.

Willelmus de Kau, iiij$^{tam}$ in Mordune.

Comes de Clare, j militem in Bodekesham.

Ricardus de Argentein, j militem in Meldeburne.

Comes David, xiij et j quarter de honore Huntindoniæ.

Willelmus de Lanvalei, j militem in Hamertone.

Elyas de Bello Campo, ij in Fukeswrth.

Willelmus de Munbray et Elyas filius Bernicii, j et dimidium in Hiltone.

TENENTES DE HONORE BRITANNIÆ IN HIIS COMITATIBUS.

Thomas de Burgo, ij milites in Burcg et Swafham.

R. filius de Hervici, dimidium in Hyntone.

Warinus de Seham, dimidium in Waddone.

Comes Albricus, iij milites in Landwath et Wykes.

Rogerus filius Ricardi, iiij$^{tam}$ in Westone.

Willelmus de la Mare, iij in Dittone.

Rogerus de Tornes, j in Wikes.

Willelmus Marescallus, j in Evertone.

Simon de Turri, j in Brunne.

Comes de Alba Marla, j et ij in Trumpintone.

Willelmus de Lanvalei, j in Abintone.

Robertus de Furnellis, iiij.

Radulfus Fulifed, j in Lyntone.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus de Neville, j in Toftes.
Galfridus de Scalariis, dimidium in Badburham.
Comes Wintoniæ, j in Winepol.

DE HONORE BONONIÆ.

Robertus filius Walteri, iiij$^{tam}$ in Mordune.
Galfridus de Fercles, j et dimidium in Grenteshet.
Fo. 141. Ricardus Engayne, iiij$^{tam}$.
Willelmus de Kau, dimidium in Mordune.
Willelmus Rufus, dimidium in Bassingeburne.
Asselinus de Abingetone, j ibidem.
Comes de Sancto Paulo, dimidium in Mordune.
Warinus filius Geroldi, j in Cloptone.
Robertus filius Walteri, dimidium in Gamelingey.
Willelmus Marescallus, dimidium in Trumpintone.
Johannes de Merck, quartam in Cumbertone.
Will[elmus] de Merck,[1] iiij$^{tam}$.
Willelmus de Merck, j in Cestretone.
Baldewinus de Dudauville, v milites in Glattone.
Ricardus de Luscy, j in Iclintone.

HONOR PEVERELLI DE DOVERE.

Sibilla de Gimeges, j militem in Botulfesbruge.
Matillis de Diva, j in Kingestone, Hattelega et Trumpintone.
Leoyna de Stuteville et Illaria Trussebute et Gulbertus Peche [2] in Burne.

HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ.

Asselina de Waterville, j militem in Norwelle.
Matillis de Diva, j in Eringtone de Episcopo Lincolniensi.

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[1] There is something inserted immediately above "Will'," as though it was intended to alter it to "Wilkin."

[2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12. CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.*

Willelmus Grimbaud, dimidium militem in Wolflega.

Willelmus Gerbode, j in Grantesdene.

Willelmus de Sancto Remigio, x$^{am}$ partem ibidem.

DE SERJANTERIIS ET TERRIS SINE SERVITIO.

Comes de Clare, j militem in[1] Bodegeshale de honore Giffardi.

Ricardus de Montefichet, xxxvj libratas terræ in Barntone et Fulemere per ij milites.

Rogerus de Munbray, x libratas in Fulburne et xvj libratas in Suaveshullhe, de terris Britonum, de dono Regis Johannis.

Willelmus de Munbray, xxv libratas terræ in Hintone de terris Britonum.

Cardo de Freskeville, xv libratas de eisdem.

Willelmus de Warbintone, x libratas in Teveresham, quæ fuit Willelmi filii Audelini, per serjanteriam.

Willelmus de Kaynes, centum solidatas in Bartone.

Alardus Flandrensis, x libratas in Fordeham.

Henricus de Kemeset, viij libratas et v solidatas ibidem.

Willelmus de Creset, xv libratas in Wylburham de dono Regis Johannis.

Pikot de Taili, c solidatas ibidem per serjanteriam esparveriorum.

Willelmus Monachus, iij hidas in Selforde per serjanteriam aurifabriæ.

Willelmus Malet, Dullingeham.

Willelmus filius Alani, Isleham.

Radulfus de Briwere, x libratas in Gamelingehey.

Albrica de Stowe, j virgatam in Brunne per serjanteriam.

Johannes de Mercke, x libratas in Cumbertone, de dono Regis Johannis, per serjanteriam avium.

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[1] *j militem in* is interlineated in MS.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Willelmus Marescallus, c solidatas in Dukeswrth, Comitis de Gines.

Hugo de Neville, ij hidas et dimidiam in Wassingele per serjanteriam eundi cum Rege in Walliam.

Nicholaa[1] de Hemmingeforde, j hidam ibidem per serjanteriam duarum fusillarum fili in exercitu Walliæ.

Radulfus de Brantone, v virgatas terræ ibidem per v solidos.

Robertus Russel, j carucatam terræ de dono Regis Johannis, et pascet duos pauperes pro eodem.

Stephanus de Oxonia, xl solidatas in Orsleie.

Robertus Toteneis, dimidiam hidam in honore Richemundiæ ad faciendum districtiones.

W.[1]

Willelmus Marescallus, Bassingeburne, de honore Britanniæ.

Hubertus de Burgo, Saham.

Comes Albemarlæ, j militem in Lintone, de honore Britanniæ.

Willelmus Engayne, quartam.

Ricardus Engayne, c solidatas in Dilintone.

Episcopus Lincolniensis, vij milites et viij$^{am}$ partem.

Abbas de Burgo, dimidium militem.

Simon de Maufeu et Willelmus de Graphe, j militem de honore Gloucestriæ.

Nigellus Camerarius, v milites.

Robertus de Belhus et Radulfus Fullufed, j militem in Littone.

Robertus de Furneus, iiij milites in Berkham et Dukeswrth.

Robertus, j militem in Toftes.

Simon de T.[2]

Gilbertus Peche, j militem in Stantone.

Hugo Malebise, j militem in Wyke.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS., *vacat* being written above the line in a contemporary hand.

A.D. 1210–12.

CANTEBRIGESIRA. HUNTENDONESIRA—*cont.*

Thomas de Valoniis, iij milites in Wodintone.

Rogerus filius Ricardi, quartam in Westone.

Willelmus de Scalariis, quartam in Selforde.

Galfridus de Kaxtone, xxx acras terræ de honore Gloucestriæ pro colligendis scutagiis.

Fo. 141 d.

## NORHAMTESYRA.

Comes de Ferariis, j militem in Okeham et Neupotle.

Comes de Clara, j militem in Rouwelle.

Robertus le Baud tenet medietatem manerii de Graftone pro j feodo militis de domino Rege in capite, quod fuit quondam Radulfi Sampson.[2]

Advocatus de Betume, xj milites hic et alibi de honore de Chokes.

Comes Wintoniæ, j in Bukeby de eodem honore.

Robertus de Neuburg, ij milites[1] in Wlhavestone de eodem honore.

Robertus de Pinkeny, xv milites.

Ricardus Basset, xv milites.

Wyschard Ledet, xiij milites et dimidium.

Fulco de Cantolupo, j militem et dimidium in Burtone de honore ejusdem W[ischardi].

Eustachius de Watforde, j militem ibidem de feodo Wischardi Ledet.

Willelmus de Curtenay, j militem et dimidium.

Hæredes Walteri de Draitone, dimidium militem.

### DE HONORE PEVERELLI DE NOTINGHAM.

Willelmus filius Roberti de Catesby, j militem.

Willelmus de Dustone, j militem.

Robertus de Salseto, j militem.

Petrus de Goldintone, iiij milites.

Galfridus de Pavilli, ij milites et dimidium.

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[1] *ij milites* interlineated in MS. | [2] Marginal note in a later hand.

NORHAMTESYRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Willelmus Burdun, j militem.
Ivo de Heliz, j militem.
Hugo de Insula, ij milites.
Johannes Malesoveres, j militem.

DE FEODO MORTONIÆ.

Willelmus filius Radulfi de Kahaynes, iij milites et dimidium.
Willelmus filius Ricardi de Kaaynes, iij milites et dimidium.
Willelmus de Dustone, j militem.

DE HONORE DE WALLINGFORDE.

Andræas de Bello Campo, j militem.
Milo Neyrunt et Radulfus de Aunvers, j militem.

DE HONORE GLOUCESTRIÆ.

Ricardus de Anred, ij milites.
Willelmus Grunbaud, quartam p[artem].

DE FEODO LEYCESTRIÆ DE PARTE REGIS.

Willelmus de Cranforde et Leodegarius de Diva, j militem.
Hugo de Diva, vij milites et dimidium de feodo Mortoniæ.
Thomas de Estlega, j militem.
Willelmus de Tureville, xix milites.
Johannes Humet, j militem et dimidium.
Lucas Sorel, dimidium militem.
Ricardus filius Wale, j militem.
Radulfus le Butiler.

DE SERJANTIIS.

Ricardus Engayne, Witteslega et Laxtone per servitium venandi lupum.

A.D. 1210–12.

NORHAMTESYRA—*cont.*

Rogerus de Kaos, j hidam in Dustone de honore Pe-[verelli] per servitium mutandi falconem.

Robertus filius Alani, iij$^{am}$ partem unius hidæ in Hale per servitium archeriæ.

TERRÆ QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR.

Gerardus de Kaunville, l libratas in Suttone.

Robertus de Belewe et Willelmus Comyn, xv libratas.

Baldwinus de Betum, xiiij libratas.

Comes David, xxx libratas.

Willelmus Daubeny, xiiij libratas.

Walterus de Prestune, Grettone per dimidium militem et per xxv*l.*

Gilbertus de Monte, xv libratas.

Henricus de Hauville, Geitindone.

Reginaldus de Welleforde, lx solidatas in Tindene in escambium pro Salnaca et Withcot.

Simon de Lindone, feoda ij militum quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Humez, per finem factam cum Rege.

Philippus de Wygornia, xviij libratas terræ quæ fuerunt ejusdum W[illelmi], et xij libratas quæ fuerunt Roberti de Harecurt.

Adam Keret, xx libratas terræ quæ fuerunt trium militum Willelmi de Humez, et iiij marcatas terræ quæ fuit Eudonis Pincernæ.

Galfridus filius Petri, l solidatas in terra ejusdem E[udonis] de honore de Berkhamstude.

Hugo de Neville, x marcatas terræ quæ fuit Asselini de Fontibus.

Willelmus Briwere, Stokes et Siteleshangre quæ fuerunt Gerardi de Mauqu[ency].

## ROTELANDE.

Ricardus de Unfranville, Hameldone per dimidium militem.

ROTELANDE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus Maudut, Berewedone per camerariam.

Robertus de Greslega, j militem de honore Lancastriæ.

Hæres Ricardi Alb[i], j militem de honore Notingham.

Willelmus de Foleville, tres partes de honore Leycestriæ.

Ernisius Balistarius, ij carucatas terræ per servitium balastariæ.

Benedictus de Haversham et Willelmus de Bello iij bovatas terræ per servitium paris hosarum, vel duorum solidorum solvendorum vicecomiti.

DE TERRIS NORMANNORUM.

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Okham quæ fuit Henrici de Ferariis per j militem.

Hamo Falconarius, dimidium militem de terra ejusdem H[enrici].

Willelmus de Gamages, dimidium militem de terra Garini de Glapiun.

Adam Queret, xiij libratas terræ quæ fuit Willelmi Humet.

Johannes Biset, viij$^{am}$ partem de terra ejusdem W[illelmi].

Henricus de Gray, xx$^{am}$ [partem] de terra ejusdem.

Radulfus de Normanville, ij milites quos tenuit de Willelmo de Humez, nunc de Comite Warennæ.

Fo. 142. BUKYNGHAMSYRA.

Comes W[illelmus] Marescallus, xlij milites de honore Giffardi, scilicet, medietatem.

Comes de Clare, xlij milites de eodem, scilicet, medietatem.

Willelmus filius Hamonis, xv milites.

Willelmus de Windesores, vij milites et dimidium.

Radulfus de Hodenges, iij milites et tres partes de baronia Walteri de Wyndesores.

A.D. 1210–12.

BUKYNGHAMSYRA—*cont.*

Filia Dunekani de Lasceles, iij milites de eadem baronia.

Elyas de Bello Campo, v milites de baronia Walteri de Bolebeck.

Robertus de Ver, v milites de eadem baronia.

Herebertus de Bolebec, j militem.

Robertus Mauduit, j militem et tres partes in Hemslape.

Willelmus, v milites de honore de Bidun.

Ranulfus de Karn, ij milites.

Ricardus filius Nigelli, j militem et dimidium.

Alexander filius Ricardi, dimidium militem.

Amabilis de Bereville, duas partes.

Petrus de Nortune, iij$^{am}$.

DE HONORE NOTINGHAMIÆ.

Hugo de Haversham, j militem.

Ricardus de Vernun, dimidium militem.

Elizabeth Basset, dimidium.

Radulfus de Glaselega, ij milites.

Barnabas de Hertwelle, j militem.

Henricus Hose, j militem.

DE HONORE PEVERELLI DE DOVERE.

Philippus de Girunde, iij milites.

DE HONORE GLOUCESTRIÆ

Galfridus de Luscy, iiij milites de hæreditate uxoris suæ.

Galfridus filius Roberti, j militem de h[æreditate] uxoris.

Thomas de Saunforde, dimidium.

Henricus de Clintone, j.

Comes Ebroici, Hameldene et Merlawe.

BUKYNGHAMSYRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

DE FEODIS DOMINI REGIS.

Galfridus filius Petri, Ailesburiam per j militem et lx*l.*

Hugo de Gurnai, Wendovere per j militem.

Hugo de Bello Campo, ij milites.

Milo de Bello Campo, c solidatas terræ in escambium de Meleburne.

Radulfus de Sumeri, xiiij milites de honore de Neup[ort].

DE SERJANTHS.

Willelmus Russel, cum hærede Ricardi de Baseville, x libratas terræ per unum spervarium.

Rogerus de Kaus, Etone per serjanteriam falconariæ.

Albreda de Jarpenville, Illemere et Adintone per serjanteriam markalsiæ avium Regis.

Willelmus de Clintone, Estone per serjanteriam lardenariæ, vel j militis.

Walterus Mauntel, j hidam per serjanteriam mapauriæ.[1]

Nicholaus filius Bernardi, ij hidas per serjanteriam coci.

Willelmus filius Nigelli, j hidam in Burstalle per serjanteriam forstariæ.

TERRÆ NORMANNORUM.

Henricus de Grai, xxx libratas terræ quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Simeli.

Hugo de Saunforde, xxx libratas de eadem.

Petrus de Wayli, xx marcatas de eisdem.

Brianus de Insula, xl solidatas qui fuerunt Gilberti de Mineres.

Comes Arundel, Waddone, quæ fuit Willelmi de Humez.

Rogerus de Kauz, lx solidatas de terra Radulfi Martel.

Abbas de Notlega, xv libratas quæ fuerunt Roberti de Braencurt.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. *Maparius* occurs in L. N. for *Naparius*.

A.D. 1210–12.

BUKYNGHAMSYRA—*cont.*

Galfridus le Sauser, terram in Grendone quæ fuit Roberti de Tebanist.

Hugo de Neville, Twiforde quod fuit Willelmi de Feugeres.

Agnes Wake, medietatem de Winchende.

Ricardus Sifrewast, dimidium militem de honore de Windesores.

Prior Rofensis, Hadenham ; antiquitus fuit de Archiepiscopatu Cantuariensi.

Fo. 142 d.

## BEDEFORDSYRA.

Willelmus de Bello Campo, xlv milites.

Johannes de Wahulle, xxvij milites.

Robertus de Albanico, xxv milites.

Hugo de Bello Campo, ij milites in Etone.

Mattillis de Busseto, j militem et dimidium de honore de Wardune.

Johannes de Buly, j militem et dimidium de eodem honore.

Walterus de Traili, ij milites de eodem honore.

Willelmus de Cantolupo, j militem in Eytone.

Willelmus de Boclaunde, Westone, dudum menbrum de Iche.

### DE HONORE DE DOVERE.

Petrus de Malolacu, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Sancto Remigio, dimidium.

Willelmus filius Roberti de Pikeshulle, quintam.

Johannes de Pabeham, viij$^{am}$.

Sibilla de Gimeges, tertiam.

Petrus de Surrive, modo Elyas Lovel, dimidium militem.

### DE HONORE DE WALINGEFORDIA.

Turstanus Basset, dimidium militem.

Garinus filius Geroldi, dimidium militem.

BEDEFORDSYRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Henricus de Teydene, tertiam partem.

Lucas Sorel, v^tam^ de honore Leycestriæ.

Johannes de Humez, dimidium de eodem.

Walterus de Trayli, iiij milites de honore Gloucestriæ.

Galfridus de Costentino, ij hidas per dimidium militem, quas tenuit de Willelmo de Humez.

### DE SERJANTIIS ET ANTIQUIS ESCAETIS.

Gilbertus de Meperteshale, x hidas per servitium lardinariæ.

Lambertus le Seler, j hidam, per duo paria Arzonum.

Ricardus Trussel, j virgatam, per iiij solidos ad Scaccarium.

Rogerus Malartus, Willelmus Hatecrist de eo, unam hidam per unum Brachettum.

## CORNUBIA.

Robertus de Cardinan, lxxj milites.

Reginaldus de Valletorta, lix milites de honore de Tremtone.

Thomas de Middeltone, x de honore de Midd[eltone].

Willelmus de Boterellis, xij milites.

Robertus filius Walteri, xj milites de feodo Ricardi de Lusci, avunculi sui.

Robertus Peverel, ix milites de feodo ejusdem.

Ricardus filius Ricardi, j et tres et tertiam partem cum hærede Willelmi de Rupe.

Radulfus Bloyon, vij [milites].

Archemand Flandrensis, vij [milites].

Robertus de Tintagel, v milites.

Henricus filius Willelmi, iiij milites.

Willelmi[1] de Albemarlia, v milites cum relicta Roberti de Bikeleas.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

CORNUBIA—*cont.*

Radulfus de Treac, j militem.
Ricardus Walensis, ij milites.
Willelmus de Bosco Roardi, ij milites.
Johannes de Monte Acuto, j militem.
Henricus de Pomerai, j [militem].
Henricus de Heriz, j [militem].
Pharamus de Walebras, j militem.
Bertholomæus filius P[harami], j militem.
Gilbertus Anglicus, j militem.
Simon Pincerna, dimidium [militem].
Ricardus filius Ivonis, dimidium [militem].
Ricardus Buzon, dimidium.
Henricus filius Comitis, dimidium.
Huardus de Bikelega, dimidium.
Walterus de Dunstanville, j militem.

Respondet in Summersete.

Hascul de Sullinge, iiij$^{tam}$.
Robertus de Maundeville, j militem.
Alesia de Valletorta, dimidium militem.

## DE SERJANTIIS.

Petrus filius Ogeri, xl solidatas in Cabulion, per unam capam de Gresenges in adventu domini Regis in Cornubiam.

Rogerus Citharedus, v solidatas pro portanda illa capa dum Rex fuerit in Cornubia.

Johannes de Pencoit, unam acram et dimidium, pretii dimidia marca, pro facienda custodia in castro de Lanconetona, per xv dies cum sacco et lancea.

Ricardus filius Nicholai, unam acram in Lametin, pretii de v solidis, facit ibidem consimilem custodiam per xl dies.

Ricardus de Bodneyl, j acram pro sequela in comitatu.

Robertus Essprakelin, iij acras et furnum in Lanceneton ut eat in excercitu cum Rege stipendiis ipsius Regis.

Fo. 143.

## LONDONIA ET MIDDELSEX.

A.D. 1210–12.

Episcopus Londoniensis, xx milites, de quibus :—

Comes Albricus, dimidium, in j hida, in Mesdone.

Ricardus le Gray et Robertus le Sarneres, j militem.

Thomas de Widiford, j pro ij hidis et xvj$^{a}$.

Jordanus de Pelham, j pro ij hidis et dimidia et x acris.

Hugo le Gros, dimidium pro j hida et j virgata.

Petrus filius Willelmi quartam pro j hida.

Rogerus filius Pagani, dimidium pro j hida.

Radulfus de Furnellis, j et tres partes pro ij hidis et j virgata in Pelham.

Simon Baard, ij pro iij hidis et x acris in Audeburia.

Walterus de Patemere, j pro ij hidis et j virgata.

Osbertus Masculus, dimidium pro j hida et j virgata.

Philippus le Baud, j et iiij$^{tam}$ pro iiij hidis.

Graland Pikot, iiij$^{tam}$ pro dimidia hida.

Robertus de Kelewedone, tres partes pro dimidia hida.

Sarra de Storteforde, iiij$^{tam}$ pro j virgata et x acris.

Philippus le Baud, j pro j hida et dimidia in Currygeham et Turroc.

Willelmus de Wokingdone, dimidium pro ij hidis in Chaudewelle.

Simon de Turroke, pro j hida, et Willelmus Fromund ij$^{es}$ partes hidæ per duodecimam.

Willelmus de Monte Canisio, dimidium militem.

Willelmus Tailebois, tres partes pro j carucata in Burstude.

Ricardus de Belhus, dimidium pro j hida et dimidia in Ramesdene.

Ricardus de Berdestapele, iiij$^{tam}$ pro j hida.

Brianus filius Radulfi, dimidium pro j carucata terræ in Glasene et Hobruge.

Idem, dimidium pro j hida in Wenstude.

A.D. 1210–12.

LONDONIA ET MIDDELSEX—*cont.*

Idem, dimidium pro j carucata in parva Tudeham.

Willelmus de Wokendone, dimidium pro j carucata in Bracstude.

Idem, ij pro ij carucatis et dimidio in Crukefeude et Summenistre.

Idem, j et dimidium pro ij carucatis in Wokedune.

Andræas le[1] Masun, j pro j carucata in Alestorn.

Ricardus de Alestorn, j pro j carucata ibidem.

Walterus de la Meylande, tres partes pro j carucata ibidem.

Robertus de Boctone, quartam pro j carucata ibidem.

Radulfus de Furnellis, quartam pro j carucata in Summenystre.

Walterus de Patemere, iij$^{am}$ pro j carucata ibidem.

Simon de Turroc, quartam pro j carucata ibidem.

Jacobus de Sancto Claro, iiij$^{tam}$ pro j carucata ibidem.

Willelmus Talebot, quintam pro j carucata in Hessyldeham.

Robertus de Septem Molis, j pro j carucata in Wark.

Willelmus de Maryli, ij pro ij carucatis in Lega.

Ricardus de Pultindone, j pro j carucata ibidem.

Hugo le Gros, j pro ij carucatis in Benetlega.

Stephanus de Boville et Robertus Bayard, v$^{tam}$.

Willelmus filius Rogeri, quintam.

MILITES HONORIS WILLELMI DE WINDESORES.[2]

Nicholaus de Anne, clericus, j militem in Bedefonte.

Walterus de Bedefonte, } j feodum.
Andræas Bukerellus, }

[1] *le* interlineated in MS.

[2] *See* the Original Return [14 John] from the *Testa* Collection, printed in the Appendix to the Preface of this volume, for the Middlesex Honours which follow here.

LONDONIA ET MIDDELSEX—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Paganus de Claro Monte, dimidium feodum in Stanewelle.

Ernisius Malemains, dimidium militem ibidem.

Walterus de Pulla, dimidium feodum in Pulla.

HONOR DE WALINGFORDIA.

Willelmus de Longa Spata, j militem in Colnham.

Rogerus de Harpendene, j militem in Hertindene.

Henricus Deirel, dimidium feodum in Hanewrth.

Matillis de Albo Monasterio, j militem in Dalle.

Johannes de Trompintone, iij partes in Hucheham.

Radulfus de Aunvers, quintam in Hattone.

HONOR DE MAUNDEVILLE.

Ricardus de Plesseto, v$^{tam}$ in Enefeude.

Willelmus de Feringes, v$^{tam}$.

Willelmus de Dersete, decimam.

Magister de Cantolupo, xx$^{am}$.

Rogerus le Butiler, iiij$^{tam}$.

Petrus le Butiler, tres partes in Norhale.

Rogerus de la Dune, vj$^{tam}$ et xx$^{am}$ ibidem.

Ernaldus de Maundeville, j militem in Mimmes.

Matillis de Herizun, j militem in Greneforde.

Rogerus de Messendene, tertiam ibidem.

In Craunforde, j militem.

Rogerus de Bagewrth, j militem in Enefeud.

Willelm[a] mater Willelmi de Reymes, j militem in parva Stanmere.

BARONIA W[ILLELMI] DE SAY.

Johannes Albus, iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Edelmintone.

Willelmus filius Reginaldi, iiij$^{tam}$ ibidem.

Radulfus Heyrun, iiij$^{tam}$ ibidem.

Galfridus de Querendone, v$^{tam}$.

Feodum Peverelli, v$^{tam}$ ibidem.

A.D. 1210–12.

LONDONIA ET MIDDELSEX—*cont.*

Willelmus filius Galfridi, xiij$^{am}$ ibidem.

Laurentius de la Forde, xij$^{am}$.

Gilbertus Brodome, xl$^{am}$.

Fo. 144.

## DORSETE ET SOMERSETE.

Episcopus Batoniensis, xx milites.

Abbas Glastoniæ, xl milites, de quibus iij$^{es}$ in Neutone.

Abbas de Mucheleneia, j militem.

Abbatissa de Sancto Edwardo, vij milites.

Abbas de Cerna, ij milites.

Abbas de Abbedebyria, j militem.

Abbas de Middeltonia.[1]

Abbas de Syreburnia, ij milites et quintam partem j militis.

Garinus filius Geraldi, xliiij milites.

Willelmus Malet, xxj milites et dimidium et duas v$^{as}$ partes unius militis.

Nicholaus de Merient, j militem.

Philippus de Columbariis, x milites.

Willelmus filius Martini, v milites et dimidium, et secundum librum[2] x milites et dimidium.

Robertus filius Pagani, xv milites.

Henricus Luvel, x milites.

Ricardus filius Willelmi de Haselbergo, ij milites, et j militem de Comite War[wici] in Melcumba.

Philippus filius Roberti, j militem.

Willelmus de la More, j militem.

Henricus de Cultura, j militem.

Radulfus filius Willelmi de Timbrebiria, dimidium militem.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] His name does not appear at all in the Return 2–13 John. The reference, therefore, must be to some other compilation. *See* L. R., fo. 227 d., and Pipe Rolls 33 Hen. II. and 11 John, Dors. and Somers.

DORSETE ET SOMERSETE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Fulco de Alno, j militem.

Wandregesilus de Curcellis, j militem.

Ascuil de Sulenny, dimidium militem.

Mauricius de Gaut, j militem et dimidium.

Odo de Wandestre, dimidium militem.

Hubertus de Burgo, xv milites, et super dominicam ij milites.

Galfridus Malregard et Elyas de Bointone, dimidium militem.

Alvredus de Lincolnia, xxiiij milites et dimidium.

Robertus Belet, j militem in Frome, Winteburne, Werdesforde, Lym.[1] Idem tenet Lym per dimidium militem.

Robertus de Mandevile, xiiij milites et tres partes j militis.

Willelmus de Anguila, j militem.

Robertus de Novo Burgo, xv milites. Idem [R. de Novo Burgo], Wynforde cum hundredo et duas partes hundredi de Haselovere, Lullewrth et Burtone, et servitium camerariæ.

Willelmus de Kahaniis, iij milites in Cumbe et Sumerforde.

Willelmus filius Reginaldi de Lulleworde, j militem in Wiltesira.

Gilebertus de Say, j militem in Givele.

Jacobus de Novo Mercato, xvij milites et dimidium et quartam partem unius militis.

Ricardus Luvel, junior, ij milites.

Hugo de Gundeville, j militem in Pimperne de honore Gloucestriæ.

HONOR MORTONIÆ.

Willelmus de Monte Acuto, x milites.

Walterus de Esselega, x milites.

Henricus Luvel, vij milites et dimidium.

Hubertus de Burgo, xvij milites cum hærede R. de Bello Campo.

Ricardus de Atrio, iiij milites et tertiam partem unius militis.

[1] *Lym* is interlineated in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

DORSETE ET SOMERSETE—*cont.*

Ricardus Briwere, xv milites de terra quæ fuit Walteri Bretonis de honore de Hoccecumbe.

Nicholaus de Merient, j militem et dimidium.

Willelmus filius Johannis, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Briwes, dimidium militem.

Walterus filius Godefridi, j militem.

Willelmus de Vernun, x milites.

Alanus Boterel, x milites.

Johannes filius Ricardi, vij milites.

Johannes de Monte Acuto, x milites.

Johannes Puleyn, j militem.

HONOR DE KINCESTONA.[1]

Willelmus de Witefelde, j militem.

Robertus de Cravencun, quartam partem unius militis.

Gilebertus de Port, dimidium militem.

Galfridus, j militem in Torntone.[2]

Elyas de Meysi, j militem.

Robertus de Columbariis, j militem.

Emma de Bello Campo, tertiam partem unius militis.

Robertus Chantemerle tenet de dominico domini Regis pro tertia parte unius militis.

HONOR BONONIÆ.

Robertus Peverel, Bradeforde de eodem honore.

Eudo de la Jaile, j militem.

Willelmus Martel, dimidium militem in Chautone in Sumersete.

SERJANTERIÆ.

Thomas de Wyndesores sedet ad Scaccarium.

Johannes Russel, dimidiam hidam ut sit marscallus de butillaria Regis.

Willelmus de Morvile debet summonere quoddam hundredum.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] A considerably later insertion in the MS. *See* Testa I., 719. The Harg. MS. omits.

DORSETE ET SOMERSETE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Robertus de Novo Burgo, Wynfrode, ut sit Camerarius et det Regi aquam.[1]

Robertus de Welles debet esse pistor domini Regis.

Elena Hostiaria debet esse Hostiaria domini Regis; tenet Wy[m]berne et mariscum de Hunestille.[2]

Gaufridus de Sancto Claro debet tenere die Paschæ coram domina Regina unum manutergium; tenet Stepeltone.[3]

Gaufridus de Pourtone debet esse forestarius; tenet iij hidas et dimidium.[4]

Radulfus Monachus de Ogres tenet Ogres, ut sit emptor domini Regis.[5]

Johannes de Erlega debet esse camerarius, et in Berkesyre tenet feodum unius militis; tenet terram in Sumertone.[6]

Henricus filius Ricardi Robbe tenet Sterte et solvit domino Regi unam gruem.

Willelmus Walensis debet reddere ad Scaccarium annuatim unam nappam, decem ulnarum, et unum manutergium, v ulnarum, vel v solidos.[7]

TERRÆ NORMANNORUM.

Nomina tenentium de terris Normannorum.

Henricus de Haddone,
Gaufridus de Nevile,
Willelmus de Greinvile,
Rogerus de Millearis.
Gyffard Wyteng.

} ij hidas et dimidium in Kaunvel, unacum Roberto Malherbe, cum servitio quartæ partis.[8]

[1] Inserted in the margin.

[2] *tenet—Hunestille* inserted in the margin.

[3] *tenet Stepeltone* is a later addition in MS.

[4] *tenet—dimidium* is a later addition in MS.

[5] *ut—Regis* is a later addition in MS.

[6] *tenet—Sumertone* is a later addition in MS.

[7] *decem—solidos* is a later addition in MS.

[8] *ij hidas—partis* is a later addition in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

DORSETE ET SOMERSETE—*cont.*

Thomas filius Briani, tantumdem ibidem, per idem servitium.[1]

Gervasius et Suanus de Bathonia. Henricus Tonei tenet in Kaunvel, per viij partem.[2]

Gruel de Curia domini Regis.[3]

Prior de Briwetone tenet quoddam hundredum quod fuit Camerarii de Tankarvile, et solvit ad Scaccarium ij marcas. Et Henricus de Carvile tenuit de eodem Camerario et modo de prædicto priore.

Milites tenentes de feudo Willemi de Martel, scilicet de Tarvetone.

MILITES DE FEODO WILLELMI MARTEL.

Alvredus de Lincolnia, feodum unius militis.

Henricus de Ludetone, feoda iij militum.

Eudo Martel, feodum unius militis.

Adam de Bruntone, feodum dimidii militis de honore Willelmi Martel.[4]

Onor de Gatimores, feodum unius militis.

Willelmus de Monte Acuto, feodum unius militis.

Henricus Taneire, quartam partem unius militis.

Geroddus de Ripa, feodum unius militis.

Parva Blaneforde, Martel. Valet x*l.*[5]

NOMINA TENENTIUM DE DOMINICO REGIS.

Willelmus de Lanvaley, x*l.* in Sheftebyria per v^tam^ partem.

Fratres de Chartosia, x*l.* in Wittham.

Robertus de Berkeley, xxx*l.* in Beiministre.

Hugo de Welles, xvj*l.* in Ceddre et Axebrige ad feodi firmam.

Ecclesia Wellensis, xiiij*l.* in Norcure.

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[1] A later addition in MS. For these holdings *see* Testa I., 716. The reading in the MS. is very corrupt.

[2] *Sic* in MS. *Henricus—partem* is a later insertion.

[3] *Sic* in MS. The whole of this Inquest is very corrupt, and all the transcripts are utterly at fault, though the returns in the Testa are much more reliable.

[4] *de honore Willelmi Martel* is a later insertion.

[5] *Sic* in MS.

DORSETE ET SOMERSETE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Hugo de Nevile tenet Gillingham ad firmam.

Ricardus Revel, x*l.* in Cury et Lamport per feoda ij militum.

Ricardus Revel, senior, lxxij*l.* et vj*d.* in quodam socagio de Sumertone.

Robertus filius Maurici, v*s.* in Alkesye.

Huardus de Bikelega, viij*l.* in Holewale.

Willelmus de Hamptone, c*s.* in Baggewoil.

Monachi de Bynedone, xx*s.* in molendino de Fordingtone.

Ricardus Revel, l*s.* in Sumertone.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte, xxx*l.* in Meleborne.

Abbas de Bynedone, xxx*s.* in molendino de Dorecestre.

Willelmus de Fescampo, xl*s.* in hundredo de Northone.

Willelmus de Monte Acuto, liij*s.* et iiij*d.* in hundredo de Pideltone.

Canonici de Tantone, xvj*d.* in pasturis de Kingeshulle, in pura elemosina.

Robertus Chantemerle, vj*m.* et v*s.* in Dalwude pro tertia parte unius militis.

Radulfus Malet, viij*l.* in Norcure.

Robertus de Novo Burgo, xl*l.* in Herdecote in escambium terræ suæ.

Odo de Wandestre, vij*l.* in Norcury in escambium terræ suæ quam fratres de Chartosia habent.

## WARWICSIRA.[1]

Comes Warewici, iiij$^{xx}$ et xviij milites.

Comes Cestriæ, v milites.

Episcopus Wigornensis, ij milites et dimidium.

Episcopus Cestrensis, dimidium.

Abbas Eveshamiæ, dimidium.

Prior Coventriæ, x milites.

[1] This heading is placed in the MS. above Odo de Wandestre. The former hand resumes here.

A.D. 1210–12.

WARWICSIRA—*cont.*

Petrus filius Herberti et Willelmus de Boterellis tres partes.

Hamo et Walterus de Rudes, quartam.

Radulfus de Sumeri, tres milites.

Hervicius Bagot, xiij$^{cim}$ de parvis feodis Mortoniæ.

Thurstanus de Monteforti, j militem.

Galfridus Salvagius, dimidium.

Robertus Marmiun, vij milites.

Nicholaus de Verdun, dimidium.

Willelmus de Bello Campo, ij milites.

Reginaldus de Moun, j militem.

Thomas de Galewey, ij milites et quatuor partes.

Willelmus de Munbray, v [milites].

Willelmus filius Alani, ij milites.

Comes de Meulent, Marescallus de eo, Stormenistre per j militem.[1]

ESCAETÆ.

Willelmus de Cantolupo, Estone, de Tankerville, Godefridus de Crocumbe, Edrichestone.

Lucas de Trubleville, viij*l.* in Kingtone.

Galfridus de Hauville, Dorsintone et Mulecote.

SERJANTERIÆ.

Radulfus filius Wygein per serjanteriam marchalsiæ.

Hugo de Loges per serjanteriam forestariæ.

Walterus Walerand, j militem in Seitone.[2]

Hæredes Walteri filii Godefridi in Chiltanefod.[3]

Galfridus de Serlande, dimidium militem in Enforde.

Johannes filius Ricardi, j militem in Westone.

Willelmus de la Besochet, j militem in Crischirche.

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[1] *See* Testa I., 716.

[2] This and the four entries that follow are in a later hand. They will be found in the Testa under Somerset, and have probably been added as an addition to that county at the bottom of the folio in the MS.

[3] All the MSS. are corrupt here. The reading, indicated by the Harg. MS., is *Chilton feodum.*

Fo. 145.

## LEYCESTRESIRA.

A.D. 1210–12.

Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, iij milites et dimidium, de quibus Episcopus Lincolniensis, ix milites, de quibus comes Leicestriæ, j militem in Kingtone; Johannes de Oliac, dimidium; Robertus de Chaucumbe, j; Ricardus Selvein, j; Adam de Bukemenstre, ij; Elyas de Rinkedone, ij; Radulfus Trussel, j; Robertus Maunsel, j; Hugo Pepin, quartam.

Abbas de Burgo, ij milites et dimidium; de quibus Robertus de Langetone, j; Robertus de Bruningtufte, j; Petrus de Aselakestone, dimidium.

Comes de Ferariis, xij milites et quartam.

Comes David, xiij et dimidium et iiij$^{tam}$.

Comes Albemarliæ, iiij milites et dimidium.

Comes Cestriæ, v milites.

Willelmus de Munbrai, xvj milites.

Warinus filius Geraldi, j [militem].

Willelmus de Albanico, xxxij milites.

Ricardus Basset, vij milites.

Robertus de Ros, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari, j militem.

Fulco filius Warini, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Gaugi, j militem de feodo Fulconis Paynel.

Willelmus de Luscy[1] et Rogerus de Munbray j de feodo Ricardi de Rolles in Cadintone.[2]

Gillebertus de Gautre, j militem.

Fratres Templi, dimidium de feodo Wydonis de Gro[m].

Radulfus de Secheville, j de feodo Ricardi de Rolles.

### Honor Peverelli.

Honor Peverelli, viij milites et dimidium et iij$^{am}$; de quibus Willelmus filius Roberti, Jacobus de la Mare, Hugo Dispensator, Robertus de Crevequer, Ricardus de

[1] *de Luscy* interlineated in MS.

[2] *de feodo—Cadintone* written on an erasure.

A.D. 1210–12.

LEYCESTRESIRA—*cont.*

Martinwast, Johannes de Freineto, Hugo de Alneto, Simon Pakeman, sunt feffati.

De honore Lancastriæ.

HONOR LANCASTRIÆ.

Honor Lancastriæ, [feoda] iij militum quæ Robertus de Harestan, Galfridus Luterel, Henricus Falconarius, tenent.

De honore Tikehulle.

HONOR TYKEHULLE.

Robertus de Cheverecurt, j militem.
Robertus de Ros, dimidium in Coldovertone.
Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, j.
Nicholaus de Verdum, dimidium.
Fulco filius Warini, dimidium.
Radulfus de Sumery, dimidium.
Radulfus Tessun, dimidium in parva Dalby.
Ricardus Basset, vij milites.
Gilbertus de Gaunt, j militem.
Willelmus de Bello Campo, ij milites et dimidium.
Advocatus de Bethun, dimidium.

De honore comitis Leycestriæ.

HONOR COMITIS LEYCESTRIÆ.

Radulfus Pincerna, viij milites.
Johannes de Humet, v milites et dimidium.
Robertus de Wyville, ij milites et dimidium.
Willelmus Danet, dimidium.
Amicia Basset et Aleisia de Campania, iij milites.
Thomas de Estlega, iiij et quartam.
Willelmus de Tureville, xix, unde quatuor sunt de parvis [feodis Moretoniæ].
Hugo, vij, et dimidium de parvis.
Willelmus de Munbray, j militem.
Henricus de Peck, j militem.
Lucas Sorel, j [militem].
Petrus de Malo Lacu, j [militem].
Willelmus Mutun, j militem.

LEYCESTRESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12

Gilbertus de Wautone et Rogerus et Ricardus de Kenelingewrthe, j militem et j quarter.
Willelmus de Foleville, iij quarters.
Robertus de Brayboc, dimidium.
Willelmus de Hastinges, j quarter.
Henricus le Chat, dimidium militem.
Radulfus de Tureville, iiij milites.
Robertus de Campania, dimidium militem.
Petrus de Cleybroc, j quarter.
Hugo de Dunham, xiij$^{am}$.
Willelmus de Campania, dimidium militem.
Road de Campania, dimidium militem.
Radulfus de Sepwike, duas partes.
Mathæus de Poteria, dimidium.
Gilbertus de Dertenhames, j militem.
Willelmus de la Ferte, j.
Ricardus Malhore, dimidium.
Henricus Malhore, j quarter.
Gregorius filius Gregorii, j quarter.
Willelmus filius Roberti, j militem et dimidium.
Walerannus de Bygore, j quarter.
Rogerus de Derylai, j militem.
Oliverus Daubeny, j quarter.
Ricardus filius Willelmi, j militem.
Radulfus Basset, quatuor partes.
Ricardus Basset, j militem.
Thomas de Arderne, j militem,
Robertus Noel, dimidium militem.
Warinus de Baseville, j quarter.
Ivo de Veteri Ponte, iiij milites.

Summa—[1]

Fo. 145 d.

## SUSSEXA.

Comes de Harundel, iiij$^{xx}$ et iiij [et] dimidium militem.
Comes de Warenna, lxij.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

SUSSEXA—*cont.*

Episcopus Exoniensis, vij milites et dimidium de capellaria de Boseham; unde Ricardus de Torneie tenet ij milites; Robertus de Elvestude, ij milites; Nicholaus de Wauncy, ij; Ricardus de Barintin, j; Ricardus de Prestitone, dimidium.

Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, ij milites in Slindone.

Willelmus de Kaynes, iij milites.

Robertus Burnard, tertiam partem.

Robertus Peverel, duas partes.

Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario, de Wertlinges, v feoda et dimidium, et in Croteslega ij feoda de honore d'Eu.

Gilbertus de Baiocis, iij feoda.

Echyngham. Simon de Egingeham, vij milites de eodem.

Petrus de Scoteny, ix milites de eodem.

Robertus de Hastinges, vij milites.

Galfridus de Sancto Leodegaro in Fernlega, iij milites et dimidium de eodem.

Willelmus de Moyun, iij milites de eodem, sed defendit per ij milites.

Bodiham, iiij feoda.

Waleranus de Hurst, ij milites et dimidium.

Willelmus de Warburtone, ij milites et dimidium.

Esseburneham, ij milites.

Angerus de Freskenville, j militem.

Willelmus de Cuchenovere, j militem.

Willelmus de la Wike, j militem.

Simon de Wygeshulle, j militem.

Isti omnes faciunt wardam castri de Hastinges.

Monachi de Ponte Roberti, duas partes et quartam de feodo de Sedelescumbe.

Isti sunt feoda de dominico Comitis Augi.

DE FEODO COMITIS DE AUGO.

Abbas de Ponte Roberti, terram de Fodilande. Valet xxxs.

SUSSEXA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Hugo de Poplesham, Crocham ; et invenit Comiti unam navim ad transfretandum.

Radulfus Forestarius, xxx$^{a}$ acras per servitium forestariæ.

Robertus de Baroches, duas virgatas per servitium, iiij brachettorum et duorum leporariorum ad summonitionem Comitis.

Ricardus filius Elyæ, dimidiam virgatam, per servitium unius arcus et iiij sagittarum.

Reginaldus de Wokynol, j virgatam per v*d.* quando scutagium currit ad j marcam.

Willelmus de Roers, dimidium hidam per vj*d.* quando scutagium currit ad j marcam.

W. Walter[i], Francigena, vj acras pro facienda summonitione in rappo.

Haraldus le Velu, xviij acras pro colligendo redditu de Borers.

Honor de Aquila, xxx milites et dimidium.

Episcopus Cicestrensis, iiij milites.

ESCAETÆ IN HOC COMITATU.

Willelmus de Cresek, Berlinges, quæ fuit Johannis de Gisors.

Comes Arundel, Bendintone, quæ fuit Roberti de la Mote.

Godefridus de Crocumbe, lx*s.* in Bridham, quæ fuit Willelmi de Feugeres.

Comes de Warenne, Standen, quæ fuit Roberti de Fraunville.

Daniel Pincerna, centum solidatas in Seford, quæ fuerunt Garini de Glapum.

Fulco de Cantolupo, Burne, pro xl*l.*

Rogerus Tyrel, Chiltinges, per j militem de feodo Comitis Mortoniæ.

Sara de Haia, x hidas in Middeltone.

A.D. 1210–12.

SUSSEXA—*cont.*

Eustachius de Curtenai, iiij*l.* in Cumbertone, pro terra sua quam habuit in Anglia.

Walterus filius Godefridi, iiij*l.* in Hottone.

Rogerus de Wolbedinge per servitium existendi gunfenarius de Spicheforde.

FEODA ARCHIEPISCOPI IN MALLINGES.

Godefridus de Glinde, j militem et dimidium in Glinde et Boxstude.

Robertus filius Walteri, j militem ibidem.

Godefridus Walensis, j militem et quartam in Terringe.

Willelmus de Breusa, j militem in Edburctone.

Henricus de Folintone, j militem in Yfeld.

Willelmus de Kaynes, iiij in Grenestud.

Fo. 146.

## DEVONESIRA.

Episcopus Exoniensis, xv milites, de quibus subscripti tenent per servitia militaria :—

Drogo de Teyntone, quatuor partes.

Robertus filius Galfridi, v$^{am}$.

Rogerus, Archiepiscopus, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Mesthale, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Henricus filius Comitis, j militem.

Johannes Malherbe, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Botereus, dimidium militem.

Hugo Pyperellus de Saunforde, ij milites et dimidium.

Ricardus de Hokeweye, xvj$^{am}$.

Baldwinus de Reddone, j militem et xij$^{am}$.

Hawisa de Curtenay, tres milites et viij$^{am}$; de quibus Willelmus de Briwere tenet j et octavam ; Willelmus de Reyni, dimidium ; Henricus de la Pomeray, dimidium ; Hugo de Torkinge, dimidium.

DEVONESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Hugo de Sancto Vedasto, ij milites.
Ricardus filius Garini, iij milites.
Martinus de Fishacre, j militem.
Ricardus de Hudune, j militem.
Prior de Plintone, quartam.
Willelmus filius Ricardi, dimidium.
Ricardus de Bissoplega, quintam.
Robertus de Fenna, quintam.
Willelmus Lampreda, tertiam.
Willelmus de Biketon, j militem.
Galfridus de Furnellis, j militem.
Stephanus de Sandruge, tertiam.
Hugo Piperellus de Erningtone, dimidium.
Ricardus de Trelunge, viij$^{am}$.

CORNUBIA.

Radulfus filius Ivonis, dimidium.
Johannes Sorus, dimidium.
Alexander de Welpamh', dimidium.
Ricardus filius Ricardi, dimidium.
Lucas filius Bernardi, dimidium.
Willelmus de Lammeis, j militem.
Johannes filius Ranulfi, j militem.
Radulfus de Crugalen, dimidium militem.
Ricardus de Trekar, dimidium.
Henricus de Sancto Georgio, j et dimidium.
Johannes de Ratomago, j et dimidium.
Henricus de la Pumeray, j militem.
Robertus de Fonte Galgani, j militem.
Willelmus de Campo, j militem.
Mathæus de Glosheyl, j militem.
Walterus de Sancto Wynnoco, dimidium.
Angerus de Polyerd, quartam.
Trekenny, j militem.
Galfridus de Neville, j militem cum custodia hæredis.

A.D. 1210–12.

## DEVONESIRA—*cont.*

### MILITES COMITATUS.

Comes Devoniæ, iiij$^{xx}$ et ix milites.

Henricus de Pomery, xxxij milites.

Hawisa de Curtenay, iiij$^{xx}$ et xij milites et tres partes.

Abbas de Tauvistokia, xvij et dimidium.

Willelmus Brywerre, j militem in Langeforde.

Idem, j in Axministre.

Johannes de Torintone, xxix milites, de quibus septem sunt de honore Gloucestriæ.

Henricus filius Comitis, xvj milites de honore Braynes.

Petrus filius Hereberti, xv milites de honore de Berdestaple.

Ricardus de Chartray, xiiij milites de eodem.

Robertus de Maundeville, iij de eodem.

Henricus de Triyli, xiij milites.

Ricardus Burdun, j militem.

Thomas Basset, j militem in Wycheforde.

Willelmus Paynel, ij milites et dimidium.

Willelmus filius Martini, v milites.

Robertus de Sicca Villa, j militem, et præterea j militem in Rewes de escaeta Willelmi Bacun, Normanni, de honore de Tylli, et j in Dunekeforde de eodem.

Galfridus de Alba Marla, j militem.

Hugo Paynel de Saunforde, tres partes.

Simon filius Rogos, dimidium in Normacote de terra Normannorum.

Willelmus de Feritate, dimidium in Teticote.

Willelmus de Alba Marla, dimidium in Langedone, quæ fuit Willelmi Pyparde, quam tenuit de Roberto de Bykele.

Henricus filius Comitis, j militem in Cassewelle et Depeforde.

## DEVONESIRA—*cont.*

A.D. 1210–12.

### HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ IN HOC COMITATU.

Tenentes de honore Gloucestriæ in hoc comitatu.

Ricardus de Greynville, dimidium militem in Bedeforde.

Henricus de Unfranville, v milites.

Mathæus filius Hereberti, j militem.

Uxor Willelmi de Kaynes, dimidium.

Roes de Campo Ernulfi, j militem.

Thomas de Londonia, iij cum hærede Rogeri de Reyli.

Radulfus de Bosco, dimidium.

Gilbertus de Finemerc, dimidium.

Henricus de Pomerio, dimidium.

Fulco filius Garini, j militem.

Ricardus de Burtone, dimidium.

Walterus de Claville, x hic et alibi.

Willelmus de Lovayne, ix hic et alibi.

Willelmus de Torintone, vij milites de eodem.

Stephanus Flandrensis, vij milites de honore Mortoniæ.

Willelmus de Bosco Roardi, ij milites de eodem.

### TERRÆ NORMANNORUM ET ALIORUM QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR.

Rogerus la Zuche, Normonitone; nescitur per quod servitium.

Radulfus de Bray, Chelewrth.

Eustachius de Curtenay, terram Johannis filii Lucæ per xv*l.* ad Scaccarium.

Ascuil de Soeylini, Humberlegam.

Ricardus de Droscumbe, terram per j arcum de auberne et tres sagittas.

Walterus Probus, Giddelegam, per lxxij solidos ad Scaccarium.

Robertus Peverel, Haylrichescote.

A.D. 1210–12.

DEVONESIRA—*cont.*

Ricardus Malherbe, Wycham et Aylrichestone, per xij*l.* ad Scaccarium.

Philippus de Furnellis, Fentry, per iiij*l.* iiij*s.* et viij*d.* ad Scaccarium.

Galfridus de Luscy, Nunetone et terram Isabellæ de Meduana.

David le Sekycardone tenet per iij sagittas.

Oliverus de Dynant, Ortiland, per j militem.

Robertus de Roppelega, cum uxore sua, iij milites de honore de Lymesi.

## SURREIA.

Alanus Basset, dimidium militem in Wokinges.

Urricus, tertiam in Sutone.

Stephanus de Turneham, dimidium in Erdintone.

Radulfus de Faye, iij milites in Bromlega.

Petrus de Malo Lacu, j militem in Padintone de honore de Dudelega.

Gilbertus de Abingwrthe, j [militem] de eodem honore.

Simon filius Egidii, j [militem] in Middeltone de eodem honore.

Alexander de Wykforde, dimidium de eodem honore.

Robertus de Cattone, j militem de honore Peverelli de Dovra.

Hugo de Neville, ij milites et dimidium in Axstude de eodem.

Ranulfus de Axstude, ij milites et dimidium de eodem.

Ricardus de Valle Badonis, j militem in Hathesham.

Galfridus de Say, j militem ibidem de eodem honore.

Hugo de Neville, ij milites in Tychesye de honore Gloucestriæ.

Galfridus de Tychesye, ij milites ibidem et quartam in Kamerwelle de eodem honore.

Nicholaus Pounz, tres partes ibidem de eodem honore.

SURREIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Martinus de Dilewisse, dimidium ibidem de eodem honore.

Philippus Utdeners, dimidium in Rutherey de eodem honore.

Robertus filius Reyneri, terram in Kamerwelle, per servitium summonendi milites.

Roulan Huscarde, j militem de honore Walingeforde in Duntone.

Willelmus Haunsarde, j militem in Becheam et Taterewrthe de honore de Bremle.

## SERJANTIÆ.

Galfridus de Pourtone, Mayforde, per servitium venandi.

Michael Belet tenet in Bagsete per servitium vealteriæ.[1]

Hoppesort tenet ibidem per idem servitium.

Ranulfus Parmentarius tenet in Adintone[2] per servitium hastelriæ.

Michael Belet, Shenes, per servitium pincernariæ.

Samson de Moleseye tenet ibidem per servitium balistariæ.

Radulfus Postel, j hidam in Cumbe, per servitium colligendi lanam Reginæ, vel xx*s*.

Stephanus de Turneham tenet in Coteshulle per servitium mappariæ, et iiij libratas in Gudeforde per servitium mareskalsiæ.

## DE HIIS QUORUM SERVITIA IGNORANTUR.

Comes Warennæ, Reygate, Becheswrthe, Dorkynge, Westcotes.

Comes de Clare, Blechingelegam.

Eustachius de Es, xiij libratas in Gumessolve.

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[1] Rectius *veltrariæ*.

[2] A later correction in the MS. for *Edintone*.

A.D. 1210-12.

SURREIA—*cont.*

Petrus de Malo Lacu, xiij libratas ibidem.

Thomas Malesovers, Hadlegam.

Willelmus de Sancto Michaele, xliij solidatas et iij ob. in Hewelle.

Comes de Insula, xl solidatas in Micheham.

Eustachius de Es, x solidatas in Ladrede.

Brianus Lewer, lxx solidatas ibidem.

Eustachius de Curtenay, viij libratas in Waletone.

Comes de Insula, vij libratas in Lamhe, et c solidatas in Stratone, terra Normannorum.

Willelmus de Leycestre, iiij libratas in Merewelle.

Eustachius de Es, Bedintone, per x*l.*

Rogerus de Munbray, c solidatas in Hamme.

Eustachius de Es, x solidatas in Pudindene.

Fo. 147.

## NORHUMBERLANDE.

Comes Patricius, baroniam de Beneleghe, ut sit inborewe et utborewe inter Reges Angliæ et Scotiæ, et iij milites in theynagio, per xxx*s.* per Regem Henricum primum.

Robertus de Muscampe, baroniam de Wulovere, per iiij milites per Henricum Regem primum.

Robertus de Ros, baroniam de Werc, per ij milites per eundem.

Eustachius de Vescy, baroniam de Alnewike, per xij milites, et in incremento, Radlegam, Spineston, et molendinum de Warneth per eundem.

Robertus filius Rogeri, Werkewrthe, per j militem.

Idem, baroniam de Waltone, per iij milites per Johannem Regem.

Idem, Roburiam, per j militem per eundem.

Idem, Neuburne, cum servitio Roberti de Trokelawe, per j militem per eundem.

Idem, Corbruge, per x*l.* per eundem.

NORHUMBERLANDE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Hugo de Baylol, baroniam de Bywelle, per v milites, et tamen debet ad wardam Novi Castelli super Tynam, xxx[1] per Willelmum Regem Rufum.

Ricardus de Hunfranville, baroniam de Brudeho, per ij milites et dimidium, per Henricum Regem primum.

Idem, parvam Ryhulle, per xx*s*.

Idem, vallem de Redesdale, per servitium custodiendi illam[2] a latronibus.

Rogerus de Merlay, baroniam de Morpat[h], per iiij milites.

Rogerus Bertram, baroniam de Mytforde, per v feoda in Mitforde cum membris. Modo Alianora de Baillol.(3

Hugo de Bolebec, baroniam de Styfford, per v milites per Henricum Regem primum.

Johannes et Jacobus de Calce, baroniam de Bolum, cum filiabus Walteri filii Gilberti, per iij milites per Regem Johannem.

Johannes Vicecomes, baroniam de Emlesdone, per iiij milites per Henricum Regem primum.

Gilbertus de La Val, Calverdone, per ij milites.

Robertus Bertram, baroniam de Bothale, per iij milites.

Ada de Tyndale, baroniam de Langele, per j militem.

Jordanus Heyrun, baroniam suam, per j militem.

Hugo de Morwike, Chewyntone, per j militem.

Thomas de Develestone, Develestone, per iij partem.

Radulfus de Chaugi, [baroniam] de Shesmer, per iij milites.

Ricardus Super Tysam, ij partes in Goseforde.

Alexander de Bradeforde, j militem ibidem.

Rogerus filius Radulfi, terram suam, per j militem; olim per serjanteriam forestæ.

Yvo Taylebois, baroniam de Ephal[ton], cum uxore W[illelmi] Bardulfi, per j militem per Regem Johannem. Olim in theynagio per l*s*.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *illum* in MS.

[3] Marginal note in a later hand.

A.D. 1210–12.

NORHUMBERLANDE—*cont.*

Michael filius Michaelis, et W[illelmus] Batayle, et Radulfus de Glentedone, cum sororibus Willelmi de Flamaville, medietatem de Wytingeham per j spervarium sorum, et aliam medietatem per xl*s.* in drengagio.

Sewale filius Henrici, terram per serjanteriam custodiendi placita coronæ.

Nicholaus de Byker, terras suas ut faciat districtiones ad wardam Novi Castelli super Tynam faciendam et pro debitis domini Regis inter Tynam et Coket, et portet ibidem brevia Regis.

Willelmus filius Odonis, j carucatam in Baenburc per idem servitium, præter districtionem wardarum.

Robertus, junior, dimidiam carucatam in Baynburc, per iij*s.* viij*d.*

Galfridus Faber, dimidiam carucatam ibidem pro fabrica ferramentorum; Thomas de Warnetham, j carucatam ibidem per xx*s.*; Gilbertus de Hauville, terram per falconariam; Gilbertus de Calvelega tenet[1] duas villas per xxx*s.* et per teynagium, per quod debet dare marchewat et auxilium, et qualibet altera die a Pentecoste usque ad Vincula Sancti Petri ducet unam carectam cum uno[2] truncco ad castellum de Baenburc, et interim nullum aliud servitium faciet et facit sectam comitatus et homagium per [Willelmum] Bastarde.

Willelmus de Alwedone, tres villas in theynagium per xl*s.*, et dat merchet et auxilia et facit omnes consuetudines spectantes ad theynagium.

Alanus de Eselingtone, unam villam in theynagium[3] per xl*s.*, et alia servitia quæ Gilbertus de Calverlega [faciebat].

Stephanus de Moleven, unam villam in Drennagium per xxx*s.* Arabit j die in xl[a] ad cibum Regis; et metet in autumpno cum xij hominibus ad cibum Regis, et alia servitia quæ Gilbertus [de Calverlega faciebat].

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[1] *tenet* a later insertion in MS.
[2] *una* in MS.
[3] *theynagrum* in MS.

NORHUMBERLANDE—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Thomas de Bedinhale, j villam in Drangagium per xxs., et alia servitia quæ Gilbertus [de Calverlega faciebat].

Fo. 147 d.

## NOTINGHAMME ET DEREBY.

Willelmus Daubeny, ij milites in Oskintone per Johannem Regem.

Henricus de Baylol, j militem in Bingeham.

Gerardus de Rodes, j militem in Langare et Cliftone, de honore Peverelli, per Regem Johannem.

Hubertus filius Radulfi, xv milites.

Leonia de Stuteville, xv milites.

Oliverus de Aencurt, xxv milites.

Hæres Dodonis Bardulf, xxv milites, unde xv sunt feffati, et x super dominicum

### HONOR DE TIKEHULLE.

Emma de Bello Fago, j militem in Ludham.

Robertus de Chaurces duas partes in Norham, de eodem honore, et tertiam partem in Wadewrthe.

Radulfus Musarde, dimidium militem in Stavelega.

### SERJANTERIÆ.

Reginaldus de Colewico, j carucatam ibidem per serjanteriam duodecim sagittarum.

Idem, tertiam partem unius carucatæ in Wyleby, per runcinum et saccum in exercitu Walliæ.

Robertus de Passay duas carucatas et dimidium in Suttone, de soca de Ernhale, per j saccum et runcinum in exercitu Walliæ.

Galfridus tenet j carucatam terræ in Trowelle et dimidiam Bronelegam per idem servitium.

Rogerus Rastel, unam carucatam terræ et dimidiam in Bonewelle, quæ solet reddere j runcinum et unum capistrum; modo nescitur per quod servitium, quia per donum Regis Johannis.

A.D. 1210–12.

NOTINGHAMME ET DEREBY—*cont.*

Willelmus de Quercu, duas carucas [1] in Cokeneye, modo Ricardus filius Joce, per servitium ferrandi [2] dominicum palefridum domini Regis de Cloera, domini Regis, cum jacuerit apud Mainsfeud.

Hugo filius Roberti c et xij solidatas terræ in Clawrthe, per unum spervarium sorum.

Rogerus de Lanun, iiij marcatas in molendino de Thilne, per unum spervarium sorum de dono Regis Johannis.

Magister Alanus de Boleshore, lxxv solidatas in Tylne per unum par calcarium deauratorum.[3]

Seyledus Faber de Dereby, j mesagium [1] ibidem per duos cripulos.

Comes de Ferrariis, Drakelawe, per servitium unius arcus et pharetræ [4] cum xij sagittis.

Stephanus de Bello Campo, Cotes, per j brachetum cum ligamine.

Petrus Pikot Radclive, per ostriceriam.

Fo. 148.

WIGORNSIRA.[5]

Abbas Westmonasterii, vij milites in Besseforde, Burlingham, Cumbrittone, Neutone, Graftone, Broctone, Flavel, Uptone Step[hani], Poywik, Mederesfeude, Langetone, Chaddeslega.

Idem, iij milites in Graftone, Peritone, Pyplintone, Elmelade, Apperlega in Gloucestria.

Idem, ij milites in Strengesham, Hugo de Fulketone de eo.

Abbas Persoræ, ij milites in Belega et Goldicotes.

Abbas Eveshamiæ, iiij milites et dimidium in comitatibus Wigornsiræ, Gloucestresiræ et Northamptonesiræ.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *ferrandum* in MS.

[3] *Calcar acutum* is engrossed on the top margin of this column in a later hand.

[4] *pharatræ* in MS.

[5] This heading first occurs in the 2nd column of fo. 147 d., over a blank space. The hand is very illegible in this part of the MS. Nearly parallel readings may be found in the Testa Return [14 John].

WIGORNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Comes Albemarliæ, j militem et dimidium in Severnestoke, pro qua et pro Kenemertone et Botintone in Gloucestresyra Rex acquietat Abbatem Westmonasterii de iij militibus.

Robertus de Mortuo Mari cum filia et hærede Hugonis de Say, iiij milites et v^tam^ partem in Tametеburia, Cliftone Sapi, Cure, Yadefen Seldeslega, Suttone, Staunforde.

Idem, cum eadem, militem in Crolega Estwode, Purshulle Ambruge.

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, j militem et tertiam partem in Sutintone et Broke.

Radulfus de Touni, iiij milites et dimidium et quintam in Estham, Rudmerlega, La Bereve, Warneslega, La More, Scravelega, Sendeslega.

Idem, j militem et dimidium in Aumelega et Heddesour.

Willelmus de Frise, ij milites in Marterlega.

Radulfus de Sumery, iij milites et tertiam partem in Framkelega, Wormelega, Belewe, Pesemore, Swinforde, Hagele et Credelega.

Walterus de Bello Campo, ccvij milites in Uptone, Stanes, Graftone, Ayntone, Chedeleswale,[1] Kokeseye, Benetlega, Pancevot, Bouresdale, Costone, Dunclere.

Thomas Esturmy, j militem in Roshoke.[2]

Robertus Corbet, j militem et dimidium in Imeneye et Estwode.

Thomas de la Mare, dimidium in Ordewike.

HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ.

Robertus filius Willelmi de Berkelega, j militem in Eldresfeud.

Thomas de la Mare, ij milites in Hanlega, Redmarlega, Alretone et Doddeham.

[1] Reading restored from Elizabethan transcripts; but it is *Chadeleswyk* in T. I., 198.

[2] Apparently altered from *Forhoke* in MS. The transcripts have retained this reading, but the place is *Rushock*. *Russok*, T. I., 198.

A.D. 1210–12.

## WIGORNSIRA—*cont.*

### SERJANTERIÆ.

Simon de Columbis, la Pulle pro custodia Haiæ de Biselega.

Willelmus de Kayrdif, Cuhulle,[1] per unum canem.

Hugo de Columba, dimidiam virgatam in Biselega pro custodia Haiæ ejusdem.

Richerus de Eldrefeld, j hidam ibidem ut serviat in rubeis caligis die Natalis.

Robertus Calvestail, vj acras pro custodia forestæ Malverniæ.

Nicholaus Lofward, iij acras in la Pulle pro custodia forestæ de Cors.

Gilbertus de Aunlega, j virgatam et dimidiam ibidem pro custodia forestæ de Malverne.

Fo. 148 d.

## LANCASTRIA.

Gilfridus filius Rumfrai, j militem.

Willelmus Pincerna, viij milites.

Ricardus de Molins, dimidium militem.

Baronia de Penuertham, v milites.

Theobaldus Walteri, dimidium militem.

Rogerus de Lascy, v milites.

Hæres Ricardi filii Rogeri, quartam.

Rogerus Constabularius Cestriæ, iiij milites.

Rogerus Gernot, j militem.

Rogerus Gresle, xij milites.

Rogerus de Muntbegun, viij milites.

Jarvorde de Hiltone, vj$^{tam}$ partem in Penyclitone.

Willelmus de Lautone, vj carucatas terræ et dimidiam per servitium militare, unde ix carucatæ et dimidia faciunt feodum.

Thomas de Elgburgo, tertiam partem.

Ricardus de Wynewyke, j carucatam per servitium militare.

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[1] *Ruhull*, T. I., 196.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Ada de Middletone, j carucatam per idem servitium.

Rogerus de Muntbegun, viij milites in Lincolnsira.

Petrus Malet, j militem in Gringeltorp.

Galfridus Carbonel, dimidium in Rybi.

Advocatus de Bethum, dimidium in Hoby de dono Regis S[tephani].

Willelmus de Besaches, Radulfus de Sancto Romana, Ricardus de Furnellis, vj milites in Wellingovere.

Idem Willelmus, [feodum] dimidii militis quod Adam de Iseby tenet.

Nicholaus de Verdum, tres partes in Kyrkeby.

Illaria Trussebut, j militem in Meltone.

Robertus de Harestan, j militem.

Galfridus Luterel, dimidium in Crukestune.

Henricus Falconarius, j militem in Brauntone.

Radulfus Raser, dimidium in Parva Hanestone in Notinghamsira.

Michael de Malenoers, ij milites, scilicet, j in Notinghamsira et alium in Eboracsira.

Domina de Flintham, j [militem].

Radulfus de Sancta Agatha et Willelmus de Furnellis, j militem in Betremeshulle.

Ranulfus de Maresheye, tres, scilicet, ij in Notinghamsira et j in Eboracsira.

Galfridus de Costentin, j in Torp in Staffordsira.

Comes Rogerus, Stanham ; dicit quod per socagium.[1]

Idem, iij milites qui fuerunt Hugonis Rufi.

Willelmus Esturmy, iij milites.

Ada de Attelega, ij milites.

Ada de Glandone et Hugo de Heye, dimidium.

Rogerus de Moreville, j militem de feodo bussellorum.[2]

Thomas de Muletone, tres partes in Turstanestone.

Gilbertus de Kentewelle, quartam ibidem.

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[1] *soccagium* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.*

Willelmus Hervi, dimidium in Boxstud.

Willelmus de Huntingfeud, j militem in Mendham.

Osbertus de Wathesham, iiij[tam] in Culfho.

Willelmus de Verdum, quartam ibidem.

Margeria de Hastinges, j militem in Torp.

Wacelinus de Neutone, vij[am].

Willelmus de Cressy, xx[am] in Gretinge.

Willelmus Blundus, Willelmus Rocelin de eo, j militem in Hemmingforde.

Worreis de Cam, quartam in Maydenetone, quod fuit Roberti Walensis.

Rogerus Pauper.[1]

SERJANTERIÆ.

Henricus de Waletone, xiiij bovatas in Waletone, Waspentone, Neusom, pro[1] esse capitalis serviens de hundredo de Derby.

Adam filius Gille, ij bovatas pro eodem servitio sub eo.

Ricardus præpositus, ij bovatas pro wannagio et navi[2] Regis custodienda.

Quenild de Kyrkedale, j carucatam pro thesauro Regis conducendo usque Blakebroc.

Galfridus Balistarius, vj carucatas per duas balistas, de dono Regis Johannis.

Alanus filius Ricardi, dimidiam carucatam in Singiltone pro custodia de wapentac in Aumodernesse.

Edwinus Carpentarius, j bovatam in Cadwalsete per carpentariam.

Hamo de Macy, Hugo de Straforde pro eo, j carucatam in Straforde per j judicem.

Henricus filius Sywardi, iij bovatas per quartam j judicis.

Robertus de Middeltone, j judicem.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *navim* in MS.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Ricardus filius Hervi, iiij$^{tam}$ judicis.

Gilbertus de Croft, unam acram per austurcariam.

Hugo de Croft, v bovatas per idem servitium.

Ada de Kellet, Robertus præpositus, iiij bovatas pro præpositura.

Thomas Gernet, ij carucatas per venariam, scilicet, per cornu.

Hugo de Oxeclive, j carucatam per carpentariam.

Fo. 149. Rogerus Blundus, vj acras in Lancastria per idem servitium.

Robertus de Belyneye, j carucatam per mazonariam.

Rogerus de Cherdone, dimidiam carucatam per præposituram.

Robertus de Everdone, iiij bovatas per idem servitium.

Rogerus filius Johannis, xij acras pro ferramentis carectarum Regis.

Thomas filius Adæ, vj bovatas in Karsingeham per forestariam.

Willelmus filius Dolphin et Willelmus filius Gilberti, ij bovatas in Kersingeham per idem servitium.

Petrus de Maundeville, iij bovatas in Angorby per j brachet unius coloris.

Willelmus filius Willelmi, j carucatam in Waresbore per j brachettum et j veluse, ij lintheamina et unum auricularium.

Willelmus de Greslega, Drakelowe per unum arcum sine corda et pharetram de Lancastre et xij sagittas et j bozonem.

Willelmus filius Wakelin, Sornesby per j nisum sorum.

Hervicus Gorge, j carucatam per j lintheamen, j veluse, et j auricularium; Rogerus de Merivalle calumpniatur illud servitium.

Hugo Dauberville, j carucam[1] in Edenestone per custodiam unius austurci.[2]

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *austurcy* in MS.

A.D. 1210–12.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.*

DE HIIS QUI TENENT THEYNAGIUM ET DRANGAGIUM.[1]

Ricardus de Molineus, j carucatam et dimidiam in excambio de Toxtale per xx*s.*

Henricus de Meulinges, iiij carucatas per xxij*s.*

Ricardus filius Roberti, ij carucatas per xx*s.*

Radulfus de Bikerstamp, dimidiam carucatam per v*s.*

Ada filius Ricardi, iiij carucatas in Bolde et Lawike per xxj*s.* et iiij*d.*

Ricardus filius Martini, dimidiam carucatam in Dittone per x*s.*

Ada et Robertus Vincentius, Henricus de Dittone, dimidiam carucatam per x*s.*

Ada de Gerestan, iiij carucatas terræ per xx*s.*

Ricardus Walensis, j carucatam in Lytlonde per x*s.*

Simon de Crosseby, x carucatas ibidem per x*s.*

Rogerus Mailoc, ij bovatas per v*s.*

Ricardus filius Turstani, j carucatam in Tingwelle per *j m.*

Henricus de Le, vj carucatas per xx*s.* per cartam Regis.

Thomas de Bethum, ij carucatas in Botlega per viij*s.* et viij*d.*

Jordanus de Tornhulle, j carucatam per iiij*s.* j*d.*

Burgenses de Prestone, iij carucatas per xv*l.* per Regem Johannem.

Ricardus filius Rogeri, ix carucatas per xl*s.*, de quibus Rex relaxavit Domui de Lythum viij*s.* et iiij*d.*

Walterus filius Osberti, x carucatas per xl*s.*

Willelmus de Wynewike, v carucatas per xx*s.*

Petrus de Stalmoun, iij carucatas per x*s.*

Elyas de Otone, j carucatam per viij*s.*

Rogerus de Hotone, ij carucatas et dimidiam per xvij*s.*

Robertus filius Bernardi, xij bovatas per xviij*s.* viij*d.*

[1] *Sic* in MS. The marginal direction for the rubric is *per Theynagium et Drangagium.*

LANCASTRIA—*cont.* A.D. 1210–12.

Henricus de Belande, iij carucatas et ij bovatas per xxv*j*s.

Suano de Hudesovers, ij bovatas per v*s*.

Thomas de Burnhulle, dimidiam carucatam per iiij*s*.

Arthurus de Estone, j carucatam per x*s*.

DRANGAGIUM.

Homines de Hameltone, iij carucatas per xxiiij$^{or}$*s*.

Ada filius Heylsi et Alanus filius Hagamunde, j carucatam per v*s*.

Ricardus et Gerardus, j carucatam per vj*s*.

Kyllmithel de Haltone, ij bovatas per ij*s*.

Broctone, j carucatam terræ per vj*m*.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis, xiij bovatas in Caskenemore per ix*s*. et ij*d*. *ob*. et dimidium judicem.

Willelmus de Neville, xiij bovatas ibidem per x*s*. et ix*d*. *ob*. et dimidium judicem.

Gilbertus de Nortone, xiiij bovatas per xxvj*s*.

Rogerus de Middeltone, j carucatam in Chatham per j*m*.

Alexander de Bikentone, vj bovatas in Rokintone per x*s*.

Willelmus de Ratcolme, xij bovatas in Egewrthe et Hetone per xvj*s*. viij*d*.

Ada de Prestwike, x bovatas ibidem et Fayleswrthe per x*s*.

Hugo de Blakerode, j carucatam ibidem per xx*s*.

Elyas de Penisburia, ix bovatas ibidem et Chadeswrthe per xij*s*.

Robertus de Clifftone, iiij bovatas ibidem per viij*s*.

Willelmus filius Willelmi, xij bovatas in Rutwinde per xxiiij$^{or}$*s*.

Rogerus filius Willelmi, j carucatam in Rediche per vj*s*.

Gospatric de Cherletone, ij carucatas ibidem per xx*s*.

Henricus de Chetham, iiij bovatas ibidem per v*s*.

A.D. 1210–12.

LANCASTRIA—*cont.*

Henricus de Trafforde, tantundem per idem servitium.

Willelmus de Boteltone, j bovatam per iiij*s.*

Gilbertus de Twannge, tantundem per idem servitium.

Ranulfus filius Rogeri, iiij carucatas per x*s.* et j judicem.

Hamo de Macy, j carucatam per j judicem.

Alvredus Ive, iij carucatas per xxx*s.* et ij judices.

Thomas de Bernhulle, iiij carucatas et dimidiam per xxxv*s.* et j judicem et dimidium.

Fo. 150. INQUISITIONES DE HONORIBUS EXCHAETIS ALIQUO TEMPORE, FACTÆ ANNO XIIJ° REGIS JOHANNIS, DE SERVITIIS MILITUM EORUNDEM. A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR BOLONIÆ, SECUNDUM INQUISITIONES INDE FACTAS TEMPORE REGIS JOHANNIS.[1] [Essex.]

Comes de Gisnes, xij milites de eodem honore, de quibus iij sunt in Stivintone et Parva Wahulle in Bedefordscira.

Comes W[illelmus] Marscallus, iij milites de eodem Comite in Dokesworthe et Trumpintone.

Abbas Sancti Albani, iij milites de eodem in Tolsonte et Goldehangre.

Henricus de Merke, iij de eodem in Hoiland et Lalleforde.

Summa—xij milites.

Willelmus de Mustroil, vj milites de eodem honore; inde:

Hubertus de Anestie, ij milites in Radewell.

Radulfus de Cornhule, j militem et iij quarters in Clarrette.

Comes Albericus, ij milites et j quarter in Geldeham.

Summa—vj milites.

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[1] *See* Testa II., 271, with which this Inquisition agrees *verbatim*, except as to the totals omitted in T., which has been collated only to the extent of noting verbal variants. Another still earlier and hitherto unknown version is preserved at the end of the small Black Book of the Exchequer on the fly-leaves. The form and order of this interesting list differ entirely from that of the versions in the MS. and Testa, but the readings agree substantially. Its earlier date is proved by the reading *modo Sibilla de Fesnes*, she being the mother of William, who is mentioned as the tenant below.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.*

Pheramus de Bononia,[1] modo Willelmus de Fesnes,[2] vj milites de eodem honore. Inde, in Lamborne in Essexa, ij milites. In Fiffide et la Blakehulle, Lagefare, et uno membro quod Radulfus de Marcy tenet, et quædam pars in Herlaue quam Gelebertus tenet, et quædam pars in Witham quam Templarii tenent; omnes istæ particulæ, ij milites. In Alflatesworthe et Hichintone in Hertfordscira, et Cotes, in Cantebrigscira, et quoddam socagium in villa de Cantebrige; omnes istæ, ij milites.

Summa—vj milites.

Baldewinus de Dodauville,[3] v milites in Glaptone i Huntindonscira cum quodam membro in Hulmo.

Summa—v milites.

Willelmus de Norwicho, modo Robertus filius Rogeri, vij milites in Torp, Widone, Andagane, Massingeham, Anemere, Freinge,[4] Wichingeham, in Norfolcia, scilicet, vj milites; in Chishulle in Essexa, j.

Summa—vij milites.

Robertus Lucy, v milites quos Milo de Sumeri tenet de eo in Dodenho, Lebe[5] cum Crawelle, in Essexa; sed negat j.[6]

Summa—v milites.

Baldewinus de Oskerwiche,[7] v milites quos Radulfus de Rovecestria tenet de eo in Rewehale in Essexa, et

[1] *Pheramus de Bononia, x.;* T.
[2] *modo Sibilla de Fesnes,* L. N.
[3] *Bodanville,* T.
[4] T. leaves a blank for *Freinge.*
[5] L. N. apparently reads here *Dudenho et Lele,* and interlineates a word above them, but the surface of the folio is damaged.
[6] *j feodum,* T. passim.
[7] T. omits, and begins this entry with *Radulfus.*

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Bereweye et Neweselle in Hertfordsira, et Herswelle et Cokelesworthe in Suffolcia.[1]

Summa—v milites.

Gervasius de Cornhulle et Radulfus de Acstede, v milites.

Summa—v milites.

Comes Rogerus, iiij milites in Parva Notleye et Parva Stanford juxta Angre; negat j.

Summa—iiij milites.

Bernardus de Baillol, modo Gilebertus de Lascy, iiij milites in Niweham juxta Waledene.

Summa—iiij milites.

Robertus de Ewias,[2] iiij milites in Bren, et Cunnich,[3] et Lekesworthe, et Lokestone,[4] quam Gervasius de Sperkeford tenet per j militem in Somersete.

Summa—iv milites.

Ricardus de Lucy, modo hæres de Angre, iiij milites in Angre, Stanford, Roynge, Cristeshalle.[5]

Summa—iiij milites.

Hervi de Tornebu, iij milites in Brich et Estorp,[6] quam Willelmus Blundus de Londonia tenet in Essexa.

Summa—iij milites.

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[1] L. N. adds in the margin *et in Lage*[*fare*] . . . *dimidium militem.* The rest is now illegible.

[2] *Rivaus*, T.

[3] *Tunich*, T.

[4] *Kekesword et Lokesword*, T.

[5] T. omits *Cristeshalle.*

[6] L. N. interlineates *escaeta est* in a later hand.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.*

Hubertus de Anestie, iij milites in Anestie, Horsmede, Brakinges, Hertfordscira.

Summa—iij milites.

Henricus de Merke, iij milites in Berdefeld, Lattone, Sortegrave juxta Neuport, Finchigefeld, quam Petrus filius Allelini[1] tenet, Weston juxta Clare et Ronewelle[2] quam Eustachius Salvagius tenet.

Summa—iij milites.

Galfridus de Fercles, iij milites in Aloforde in Essexa et Grendestede in Cantebrigescira; cum quodam pertinente in Cotes et Elveden et Stanefeld in Suffolcia.[3]

Summa—iij milites.

Radulfus de la Newelande, ij milites in Newelande et Lutewode in Essexa.

Summa—ij milites.

Simon de Merke, ij milites in Donmawe, Ronewelle,[4] Stanemere, Damesdon, Rodewikesbroc juxta Plassetum, et Banstede quam Gilebertus tenet[5]; cum quarta parte j militis quam Johannes Flandrensis tenet in eadem Banste, Essexa.

Summa—ij milites.

Emma de Cantilupo, ij milites in Smetindone et quodam menbro de Pebenhers in Essexa, et Fineburgo et Rokeshale in Suffolcia, quam hæredes Adæ Kokerel tenent in Suffolcia.

Summa—ij milites.

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[1] *Alewini*, T.

[2] L. N. interlineates *escaeta est* in a later hand.

[3] *Cotes, et Elveden, Stanfeld*, T., which omits *in Suffolcia.*

[4] *Lonewell*, T.

[5] *tenuit*, L. N., which interlineates in a later hand (apparently that of one of the Scribes of the MS.) *escaeta pro felonia; modo Radulfus filius Huberti de dono Regis Henrici.*

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Ermingerard Maskerel, ij milites in Colum et Legre in Essexa, quas Prior Sancti Botulfi de Colecestria tenet per j militem, et in Bilcho et Horseye in hundredo de Tanrige, quas Abbas de Sancta Ositha tenet per j militem.[1]

Summa—ij milites.

Fo. 150 d. Arnulfus Anglicus, ij milites in Merseye, in Essexa, quam Walterus de Haya[2] tenet per j militem, et Legre quam Roesia de Haya tenet pro iij partibus, et in Teye quam Walterus Anglicus tenet pro quarta.

Summa—ij milites.

Johannes de Merc,[3] ij milites; in Walmeforde, Sibbintone, et Stebintone in Huntindonscira, j militem; in Estwichelonde[4] et Blonteshale in Essexa, j militem.

Summa—ij milites.

Reynfridus de Criketot,[2] j militem in Ovesdene, Suffolcia.

Willelmus de Whitsond,[5] j militem in Perendone in Essexa.

Hugo de Boxstede, j militem in Boxstede.[6]

Alof[7] Malegreffe, j militem in Hornindone in Essexa.

Alof[7] de Bochtone, j militem in Bochtone in Kent.[8]

Willelmus de Merc, j militem in Cestretone, Huntindonescira.

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[1] T. omits *de Colecestria*, and reads *in Essexa* after the second *militem*.

[2] L. N. interlineates *modo Willelmus*.

[3] L. N. interlineates *modo Walterus de Merc*.

[4] *Estdunilande*, L. N.

[5] L. N. interlineates *modo Ricardus*.

[6] T. adds *in Essexa*.

[7] *Aluredus*, L. N., where *Alulfus* is interlineated.

[8] In T. this entry follows *Garinus filius Gerardi*.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.*

Garinus filius Ger[oldi],[1] j militem in Gamelingeye, Cantebrigescira.

Willelmus filius Otonis, j militem in Belcham in Essexa.

Henricus Lohold,[2] j militem in Tolesbiria in Essexa.

Comes Willelmus, quartam partem in Stoke, Hertfordscira.

Abbatissa de Berkinges, tertiam partem in Hauekesbiria, Essexa.

Acelinus de Abintone,[3] j militem in Abintone, Cantebrigescira.

Willelmus Ruffus, dimidium militem in Bassingburne, Cantebrigescira.

Summa—xiij præmissorum—x milites et dimidium et iij[a] et iiij[a].

Johannes de Borham, j militem in Borham, Badue, et Waltham, cum quodam membro de Ronewelle in Essexa.

Engeram de Blandech, j militem in Merseye, Elteneye, Donilande in Essexa, de quibus Alexander de Brictricheseye tenet dimidium militem, et Prior de Bikenacre de eo in Essexa.[4]

Ogerus de Curton, j militem in Tandringe et Fifhide, et quodam membro de Donilande, Essexa.

Feodum de Gelbingeto, j militem in Messebiria quam Canonici de Sancto Martino tenent, et Plesingho quam Hubertus de Anesye tenet, et j membro in Teye quod Canonici Sanctæ Trinitatis Londoniæ tenent.

Feodum Cumingar, j feodum in Belcham quam Thomas de Donmartin tenet, et Topfeld quam Albericus de Wica tenet, in Essexa.[5]

Willelmus Martel, modo Robertus filius Walteri, j militem in Teye in Essexa et Chautone in Sumersete.

[1] *Gerardi*, T.
[2] *Le Hold*, L. N.
[3] *Modo Phillipus*, interlineated in L. N.
[4] *de eodem Blendech*, L. N.
[5] T. omits *in Essexa*.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Salomon, quintam partem j militis quam Hugo filius Acelini tenet in Tillebiria juxta Clare.

Summa—vj milites et quinta pars j militis.

Hugo Triket, modo Simon Triket, v milites in hiis terris: Sarnebroc in Bedefordscira; et in Hertfordscira Rut,[1] Berkedene,[2] Corneie; et in Essexa, j hida terræ in Lagefare et in Makinges, ij Sokemanni; et Foxholle, et Freenton; et in Suffolcia, Eyngeham. In hiis partibus partiti sunt iiij milites, Hugo Triket h[oc] modo:—

Seinebroch, pro j milite quam Canonici de Bedef[ord] tenent.[3]

Rut, j militem quam Walterus[4] filius Bernardi tenet.

Berkedene, dimidium militem quam Hubertus de Anestie tenet.

Corneye, dimidium militem quam Canonici Sanctæ Trinitatis tenent.[5]

Edbargtone, cum medietate de Lagefare, Triket, dimidium militem quam Alexander de Brichtricheseie tenet.

Feenton, quartam partem militis quam Johannes filius Bernardi tenet.

Egham, quartam partem quam Monachi de Colecestria tenent.[6]

Summa—v milites.

Summa omnium militum—c et xij et dimidius, tertia pars iiij$^{ta}$ et v$^{ta}$ pars.[7]

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[1] *j militem* interlineated in L. N.

[2] *dimidium militem* interlineated in L. N.

[3] *et Templarii et Canonici Leicestriæ et Prior de Newenham* in the margin, L. N.

[4] *Johannes*, L. N., which adds in the text *cum filia Walteri de Kaune*.

[5] L. N. *et Templarii* in the margin.

[6] L. N. adds in the margin *Audeham, j militem in Suffolke, quam Comitissa Oxoniæ tenet per . . . . . .* [illegible].

[7] These figures are entered in another hand. They are also entered in T., but not in L. N.

A.D. 1211-12.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.*

Robertus de Wilmintone, unum jugum et j virgatam terræ in parochia de Boctone in Kent, per serjanteriam. Reddit per annum v solidos.[1]

Fo. 151.

DOMINICA QUONDAM EJUSDEM HONORIS.[2]

Traynge in Hertfordscira, valet lx*l.*

Benediss in Essexa, xv*l.*, hos tenet Abbas de Favresham.

Iclintone in Cantebrigescira. Inde tenet Rogerus de Lucy, xv libratas terræ; Fratres de Muntmorelun, vj libratas et j marcatam; Moniales de Iclintone, l solidatas; Radulfus Brito, l solidatas.

Mordune[3] in Cantebrigescira, xxx*l.* Hubertus de Cremeis[eie] de pertinentiis ejusdem, Codreye quam Willelmus de Keu[4] tenet, et Clopton, quam Abbas de Lesnes tenet. Valent xxxv*l.*

Bokebroc in Norhamtescira, quam milites Ricardi de Lucy tenuerunt, modo Comes Cestriæ.

Gameningeye, valet xxx*l.* Inde tenent hæredes Rogeri filii Reinfridi, x libratas; Ricardus Avenel, x libratas; hæredes Gervasii de Cornhulle, x libratas.

Wolcstede in Surreye, xxiiij*l.*; Reginaldus de Lucy tenuit, modo Odo de Danmartin.

Nothfeld,[5] ibidem; Canonici de Sancto Wolmaro tenuerunt, modo Hubertus de Anestie.

Westerham in Kent, et Fobbinges in Essexa, tenet Thomas de Camville.

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[1] L. N. inserts after this entry, in a later hand, *Stocke in Herefordsira tenet Comes de Mandeville per quartam partem. Galfridus de Querendone de eo.*

[2] The following Return is also found in T. and in L. N., where the title is *Dominica de prædicto honore data.*

[3] L. N. inserts here *Abbas de Candre, quartam partem militis. In eadem villa tenent fratres de Derham dimidiam hidam. Et in eadem villa tenet Robertus Hovel, l solidatas terræ per iiij*$^{s}$ *redditus ad Scaccarium cum filia et hærede Thomæ Britonis.*

[4] *Sic* in MSS., but it should be Ken (*i.e.* Le Chien).

[5] *Notfene*, T.

HONOR BOLONIÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Lillecherche in Kent, tenent Moniales.

Boctone, ibidem, tenet Alulfus de Boctone.

Martog, in Somersete, xl*l.*[1] quam hæredes Pharamusi de Bononia tenent.

Coghesale, in Essexa, tenent Monachi de Cogeshale.

Witham, in Essexa, tenent Templarii.

Laphar,[2] in Essexa, viij*l.*, quam tenet Henricus filius Ocher.[3]

Langeho, ibidem, xv*l.*, tenet Herbertus de Lucy.

Brakinge in Hertfordscira, partem tenent Cano[ni]ci Sanctæ Trinitatis Londoniæ pro tertia parte j militis.

Robertus de Rokella, c solidos, residuum Hubertus de Anestie.[4]

## HONOR PIPERELLI DE NOTINGHAM.

Nottingham, Derby, et alii comitatus.

Bonesovre,[5] ij milites et dimidium.

Henricus de Gray, vj milites in Notinghamsira et Derby, scilicet, in Hanovre, j militem; in Normantone, j militem; in Sirlonde, j militem; in Codenovre et Touetone, j militem; in Radeclive, j militem; in Becleye, j militem.

Robertus filius Willelmi de Afretone, iij milites in Notinghamscira et Derby, scilicet, in Monialle et Rondleslee j militem, in Calnoure dimidium militem, in Watenho dimidium militem, in Wodeburg dimidium militem, in Hadsop et Bramcote dimidium militem.

Ivo de Heriz, iiij milites in Notinghamscira et Derby, scilicet, in Oxcroft dimidium militem, in Gunnolvestone dimidium militem, in Widmarepol j militem, in Tibbeself, Ogedestone, Hustone, et Thunre-Haddone j militem.

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[1] *xvl.*, L. N.

[2] *Lagefar*, T. The reading in MS. should be *Layfar*.

[3] *Alcheri*, T. There is no break between this and the preceding entry in L. N.

[4] L. N. adds *quod pertinet ad milites suos.*

[5] Rectius *Bouesovre.*

A.D. 1211-12. HONOR PIPERELLI DE NOTINGHAM—*cont.*

Eustachius de Morentoyn, iij milites, scilicet, in Notinghamscira ij, scilicet, in Haunn j militem, in Wolbanestone et Cotesfale j militem; et in Tolesworthe in Bukinghamscira j militem.

Radulfus de Grasele, iij milites, scilicet, in Grasele in Notinghamscira j, in Claydon in Bokinghamscira ij.

Ysabele Avenel, j militem et dimidium in Notighamscira et Dereby, scilicet, in Haddone j militem, in Basselonde dimidium.

Ricardus de Vernun cum uxore sua, j militem et dimidium, scilicet, in prædicta Basselawe dimidium militem; in Hadistoke in Bukinghamscira, j militem.

Willelmus filius Roberti de Hasseby, iij milites; in Notinghamscira et Derby ij, scilicet, in Basseford j militem, in Asseby in Leicestrescira[1] j militem; in Catteby in Norhamtesira j militem.

Thomas Dispensator cum filia et hærede Hugonis de Insula, iij milites in Norhamtescira, scilicet, [Ly]bernby[2] in Norhamtesira ij milites; in Lubestorp in Leycestresira tres partes; in Torp in Notinghamsira quartam partem.

Hæredes Serlonis de Plesele, j militem, scilicet, in Glapwelle in Notinghamscira.

Phelippus de Donecote, cum filiabus Willelmi de Meneville, j militem in Kinewaldesmers in Notinghamscira, unacum Johanne de Neville.

Walterus de Stradleye, j militem in Stradleye, Adboltone, Curtlingestoke, in Notinghamscira.

Fo. 151 d. Ricardus de Stapelford, j militem in Stapelford in Notinghamsira.

Walterus de Ribbeford, per Simonem de Kime, dimidium militem in Bileburgo ibidem.

Robertus Brito, j militem in Wiledone ibidem.

[1] *Sic* in MS., where *in Leicestrescira* is interlineated.

[2] The first letters of this word have been altered in the MS., and are nearly illegible. It would appear from Testa I., 124, that these fiefs were in Bereweby.

HONOR PIPERELLI DE NOTINGHAM—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Gervasius de Wivertone, quintam in Wivertone ibidem.

Petrus de Goldintone, iiij milites, scilicet, in Cottes in Norhamtescira j militem et iij partes, in Stokes in comitatu Bukinghamsira iij partes, in Collewich in Notinghamscira iiij$^{tam}$ partem, in Penekestone comitatu Derby [1] iiij partem, in Baresworthe in Leicestrescira j militem.

Galfridus de Paveilly, iiij milites, scilicet, in Winefelde in Notinghamsira j militem; in Risele eodem comitatu j militem; in Hochton in Norhantesira j militem; in Pery eodem comitatu j militem. Derby.

Robertus de la Salceto, j militem, scilicet, in Plumptone, Ykelee, Horepole. In Norhantesira iij partes. In Staverton in Notinghamsira iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Galfridus de Norton, modo Hospitalarii, j militem in Blaculvesle in Norhamtesira.

Johannes de Monteacuto, j militem in Gildeburg eodem comitatu.

Comes de Ferrariis, iij milites et dimidium in Hecham et Socha eodem comitatu.

Hugo de Haveresham, j militem in Haveresham in Bukinghamsira.

Barnabe filius Walteri, j militem in Hertwelle eodem comitatu.

Willelmus Hose, j militem in Uptone eodem comitatu.

Galfridus de Sakeville, j militem in Heminton in Oxonefordesira.

Alicia de Chastellun, j militem in Mollintone eodem comitatu.

Hæres Henrici de Cornhulle, j militem in Torrindone in Essexa.

Robertus de la Hese, j militem in Barton in Suffolcia.

Hæres Ricardi le Abbe, ij milites, scilicet, j in Empingeham in Rotelande, et in Kereby j, in Leycestresira.

[1] *Derby* interlineated in a later hand and *eodem* erased before *comitatu*.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR PIPERELLI DE NOTINGHAM—*cont.*

Norman de Sancto Patricio, iij milites, scilicet, in Notehale dimidium militem in Notinghansira; et in Doresburg j militem et dimidium in comitatu Northamptonsiræ; in Hogeshawe j militem eodem comitatu, quæ modo tenent Hospitalarii.

Willelmus de Doston, j militem in Doston in Norhamtesira.

NOVA FEOFFAMENTA EJUSDEM HONORIS.

Hugo de Bello Campo, j militem in Bestone in Notinghamsira.

Thomas Dispensator, et Jacobus de Mara, et Hugo de Alneto, de prædicto H[ugone], dimidium militem in Ernesby et xij$^{am}$ partem in Leycestresira.

Gerardus de Rodes, j militem in Cliftone et Langare in Notinghamsira.

Willelmus de Albeyni, ij milites in Oskintone in Notinghamsira et Stoke in Norhamtesira.

Oxonefordsira.

## HONOR THOMÆ DE SANCTO VALERICO.

Petrus Talemasche.
Radulfus filius Galfridi.
Stephanus de Fretewelle.
Milessantus de Freisenville.
Robertus de Aumary.
Ricardus de Domera.
Robertus de Burton.
Fulco de Baiocis.
Ricardus de Turstelod.
Walterus de Bononia.
Regin[aldus] de Sancto Valerico.
Bernardus de Areines, dimidium militem.
Radulfus Purcel, dimidium militem.
Robertus le Gent, dimidium militem.

HONOR THOMÆ DE SANCTO VALERICO—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Hugo de Wotenhulle, dimidium militem.
Walterus Foliot, dimidium militem.
Cecilia de Arewell, dimidium militem.
Willelmus de Esses, dimidium militem.

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Nota quod Simon de Farar[iis], habet totum servitium Willelmi de Greslega per j arcum perquirendum et xij sagittas, sicut continetur in ij Regis Johannis, in Rotulo Cancellariæ.

Hugo de Neville, Blastone, per iiij$^{tam}$, et Cruhale per firmam.
. . . . .[1]

Fo. 152. HONOR RICHEMUNDI VEL BRITANNIÆ. Eboracsira.

Robertus filius Radulfi, vj milites.
Alanus Constable, vj milites et dimidium.
Ricardus de Roules, vj milites et dimidium et vj$^{am}$ partem.
Alanus filius Brien, v milites et vj$^{am}$ partem.
Ricardus filius Hervi, iij milites.
Lysiard de Musters, iij milites.
Hæredes Roberti Camerarii, ij milites et dimidium.
Rogerus de Lascelles, ij milites et dimidium.
Conanus filius Elyæ, ij milites et dimidium.
Hugo filius Gernagan, ij milites et dimidium.
Wiemarus filius Radulfii, ij milites et dimidium.
Torph filius Roberti, ij milites.
Thomas de Burgo, ij milites.
Alanus Pincerna, ij milites.
Mossaham, de feodo Willelmi de Munbray, j militem et vj$^{am}$.
Galfridus[2] de Fornellis, j militem.
Willelmus de la Mara, j militem.
Waslakeby, de feodo Hervi de Sutton, j militem.
Argu[m] de feodo Radulfii filii Teyngi, j militem.
Odo de Munby, j militem.

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[1] Marginal note now almost illegible.

[2] On an erasure in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR RICHEMUNDI VEL BRITANNIÆ—*cont.*

Hæredes Hervei filii Morini, j militem et xij carucatas terræ, unde xx faciunt j militem.

Ranulfus filius Roberti de Gosberescherche, j militem.

Conanus de Asc, j militem.

Wendeslawe, de feodo Nigelli filii Alexandri, j militem.

Endreby et Suttone et dimidium Senderby, de feodo Alani filii Eymeri, duas partes.

Robertus filius Hugonis de Westwittone, dimidium militem.

Neutone Morel, de feodo Geudwini de Nerford, dimidium militem.

Tybaud de Valeines, dimidium militem in Rockwich.

Galfridus de Scalariis, dimidium militem in Carleton et Bereford.

In Kercham, de feodo Pagani de Horbelinge, tertiam partem.

Stapletone, de feodo Galfridi de Scalers, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Riulf Hotun, de feodo Eudonis de Grenesby, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Finegal, de feodo Alani Dulcis, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Collebrun, de feodo Alexandri Britonis, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Eglestone, de feodo Rogeri de Macham, vj$^{am}$ partem.

NOVA FEFFAMENTA EJUSDEM HONORIS.

Hæredes Willelmi de Percy, dimidium militem.

Reginaldus Boterel, iij partes.

Herefordsira, de feodo Wigani de Cades, iiij$^{am}$ partem

Thomas filius Willelmi, tertiam partem.

Osbertus filius Fulconis et Odardus de Gil[in]g, vj$^{am}$ partem.

Tunstal, de feodo Odonis de Hispania, vj$^{am}$ partem.

Summa militum quos debet Domino Regi, l milites. Et retinet in manu sua xij milites de veteri, et ij milites et sextam de novo.

## HONOR LANCASTRIÆ.

A.D. 1211–12.

Constabularius Cestriæ, xij milites.
Robertus de Greslei, xij milites.
Rogerus de Muntbegun, viij milites.

### In Notinghamsira.

Hæres Ranulfi filii Rogeri, iij milites.
Ricardus de Furnellis et Radulfus de Sancto Germano j militem.
Michael de Mausnoers, ij milites.
Agatia de Bretel, j militem in Flintham.

### In Leycestrescira.

Robertus de Harestane, j militem.
Henricus Falconarus, j militem in Broctone.[1]

### In Eborwicscira.

Michael de Mausnoers, j militem.
Radulfus Fraser, j militem in Parva Anestone in Notingehamscyra.

### In Lincolnscira.

Willelmus de la Besache, et Ricardus de Furnellis, et Adam de Yseny et Radulfus de Sancto Georgio, j militem in Walingovere.
Willelmus filius Simonis, j militem.
Galfridus Carbonel, dimidium militem in Rybi.
Advocatus de Betuna, dimidium militem in Boby.
Hugo Malet j militem in Gryngeltorp.
Nicholaus de Verdon, iij partes in Kyrkeby.
Abbas de Grimesby et Moniales de Cottone, dimidium in Swalewe.

### In Norfolcia et Suffolcia.

Rogerus Pauper, j militem in Franksham.
Willelmus Blundus, j militem in Hemford.

[1] *in Broctone* is a later addition in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR LANCASTRIÆ—*cont.*

Comes Rogerus, iiij milites in Witingham et Stanham.

Fo. 152 d. Willelmus Esturmy, iij milites in Bukeshale et Ykene.

Ricardus de Murieus, j militem de feodo Bussellorum.[1]

Ricardus de Prestone et Adam de Ottele, ij feoda in Prestone et Ottele.

Gilebertus de Hastinges, j feodum in Torp.

Willelmus Hervi, dimidium feodum in Boxstede.

Adam de Cocfeld, dimidium militem.

Thomas de Moletone, Willelmus Turstanestone pro eo, j militem in Turstanestone.

Willelmus de Valoniis, dimidium militem.

IN ESSEXA.

Galfridus de Sakeville, ij milites.

Hugo de Auberville, j militem in Torp.

Osbertus de.[2]

## HONOR DE LEXINTONE.

Robertus de Crevequer, ij milites et dimidium.

Simon de Pateshulle, j militem et dimidium.

Thomas de Muscamp, j militem.

Robertus de Archis, ij milites.

Warnerus de Berintone, j militem.

Willelmus de Alnewic, j militem.

Hugo de Bodintone, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Cleipol, duas partes.

Radulfus de Normanville, dimidium militem.

Walterus de Ronceby, dimidium militem.

Hubertus filius Radulfi, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Tycheby et Reginaldus Ursel, dimidium militem.

Robertus Bardulf, dimidium militem.

Robertus de Sancto Quintino, iij partem.

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[1] *de feodo Bussellorum* is a later addition.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

HONOR DE LEXINTONE—*cont.* A.D. 1211-12.

Ricardus de Fornellis, iij partem.
Ranulfus de Novo Mercato, iij partem.
Walterus de Cleipol, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Rogerus de Crescy, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Ricardus de Lexintone, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Willelmus Suflegest, x partem.
Robertus de Anele, x partem.

## HONOR PEVERELLI DE LONDONIA. Essexa.

Willelmus de Tresgoz, vj milites.
Brianus filius Radulfi, v milites.
Rogerus Ridel, v milites.
Willelmus Peverel, v milites.
Gilebertus Maudut, j militem.
Reginaldus de Lenham, ij milites in Butorp.[1]
Willelmus Faucilon, j militem.
Ricardus filius Ranulfi, ij milites in Magna Helesle, Essexa.
Willelmus de Beseville, ij milites in Springefeld, Essexa.
Robertus filius Lucas, j militem.
Andreas de Belo[2] Campo, j militem.
Johannes de Stebinge, dimidium militem.
Mathæus Montel, dimidium militem.
Willelmus de Gisney, j militem.
Robertus de Ferers, j militem.
Hæredes Thomæ Bardulf, j militem.
Johannes de Heudeboville, j militem in Actone.
Henricus de Clerbec, dimidium militem in Actone.
Petrus de Leuns, clericus, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Mortuo Mari, j militem in Parva Wodeham, Essexa.
Galfridus filius Petri, ij milites.

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[1] *R* altered to *B* in a later hand. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR PEVERELLI DE LONDONIA—*cont.*

Monachi de Hamme, j militem.

Comes David, ix milites, de quo Stephanus de Bello Campo tenet ij milites et dimidium in Essexa.

Hatfeld et Depedale, ij milites.

Rogerus de Tony, j militem.

## HONOR PEVERELLI DE DOVRA.

Robertus de Gaptone, v milites.

Philippus de Gironde, iij milites.

Rogerus de Cramaville, iij milites.

Johannes de Maris, iij milites, scilicet, ij in dominico et tertium feffatum.

Sibille de Gimeges, tertiam partem.

Elias Lupellus, dimidium militem.

Petrus de Mauley, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Sancto Remigio, dimidium militem.

Willelmus filius Roberti, v$^{am}$ partem.

Johannes filius Hugonis, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Templarii, j militem.

Robertus filius Regis, j militem.

Offsprenge, j militem.

Herebertus Deu Enemy, unam iiij$^{tam}$.

Radulfus de Boclande, j quartam.

Eborwicsira, Notinghamsira.

## HONOR DE TYKEHULLE.[1]

Constabularius Cestriæ, viij milites.

Johannes de Builly, vj milites.

Gerard de Furnival, v milites et quartam.

Nigellus de Luvetot, v milites.

Adam de Novo Mercato,[2] iiij milites.

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[1] This list is in the Testa de Nevill II., 673.

[2] *Novo Foro*, T.

HONOR DE TYKEHULLE—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Hugo de Steintone, j militem.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis et Alexander de Neville[1] et Adam Brito, j feodum militis.

Adam de Willehesic, j militem.

Eustachius de Vescy, vij$^{tem}$ partes.[2]

Robertus de Sandeby, j militem et viij$^{am}$ partem.

Radulfus Selveyn, j militem.

Ranulfus de Novo Mercato[3] et Robertus de Sancto Quintino et Ricardus de Furnellis, j militem.

Willelmus de Cressy, iiij milites.

Willelmus filius Walkelini, iiij milites.

Thomas de Wolurintone[4] et Radulfus de Mistertone ij milites, unde Radulfus tenet tertiam partem.

Hugo de Haddone, ij milites, scilicet, j feodum et j quartam in dominico, et j feodum tenet Gervasius de Hunetorp.[5]

Malveisin de Grava, ij milites.

Rogerus Monachus, j militem.

Willelmus Ruffus, j militem.[6]

Johannes de Burne, j militem et vij$^{am}$ partem.[6]

Phelippus de Wollecotes,[7] j militem.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte,[8] j militem.

Willelmus Pincerna, j militem.

Robertus Chevrecurt, ij milites.

Johannes de Eyncurt et Radulfus de Willeby, j militem, quilibet dimidium.

Robertus filius Willelmi, ij milites.

Robertus de Chaurcis, j militem.

Willelmus de Cheltone,[9] dimidium militem.

Robertus Maulovel et Paine,[10] j militem.

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[1] *Menilla*, T.

[2] Altered apparently from *vj$^{tam}$ partem* in MS.

[3] *Novo Foro*, T.

[4] *Wlangton*, T., which omits the other tenant.

[5] T. omits *Gervasius* and his fee.

[6] T. omits this entry.

[7] *Hullecote*, T.

[8] *Neupun*, T.

[9] *Scelton*, T.

[10] T. omits *et Paine*.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR DE TYKEHULLE—*cont.*

Willelmus de Markeham, j militem.

Ricardus de Cheltone, dimidium militem.[1]

HII TENENT PER SERJANTERIAM DE EODEM HONORE.

Philippus de Wollecotes et Johannes de Neville, j sumerum cum Rex ierit in Walliam.

Adam de Eytone et Willelmus filius Huberti, idem servitium.

Domina de Buctone, idem servitium.

Willelmus filius Willelmi, j ancipitrem vel xx*s.* per annum.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis et Alexander de Neville, j ancipitrem per annum vel xx*s.*

Hæres Willelmi de Londonia, per ostriceriam.

Hugo de Lettewelle, viij bovatas terræ per custodiam bracheti Regis per vj septimanas.

Nicholaus Salsarius, xij bovatas terræ per j libram piperis.

Brienus de Insula, Lactone cum soka et Wetelay, de escaeta Normannorum.

Radulfus de Cromewelle, Lamelay per x*l.*

Yvo de Heriz, Williby per xx*s.*

Thomas de Wolurintone, quoddam pratum per v*s.*

Devonesira.

## HONOR DE TOTTENESSE DE PARTE HENRICI DE NONANT.

Mathæus filius Herberti, iij milites.

Willelmus Bozun, vj milites et dimidium et vj$^{tam}$ et xvj$^{tam}$.

Willelmus de Rothomago, v milites.

Wido de Breteville, v milites.

Rogerus filius Herberti, iiij milites et v$^{tam}$.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte, ij milites et dimidium.

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[1] T. omits, and continues without a heading the list of serjeanties, which, however, is very incomplete.

HONOR DE TOTTENESSE—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Robertus de Sancto Stephano, j militem et dimidium.
Johannes de Colum, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Willelmus Pes-leporis, xl$^{am}$ partem.
Summa—xxvij milites et dimidius, iiij$^{a}$, v$^{a}$, vj$^{a}$, xl$^{a}$.

IDEM HONOR DE PARTE WILLELMI DE BREOSA.

Willelmus filius Stephani, ix milites et dimidium.
Robertus de Bikele, ix milites.
Radulfus de Hamptone, ij milites.
Willelmus de Feritate, v milites et dimidium.
Johannes de Reigny, ij milites et dimidium et vj$^{tam}$.
Rogerus Niger, xx$^{am}$ partem.
Summa—xxviij milites, dimidius, vj$^{a}$, xx$^{a}$.

Fo. 153 d. HONOR HENRICI DE ESSEXA DE HONORE DE RELEYE. Essexa.

G[alfridus] filius Petri, Comes Essexæ, j militem et dimidium et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Comes Alb[er]icus, iij milites.
Garinus filius Geroldi, dimidium militem.
Hugo de Neville, dimidium militem.
Johannes de Rocheford, iij milites et dimidium.
Ricardus filius Willelmi, viij milites; modo Ricardus de Tany.[1]
Hugo de Polestude, iiij milites.
Robertus filius Phelippi, iij milites.
Henricus de Thaydene, iij milites.
Thomas de Plumberge, ij milites in Plumberge et Suttone.
Willelmus de Fambruge, ij milites.
Ricardus filius Alani, j militem.
Willelmus de Shobiria, j militem.
Petrus de Meyneville et Manserus de Hastinges et Robertus de Rokeslay, iij milites et iij quarters.
Robertus de Trindhee, j militem.

[1] A later addition in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR HENRICI DE ESSEXA—*cont.*

Robertus de Estewode, j militem.

Sero de Lafliece, iij quarters militis.

Fulco de Cantlupo, de custodia hæredis Ricardi de Tillingeham, pueri, ij milites.

Reginaldus de Ponz, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Torendone, dimidium militem et xij$^{mam}$ partem.

Hæres Huberti de Monte Chanesy, dimidium militem.

Hugo Pincerna, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Robertus de Suttone, iiij$^{am}$ partem.

Robertus Grapinel, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Hugo Brito, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Nicholaus filius Salmonis, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Johannes Perdix, vj$^{tam}$ partem.

Hugo de Berneval, j militem.

Reginaldus filius Serlonis, vj$^{tam}$ partem.

Ricardus de Reviers, j militem.

Ulricus Balestarius, j militem, in Witford, de dono Regis Ricardi.

Willelmus de la Haie, j militem.

TERRA EJUSDEM HENRICI DE HONORE DE HAGENETH.

Comes Albericus, ij milites.

Baldewinus Fillol, iij milites in Kenlevedene.

Henricus Mailloc, iiij milites in Totham cum Ysabella de Francheville.

Amauricus Bataille, j militem in Purle.

Robertus de Welles, j militem.

Rogerus de Markeshale, j militem in Merkeshale.

Willelmus de Huntingefeld, j militem in Lachendene.

Willelmus de Marinni, j militem.

Hugo Burgundus, j militem.

Hubertus de Burgo, ij milites.

Hugo de Polestude, j militem.

Willelmus de Gimingeham, j militem.

Radulfus de Gatele, ij milites.

HONOR HENRICI DE ESSEXA—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Petrus de Billelay, j militem.
Rogerus de Scalis, iiij milites.
Thomas de Ingolvestorp, j militem.
Galfridus de Marham, j militem.
Monachi de Wardone, j militem.
Phelippus de Columb riis, v milites.
Thomas filius Bernardi, j militem.
Willelmus de Montchanesy, j militem.
Osbertus de Wathesham et Willelmus de Wardone, iij partes.
Bertramus de Naketone, x^am^ partem.
Willelmus de Huntingefeld xx^am^ partem.
Willelmus de Essedeford, ij milites.
Robertus de Bretel, ij milites.
Stephanus Harengod, j militem.
Hæres Radulfi de Ordlavestone, ij milites.
Gilebertus de Kentewelle, dimidium militem.
Rogerus de Langeforde, dimidium militem.
Stephanus de Poltone, j militem.
Willelmus de Silwebruge, dimidium militem.
Radulfus de Wodecherche, dimidium militem.
Thomas de Bokinge, dimidium militem.
Reginaldus de Cornhulle, de custodia de Welles, ij milites.
Radulfus de Normanville, j militem.
Prior de Hortone, j militem.
Albericus de Marines, iij milites.
Willelmus de Bodham, iij milites in Crek et Bodham.[1]

Fo. 154. HONOR DE WALINGEFORD.[2] Oxonefordsira.

Ricardus de Kanville de hæreditate uxoris suæ, pro Willelmo Basset, vij milites.

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[1] A later addition in MS.

[2] This list is in the Testa I., 511, where the heading is *Nomina tenentium de domino Rege de honore de Walingford*, but several of the concluding entries are wanting. A still older Inquest for this Honour will be found in the Testa I., 507 *et seq.*

A.D. 1211-12.

HONOR DE WALINGEFORD—*cont.*

Thurstanus Basset, vj milites et iij partes militis.

Walterus Pippard, vj milites et de maritagio uxoris suæ in Gathamtone, j militem et v^tam^ partem per cartam Regis.

Amauricus filius Roberti de Suleham, iiij milites.

Willelmus Painell, iiij milites.

Robertus de Mara, iij milites.[1]

Walterus Crok, iiij milites.[2]

Hugo de Malo Alneto, iij milites in Chaugrave.

[3] Ruelent Huscarl,[4] iij milites.

Henricus de Thaydene, iij milites.

Willelmus de Archis, iij milites.

Warinus filius Geroldi, ij milites et dimidium.

Robertus filius Rogeri est quietus per j militem, per cartam Regis, de ij militibus et dimidio.

Abbas de Bruera est quietus, per cartam Regis, de ij militibus et dimidio.

Alanus Basset de hæreditate uxoris suæ, ij milites.

Hugo de Druval, ij milites.

[5] Thomas filius Ricardi, ij milites, et de hæreditate uxoris suæ ij milites.

Alanus [6] de Valoine, ij milites.

Henricus Foliot, ij milites in Roulesham.

Walterus Foliot, ij milites, et in Clopton iiij^tam^ partem militis.

Robertus Foliot,[7] ij milites.

[8] Milo Neirenuit, pro parte sua de terra quæ fuit Galfridi de Bella Aqua, ij milites.

Radulfus de Auvers, ij milites.

Galfridus de Chausie, j militem et dimidium; et Rex aquietat ei per cartam dimidium militem.

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[1] *Petrus filius Roberti de la Mare*, T.

[2] Interlineated in MS.

[3] An entry is inserted here in the Testa list.

[4] *Thomas Huscarle*, T,

[5] Another tenant is entered here instead of *Thomas* in T.

[6] *Robertus*, T.

[7] In T. *de Rokulvesham* is added.

[8] Another tenant is entered before *Milo* in T.

HONOR DE WALINGEFORD—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Yrvoi Malet, j militem et dimidium.
Galfridus[1] filius Reinfrei, j militem.
Johannes filius Hugonis, j militem.
Ricardus Morin, j militem.
Hamo Carbonel, j militem.
Andræas de Bello Campo, j militem.
Simon Barre, j militem.
Rogerus de Stanford, j militem.
Willelmus filius Galfridi, j militem.
Walterus de Haienville,[2] j militem.
Alexander filius Ricardi,[3] j militem.
Robertus Corbet, j militem in Dalneye.
Willelmus Basset, j militem, et in Hispedeme iiij$^{tam}$ [partem] militis.
Alanus filius Roland, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Torynni, dimidium militem.
Robertus Haper[4] debet j napam, vel iij solidos, ad Scaccarium, per cartam, pro j milite.
Walterus Crok, iiij milites.
Galfridus de Mara, dimidium militem in Dudecote.[5]
Petrus de Bixe, dimidium militem.
Reginaldus Angevin, dimidium militem.
Galfridus filius Angod, dimidium militem.
Laurentius de Scaccario, dimidium militem.
Radulfus Dairel, dimidium militem.
Willelmus de Wodemundesle, iiij$^{tam}$ j militis.
Milo de Morlie, iiij$^{tam}$ j militis.
Henricus Bernard, quintam j militis.
Willelmus de Kingestone, quintam j militis.
Warinus Pinellus, quintam j militis.
Robertus de Rothomago, quintam partem militis.[5]
Willelmus de Druval, quintam j militis.
Robertus de Burgfeld, quintam j militis.

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[1] *Gilbertus*, T.
[2] *Bahienville*, T.
[3] T. inserts *pro Ruhicothe*.
[4] *Sic* in MS.
[5] A later addition in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR DE WALINGEFORD—*cont.*

Elias de Glinont, quintam j militis.

Robertus de Porta, quintam j militis.

Johannes de Cheney, de terris G[alfridi] de Bella Aqua, cum uxore, dimidium militem.[1]

Willelmus filius Galfridi, j militem in Hedesovere.

Robertus Naparius, j militem; sed quietus est per cartam.

W[ ].[2]

NOVUM FEFFAMENTUM EJUSDEM HONORIS.[3]

Robertus de Veteri Ponte, dimidium Wicumbæ, per j militem de novo feffamento.

Alanus Basset, aliam dimidiam, per j militem.

Simon de Pateshulle, Wottesdone.

Johannes Kabuz, equum, saccum, et brocham in excercitu Walliæ ad custum Regis post primam noctem.

Fo. 154 d.

## HONOR DE KINGTONE QUOD FUIT ADÆ DE PORT.

Hugo de Fraxino, j militem.

Thomas de Fraxino, j militem.

Osbertus de Agenebiria, j militem.

Willelmus de Fenna, dimidium militem.

Adam Pincerna, vj$^{tam}$ partem.

Comes Willelmus Marscallus, j militem.

Robertus de Ebroycis et Reginaldus Croke et Ranulfus de Hurle, iij$^{am}$ partem.

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In comitatu Wiltesciræ xj milites, de quibus Radulfus de Aigville dimidium militem in Strattone.

Johannes de Anesye, dimidium militem ibidem, quod fuit Rogeri filii Rogeri.

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[1] This and the preceding 21 entries are omitted in T.

[2] *Sic* in MS. The three preceding entries are a slightly late addition.

[3] T. omits this appendix.

HONOR DE KINGTONE—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Rogerus de la Folie, iij$^{am}$ partem ibidem.
Willelmus del Fant, dimidium militem.
Alanus Basset, in Berwic.[1]

## HONOR DE HELIUN.

Willelmus de Heliun, j militem in dominico in Essexa.
Comes Albericus, j militem in Tilleburia.
Radulfus le Broc et Decanissa, j militem in Langele et Esse.
Philippus de Burneham et Johannes Camerarius, j militem in Sturmere.
Garinus filius Geroldi, dimidium militem in Stivintone et Radewinter.
Ernaldus de Mandeville, dimidium militem in Bumstode.
Robertus filius Rogeri, iiij$^{tam}$ ibidem quam Willelmus Peche tenet.
Henricus de Yllega, iij milites in Yllega in Suffolcia.
Robertus filius Rogeri, j militem et iij partes in Norfolcia, de quibus Bertholomæus de Kaletorp tenet j in Kaletorp, et Willelmus Peche tres partes in Goketone.

## HONOR DE BRECHENYOG. Herefordsira.

Walterus de Clifford, junior, iiij milites.
Willelmus de Gamages, j militem.
Johannes Pichard, iij milites.
Hugo de Turbeville, iiij milites.
Robertus de Evereus, j militem et iij$^{am}$ partem.
Hæres Willelmi de Wildebof, iij milites.
Robertus le Wafre, iij milites quos Reginaldus Crok et Ranulfus de Hurle tenent.
Paganus de Burghulle, j militem.
Hugo de Croft, j militem.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR DE BRECHENYOG—*cont.*

Walterus de Ebroycis, dimidium militem.
Ricardus le Hagurner, j militem.
Ricardus Pancevot, Jordanus de Wika, j militem.
Willelmus de Furcis, j militem.
Apud Humbre, dimidium militem.
Radulfus Torel, j militem.
Rogerus le Bret, dimidium militem.
Stephanus Poer, j militem.
Willelmus de Putlesdone, iij$^{am}$ partem.
Gilebertus de Mans et Ricardus Trus, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
David de Burghulle, iij$^{am}$ partem.
Ricardus de Haia, iij$^{am}$ partem.
Walterus Tyrel, iij$^{am}$ partem.
Henricus de Minariis, dimidium militem.
Willelmus de Bladis, dimidium militem.
Stephanus de Surdival, iij$^{am}$ partem.
Willelmus de Haia, v$^{am}$ partem.
Domina de Melyenoc, iij$^{am}$ partem.

Fo. 155. [Hereford].

## HONOR DE BERGEVENY.

Jerverd filius Madok, j militem in Went.
Phelippus filius Wasteho, j militem ibidem.
Walterus de Triveleye, j militem.
Walterus de Scotot, j militem.
Johannes filius Roberti, j militem præter duas bovatas.
Wronou filius Gileberti, j militem.
Idem, j militem de warda quæ fuit.[1]
Phelippus Landon et Henricus frater ejus, j militem.
Johannes de Munemue, j militem de maritagio uxoris suæ.
Robertus Treget, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Wicham, dimidium militem.

[1] *Sic* in MS. Ph[elippi] apparently followed, but has been erased.

HONOR DE BERGEVENY—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Tuder filius Yerverd, vij bovatas terræ.
Madok frater ejus, vij bovatas terræ.
David de Burghulle, j militem.
Willelmus Anglicus, tertiam partem j militis.
Arnoldus filius Alexandri, iij$^{am}$ partem j militis.
Johannes Brun, iij$^{am}$ partem militis.
Johannes Abraham, iiij$^{tam}$ partem militis.
Wronou Velin, iij$^{am}$ partem j militis.
Willelmus de Sancto Michaele, xxiiij$^{or}$ acras.
Juliana de Ryguarda, j militem.

## HONOR DE RADENORE.

Radulfus de Penebruge, j militem.
Walterus de Noiuns et Godescallus, j militem.
Willelmus de Bladis, j militem.
Radulfus de Sancto Audoeno, dimidium militem.
Simon Cocus, iiij$^{tam}$ partem j militis.
Willelmus de Civiteus, iiij$^{tam}$ partem militis.
Adam de Leye, iiij$^{tam}$ partem militis.
Eming Hope, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.
Burchoure, iiij$^{tam}$ partem militis.

## HONOR CASTRI RICARDI.

Herefordsira. Warwicsira. Glouces-tresira. Wigornsira.

### IN COMITATU HEREFORDSIRÆ.

Ricardus de Churechum, j militem in Pullesdone.
Ricardus de Kynardele, iiij$^{tam}$ militis in Yarepol.
Jordanus de Ludeford, iiij$^{tam}$ in Yarepol.
Henricus de la Londe, iiij$^{tam}$ in Wile.

### IN COMITATU SALOPSIRÆ.

Henricus Hubold, dimidium militem in Overton et Hulle.
Henricus de Boulers, iiij$^{tam}$ in Esford.
Robertus de Overtone, iiij$^{tam}$ in Overtone.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR CASTRI RICARDI—*cont.*

Paganus Carbonel, iiij$^{tam}$ in Wolvertone.

Robertus de Haltone, xx$^{am}$ in Wolfertone.

Hugo Carbonel, dimidium militem in Esseford.

Galfridus de Grete, duas partes in Grete.

Margareta et Rogerus de Estham, iij$^{am}$ partem in Stokes.

Robertus de la Hulle, xij$^{am}$ partem ibidem.

Stephanus de Ambrige, iij$^{am}$ in Tilleshope.

Willelmus de Mulestone, dimidium militem ibidem.

Willelmus de Solers, j militem in Nene.

Adam de Arundellia, dimidium militem in Tetneshulle et Marebroc.

Rogerus Poher, j militem in Ramesleye et Eseberge.

Ricardus de Wetemore, iiij$^{tam}$ ibidem.

Walterus de Esses, dimidium militem ibidem.

IN COMITATU WARWIKSIRÆ.

Prior de Kenilworthe, dimidium militem in Molintone.

Nicholaus de Verdone, vj$^{tam}$ in Bereford.

Herbertus de Muchegros, iiij$^{tam}$ in Ferneberge.

Robertus de Mongumery, viij$^{vam}$ in Ferneberge.

Willelmus Corbicon, iiij$^{tam}$ et x$^{am}$ in Hildeberword.

Deonisia de Bereford, dimidium militem in Hipeley.

David de Lindesy, iiij$^{tam}$ in Bilneye.

IN COMITATU GLOUCESTRESCIRÆ.

Hugo de Olintone, dimidium militem in Olintone.

Rogerus de Oyli, dimidium militem in Neutone.

Willelmus Frusselu, dimidium militem in Luctone.

Stephanus de Ambrige, iiij$^{tam}$ in Sciptone.

Radulfus de Saucey, dimidium militem in Codintone in comitatu Oxoniæ.

Rogerus Poher, iiij$^{tam}$ in Licheberge in comitatu Norhamtoniæ.

Ricardus de Sey, j militem in Siville in comitatu Somersete.

HONOR CASTRI RICARDI—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Stephanus de Ambrige, dimidium militem in Coleshulle, Bercscira.

Fo. 155 d. IN COMITATU WIGORNIÆ.

Walterus de Clifford, ij milites in Tametebiria et Heslowe et Alintone.

Johannes Esturmy, j militem et dimidium in Suttone.

Johannes Wiard, dimidium militem in Cure et Stanford.

Johannes de Loges, dimidium militem in Yedefen.

Hugo de Mileville, dimidium militem in Carkedone.

Johannes Walensis, dimidium militem in Sildeley.

Milo Pichard, iiij$^{tam}$ in Sapy.

Willelmus Corbet, j militem in Ymeney.

Idem, dimidium militem in Estwode.

Thomas de Arderne, iiij$^{tam}$ in Estwode Salvage.

Stephanus de Ambrige, ij$^{am}$ ibidem.

Ricardus de Hanewode, x$^{am}$ partem in Elingbrige.

Johannes de Porinore, v$^{tam}$ in Pershulle.

MILITES ABBATIS MALMESBURIÆ. Wiltescira.

Comes Saresburiæ, dimidium militem.

Milo de Dantesya, tres partes.

Thomas de Pertone, tres partes.

Ascelinus Mauduit, tertiam partem.

Robertus de Brinkewrth et Johannes Mautravers, dimidium militem.

Milo de Kevily et Hugo de Urdleya, iiij$^{tam}$.

Henricus Brito, iiij$^{tam}$.

Henricus de Hasnekintone et Andreas de Stantone dimidium militem.

Willelmus Filius Ricardi et Willelmus Maureward, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Eustachius de Newintone, x$^{am}$.

Robertus Cheyn, x$^{am}$.

Thomas Kod, xvj$^{am}$.

De hiis debet iij milites.

A.D. 1211–12.

## MILITES ABBATIS CERTESEYÆ.

Ricardus de Gravenel, j militem.
Eva de Cheiney, j militem.
Mauricius de Bendinges, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Wateville, iij partem.
Willelmus le Justur, iij partem.
Adam de Bendenge, iiij partem.
Bertramus del Broc, iiij partem.

Norhumbrelande.

## HONOR ET WARDÆ NOVI CASTRI.

Ex Rotulo feodorum quod est inter Memoranda Scaccarii.[1]

Johannes de Baillol, xxx feoda.
Gillebertus de Laval, ij feoda.
De Baronia de Baalun, iij feoda.
De Radulfo de Gaugy, iij feoda.
Johannes filius Roberti, pro Baronia de Waltone, iij feoda.
Divelestone, tertia parsj feodi.
Radulfus super Theysam, pro Goseford, duas partes j feodi.
Ricardus Bertram de Bathle, iij feoda.
Jordanus Hayrun, j feodum.
Baronia de Bolebec, iij feoda.
Rogerus de Merlay, iiij feoda.
Thomas de Mundevile, j feodum.
Setone in Herternesse, j feodum.
Mideltone super Theysam, tertia pars j feodi.
Feodum de Cunesclive, j feodum.

Summa—lviij feoda et tertia pars j feodi, unde Vicecomes de Norhumbrelande respondet de xlviij feodis et tertia parte j feodi; et Episcopus Donholmensis habet x feoda in Wapentachio de Setberge.

[1] A later marginal heading in MS. The reference is far too vague to be now identified, but a Record similar to those formerly known as "Nomina Villarum," now L. T. R. Miscellaneous, or to a return such as those numbered 148–156 in the Table of Contents, seems to be referred to.

## HONOR ET WARDÆ CASTRI DE BANBURGO. A.D. 1211–12.

Johannes le Visconte, iij feoda.
Hugo de Morwico, j feodum.
Alexander de Bradeforde, j [feodum].
Summa—v feoda, de quibus Vicecomes respondet.

Ex Rotulo feodorum quod est inter Memoranda Scaccarii ad castelariam de Wyndleshores pertinent lx et xiiij feoda. Quodlibet feodum dat ad wardam xx solidos.[1]

## HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ.[2]

Glouces-tresira.

Fo. 156.

Nicholaus Puinz, vij milites et iij partes.
Galfridus filius Roberti, vj milites.
Rogerus de Mayly, viij milites.
Rogerus Corbet, j militem.
Willelmus Camerarius, j militem.
Ricardus de Diclestone, ij milites et dimidium.
Willelmus de Kardif, j militem.
Johannes le Sor, xiiij milites; in Rotulo Cartaru dicit xv milites.
Robertus de Fischam, ij milites.
Robertus Treham, ij milites.
Thomas de la Mare, x milites.
Rogerus de Berkelega, ij milites.
Ada filia Nigelli, v partem.
Thomas Blundus, dimidium militem.

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Devonia et Cornubia.

Ricardus de Grevulle, iij milites et dimidium.
Jordanus de Campo Ernulfi, xvj milites.
Henricus de Cambernun, j militem.
Fulco filius Garini, j militem.
Robertus de Bosco, dimidium militem.
Henricus de la Pomerai, dimidium militem.
Gilbertus de Finemere, j militem et dimidium.

[1] A later addition in the MS. *See* p. 606 *n.*, and the list of these fees printed in this volume from fo. 196 of the MS.

[2] A very similar list occurs at fo. 77 d of the MS. in the Scutage Returns, 2–13 John.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ—*cont.*

Walterus de Glaville, x milites.

Johannes de Torintone, vij milites.

Hæredes Henrici de Hunfranville, v milites.

Willelmus de Caignes, dimidium militem.

Cunstantius de Curtenay, j militem.

Rogerus de Reyni, iiij milites.

Ricardus de Bertone, dimidium militem, quod fuit Michaelis de Pormiun.

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Dorsete. Sumersete et Wiltesira.

Joce de Baiocis, iiij milites.

Rogerus Waspail, v milites.

Rogerus de Vilers, j militem.

Hugo de Gundeville, ij milites.

Brianus de Toulard, iij milites.

Petrus de Meulent, j militem.

Margeria de Dolrun, ij milites.

Margeria de Luscy, ij milites.

Willelmus de Berengerville, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Fernham, j militem.

Johannes Eskelinge, iiij$^{or}$ milites.

Johannes de Castello et Ricardus de Bakebere, dimidium militem.

Willelmus filius Johannis et Rogerus de Vilers, vij milites.

Herebertus de Sancto Quintino, x milites.

Giffard Witing, vij milites.

Rogerus de Cliftone, iij milites.

Mathæus de Clivedone, j militem.

Ricardus filius Arturi, ij milites.

Nicholaus de Meriet, j militem.

Rogerus de Sancto Laudo, j militem et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Johannes de Boneville, ij milites.

Elyas filius Elyæ et Magister Benedictus, dimidium militem.

Henricus de Muntforde, ij milites.

HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Milo de Danteseye, dimidium militem.

Galfridus de Neville, v milites qui fuerunt Roberti de Guuiz.

Galfridus de Costentino, j militem.

Walterus de Cantilupo, j militem qui fuit Gilberti de Vilers.

Willelmus filius Johannis, x milites.

Thomas filius Willelmi, v milites.

Henricus de Pontaudemari, j militem.

Abbas de Kaynesham, viij partem.

Robertus de Berkelay, j militem.

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Hamo de Valoniis, v milites. Surreia.

Galfridus de Tichesie, ij milites et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Philippus Vitdeners, ij milites et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Martinus de Cambrewelle,[1] dimidium militem.

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Robertus Setvaus, j militem. Kent.

Comitissa [2] de Clare, xv milites.

Adam Rabel, j militem.

Thomas de Haleford, dimidium militem.

Radulfus de Swauetone, dimidium militem.

Simon de Sarkestude, dimidium militem.

Warinus filius Gerardi, dimidium militem.

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Galfridus filius Petri, x milites et tres partes. Essexa et Hertfordsira.

Gerardus de Grevulle, tres partes.

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Fo. 156 d. Milo de Sumery, iij milites et dimidium. Bedefordsira.

Walterus de Traili, iiij milites.

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[1] Originally written *Cambreville*, and written over.

[2] *Cometissa* in MS.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR GLOUCESTRIÆ—*cont.*

Margeria quæ fuit uxor Otonis filii Willelmi, j militem.

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Norfolcia et Suffolcia.

Galfridus filius Petri, ij milites qui fuerunt Roberti filii Ernisii.

Willelmus de Hastinges, ij milites.

Robertus de Ainels, j militem.

Alexander de Groily,[1] vel Royli, dimidium militem.

Acelina de Waterville, j militem.

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Kantebrigesira et Huntindonesira.

Matilldis de Diva, j militem.

Thomas de Sanforde,[2] j militem et dimidium.

Simon Maufe, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Grafham, dimidium militem.

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Lincolnesira et Norhamtonesira.

Baldwinus Wak, ij milites.

Simon de Kimbe et Robertus Camerarius, ij milites.

Willelmus Grimbaud, dimidium militem et vj$^{tam}$ et xij partem.

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Kantebrugesira.

Willelmus de Sancto Remigio, x partem.

Willelmus filius Garbout, x partem.

Henricus Comin, xij partem.

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Suhamtesira.

Willelmus de la Faleise et Radulfus de Stoke, tres partes.

Lincolnesira. *Ex vij°Rotulo Regis Johannis.*

## HONOR DE CROUM.

Andreas de Edelintone, j feodum.

Ingeraldus filius Simonis, v milites.

Thomas de Beseby, dimidium militem.

Walterus de Pincebec, j militem.

Jacobus de Rupe, j militem.

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[1] Originally written *Griely* and written over.

[2] Originally written *Sanfeld*, and written over.

HONOR DE CROUM—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Baldwinus Andegavensis, j militem.
Wydo filius Johannis, xiij$^{am}$ partem.
Willelmus de Furcellis, v partem.
Radulfus de Fenne, viij$^{am}$.
Alardus de Rowrthe, x$^{am}$.
Galfridus Lyvet, j feodum et dimidium.
Johannes de Welleby, j militem et dimidium.
Hugo de Kasingetorp, j militem.
Gerardus de Huwelle, j militem.
Hugo de Boby, dimidium.
Johannes de Buketone, tertiam.
Petrus Andegavensis, xiij$^{am}$.
Alexander de Crevequer, tertiam.
Tellayum et Attelinge, dimidium militem.

## HONOR DE AUNGRE. Essexa.

Cerlo de Marcy, iiij milites de honore Gloucestriæ pertinentes ad honorem et castelleriam de Aungre.

Radulfus de Marcy, ij milites de eodem honore Gloucestriæ.

Hugo de Neville, de eodem honore Gloucestriæ, iij milites.

Robertus de Burgate, j militem et quartam de eodem honore.

Galfridus de Luscy, iiij$^{tam}$.

Summa—x milites et dimidium.

Simon de Cloptone, v$^{tam}$ partem per manus Abbatis de Lesnes.

Radulfus Dagemer, xx$^{am}$ in Lesnes.

### MILITES DE HONORE BONONIÆ PERTINENTES AD HONOREM DE AUNGRE.

Henricus de Pinkeny, Cerlo de Marcy, Milo de Sumeri, Beatrix de Luscy, j militem.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR DE AUNGRE—*cont.*

Radulfus Morel, j militem.

Rogerus Camerarius, quartam partem.

Radulfus Gernun, vj milites.

Avenellus Pincerna, x partem.

Petrus filius Ouger, dimidium militem.

Thomas de Milleny, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Petrus filius Ouger et Rogerus filius Noel, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.

Jordanus Forestarius, dimidium militem.

Summa—ix milites et dimidium et xx$^{am}$.

Cornubia.

MILITES CORNUBIÆ DE FEODO MORTONIÆ PERTINENTES AD EUNDEM HONOREM.

Ricardus de Bokenet, j militem in Bokenet.

Willelmus Tremmel, j militem et dimidium in Lega.

Robertus le Brun, j militem et dimidium in Hamet.

In Trenode, j militem.

Willelmus de Trethat, j militem in Trethat.

Hervicus Cayllou, j militem in Langomet.

Henricus de Pomerai, duas partes in Kalestoc, et iij$^{es}$ partes in Tremustel.

Hugo de Sancto Phileberto, duas partes. In Trem-[order]et in Lantyan, iij partes.

In Festauroc, quæ respondet cum dominico de Lantian, est xx pars.

Summa—ix milites.

Summa summarum—xxix et dimidium et xx.

Warwic-sira.

HONOR HERVICI DE STAFORDE. Fo. 157.

Clopton, j militem.

Mortone, j militem.

Bubenhulle, tertiam partem.

Witelega, tres partes.

Edrichestone, dimidium militem.

Langelega et Nortune, ij milites.

Burmintone, j militem.

HONOR HERVICI DE STAFORDE—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Bramcote, tertiam partem.
Cumtone, dimidium militem.
Wolewarthe, j militem.
Utilicote, j militem.

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Dunestawe, j militem. Oxonefordsira.
Blechesdone, dimidium militem.
Alfegescote, dimidium militem.
Nothercote, iiij$^{tam}$.
Yoleburia, tertiam.
Rollendrid, tres partes.
Lillingestane, iiij$^{tam}$; ut Rotulo I$^{o}$ Regis Johannis.
Bereford Olavi, dimidium militem, ut ibidem.

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Mortone, j militem. Wigornsira.

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Denchiswrthe, j militem. Berkesira.

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Reseby, iij milites. Lincolnesira.
Schinede, j militem.
Bresyngeburne et Karleby, ij milites.
Torph et Dentone, ij milites.
Kaskingtorp, j militem.
Haconeby, Screditon, Wileby, Selkeby, j militem.

## MILITES QUI DEBENT CUSTODIAM CASTRO DE DOVERE.[1] Kancia.

### CUSTODIA CONSTABULARIÆ.

Esseteford, ij.
Welles, ij.
Gervasius de Welles, j.

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[1] This list is inserted in a later hand on a blank column. *See also* the similar lists at fos. 194 d. and 196 d. of the MS. printed in the present volume. All these are equally corrupt, and furnish a good example of the almost incredible carelessness of the later scribe. For an account of the MSS. of these castle-ward services *see* the Preface to Part II.

A.D. 1211–12.

CUSTODIA CASTRI DE DOVERE—*cont.*

Johannes de Charpenville, ij.
Dunham, j.
Baldewinus Fillol, iij.
Feodum de Lachendone, j.
Almaricus Bataille, j.
Feodum de Lepie, j.
Merkeshale, j.
Henricus de Feines, j.
Bedenestrete, j.
Philippus de Columba, iij.
Hakentone, j.
Radulfus de Gattele, ij.
Walterus de Marcham, j.
Estre et parva Wilmintone, j.
Scolee et Livermere, j.
Willelmus filius Philippi, iij.
Johannes de Jarpenville, ij.
Petrus de Peleville, j.
Radulfus de Chandos, ij.
Hudo de Chandos, ij.
Godefridus de Lisewis, ij.
Radulfus de Escalis, ij.
Willelmus filius Hervi, decimam.
Feodum de Postlinges, ij.
Feodum de Selles, j.
Feodum de Pictane, j.
Blakemanestane, ij.
Banintone, j.
Optone, j.
Johannes Bretel, iij.
Rokinges, j.
Orclavestone, ij.
Kenardintone, j.
Siluwebruge, dimidium.
Wodekirke, dimidium.

Summa—lvj decima minus.

CUSTODIA CASTRI DE DOVERE—*cont.* A.D. 1211-12.

CUSTODIA DE CREVEQUER.[1]

Rokeslega, xx dies.
Ranulfus de Pirie, j militem.
Wodnesburue, xx dies.
Roppelega, j militem.
Willelmus de Solis, j militem.

Summa—v milites.

CUSTODIA ADÆ FILII WILLELMI.

Feodum de Dene, j militem.
Hertangre, j.
Feodum de Gravelega, j.
Feodum de la Done, j.
Hertangre, j.
Feodum de Gravele, j militem.

Summa—vj milites.

Fo. 157 d.

CUSTODIA DE ABRINCIS.

Johannes de Fleg, j.
Radulfus de Migon, ij.
Radulfus de Clare, j et iij quarters.
Dominicum de Rokestane, j quarter.
Gerardus Gerner, xvj dies.
Johannes de Veteri Ponte, viij dies.
Willelmus de Liuns, v dies.
Willelmus Malemeins, j.
Willelmus de Swinefelde, j.
Henricus de Everinges, j.
Manser de Langedone, dimidium.
Alkehamus, dimidium.
Robertus de Eurbiec.
Kiseburne, j.
Feodum de Cirintone, j et dimidium.
Walterus de Ribol, j.
Hauekeswelle, dimidium.

[1] A marginal note in a still later hand.

A.D. 1211–12.

CUSTODIA CASTRI DE DOVERE—*cont.*

Cleptone, j.
Ledene, j.
Ricardus filius Hugonis, dimidium.
Ranulfus de Pirie, dimidium.
Manserus de Langedone, j.
Willelmus de Langedone, j.
Ricardus filius Hugonis, dimidium.
Dominicum de Fokestane, dimidium.

Summa—xxj milites.

CUSTODIA ROBERTI DE DOVRA.

Robertus de Huam, j.
Gerardus de Camptone, j.
Parva Huam, dimidium.
Elford et Hugestane, dimidium.
Estre, j.
Ricardus Juvenis, j.
Robertus filius Petri, j.
Chilleham, j.
Silingelde, j.
Sthephanus et Nicholaus de Sture, j.
Radulfus de Ainges, j.
Willelmus de Ludeham, j.
Clemens Silvester de Allinges, j.
Johannes de Allinges, j.
Wiwerlinges, j.
Willelmus de Godesforde et Hernaldus de Bolonia.

CUSTODIA DE ARSIC.

Pattindene, j.
Gilbertus de Dodeville, j.
Willelmus Paris, j.
Wunbe, j.
Bekehelle, j.
Bertone, j.

CUSTODIA CASTRI DE DOVERE—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Feodum de Faluesham, j.
Gilbertus de Dodeville, iij.
Robertus Arsic, iij quarters.
Willelmus Arsic, v quarters.
Dutone, j.
Maplescampe, j.
Feodum de Midsted, j.
Fremingeham, j.

Summa—xviij.[1]

CUSTODIA PIPERELLI.

Henricus de Cramavilla, iij.
Tuilee, iij.
Tactone, ij.
Nicholaus de Gironde, iij.
Johannes de Maris, iij.

Summa—xv.[1]

CUSTODIA MAMIGNOT.

Hugo de Chastillons.[1]
Revintone, ij.
Radulfus de Noers, j.
Hertwelle, ij.
Ricardus de Vabadone, iij.
Codeham, ij.
Brettingherste, j.
Thumingam.[1]
Farburne et Pointune, ij.
Esselle, j.
Simon de Devintone, ij.
Cokelescombe, j.
Feodum de Waldetesch, iij.

Summa—xxiiij.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1211-12.

CUSTODIA CASTRI DE DOVERE—*cont.*

CUSTODIA DE PORT.

Henricus Belewe, j.
Ricardus de Pisinges, j.
Philippus de Pisinges, j.
Moristane, j.
Ricardus de Chahalle, ij.
Tange, ij.
Hames, j.
Papleswalle, j.
Berlesbanne, j.
Bernestane, j.

Summa—xij.

Summa summarum—clxxij milites et x$^{a}$.

Fo. 158.

## HONOR ABBATIS DE BURGO.

Northamptonesira.

Feuda militum de Abbatia de Burgo.

Rogerus de Torpel tenet feoda vj militum.

Gaufridus filius Gaufridi, feoda iij militum.

Walterus de Baillolet, feoda ij militum de hærede Gaufridi de Sancto Medardo in Sybertone et Tornhaw.

Adam de Sancto Martino, feodum j militis de eodem.

Alicia mater Gaufridi de Sancto Marte et Willelmus de Sancto Medardo, feoda ij militum de eodem.

Robertus de Stokes, feudum j militis de eodem.

Robertus de Melletone, feuda ij militum.

Toraldus de Castro, feudum j militis et dimidii.

Bryanus de la Mare, feuda iij militum.

Willelmus de Burgeleya, feuda ij militum.

Hugo de Bernache, quartam partem feodi j militis.

Paganus de Helyestone, tertiam partem feodi unius militis.

Johannes de Waltone, quintam partem feodi j militis.

Walterus de Prestone, sextam partem feodi j militis.

Ricardus de Waterville, feoda iij militum.

Hugo de Lysurs, feoda iiij militum.

HONOR ABBATIS DE BURGO—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Baldewinus Wache, feoda iij militum.

Idem, feoda iij militum, cum uxore quæ fuit Foberti de Frya, quæ Willelmus Brywere tenet.

Hugo Gargate, feodum unius militis.

Robertus de Stokes, feudum dimidii militis.

Idem, pro dimidio feudo militis, viij*s.* per annum.

Robertus Peverel, feodum unius militis.

Baldricus Angen, quartam partem feodi unius militis.

Henricus filius Yvonis, quartam partem feodi j militis.

Walterus de Papeleya, feodum unius militis.

Nigellus de Luvethot, feoda ij militum.

Philippus de Armestone, xiij$^{am}$ partem feodi j militis.

Jacobus de Wynewico, vicesimam et sextam partem feodi unius militis.

Gaufridus de Kakestone, xx$^{am}$ et sextam partem feodi j militis.

Willelmus Maufe, feoda ij militum.[1]

Henricus de Oillia, dimidium feodum militis.

Ricardus de Engayne, tres partes feodi unius militis.

Ricardus de Vernun, Johannes Basset, feodum unius militis.

Gaufridus de Lucy, feudum unius militis.

Robertus de Tot, feudum dimidii militis.

Idem, pro dimidio feudo militis, v*s.* per annum.

Villata quæ pertinet ad elemosinariam de Burgo, ij milites.

Robertus Marmyun, feuda ij militum.

Hugo Fauvel, feuda ij militum.

Robertus de Waltervile, feodum unius militis.

Robertus de Bronynghurst, j militem.

Henricus Pancevot, feodum dimidii militis.

Robertus de Neville, ij milites.

Robertus de Haceby, feudum unius militis.

Adam de Muschampo, feudum dimidii militis.

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[1] *militis* in MS.

A.D. 1211–12. Devon.

## HONOR REGINALDI DE VALLE TORTA IN DEVONESIRA.

Willelmus Buzun, dimidium militem, tertiam, iiij$^{am}$, et viij$^{am}$.

Robertus Bozun, dimidium.

Willelmus filius Turoldi, dimidium militem.[1]

Galfridus de Cotes, quartam.

Henricus Maunsel, vicesimam.

Robertus le Bygot, dimidium in Urberton.

Willelmus Bozun, octavam ibidem.

Willelmus Crote, vicesimam ibidem.

Ricardus de Coletune, vicesimam.

Henricus de Sopcumbe, vicesimam.

Urglas de Holme, vicesimam.

Paganus Crachard, xl$^{am}$.[1]

### Serjantiæ ejusdem honoris.

Willelmus de Reyni tenet per par calcarium deauratorum.

Ricardus de Nonaunt tenet per idem servitium.

Ricardus de Bissopeslega tenet per xvs.

Salvaricus de Dunesmore tenet per j libram piperis.

Henricus de la Hewe tenet per idem servitium.

Thomas Albus tenet per servitium portandi brevia per comitatum.

Willelmus de Gatesdene, cum Agatha uxore sua, Listone, per unam libram incensi ad capellam Regis.

Comes Cestriæ, Ipelepen, escaeta Radulfi de Feugeres.

## HONOR DE TREMMETES.

Rogerus de Penhakar, iij milites.

Serlo de Penpol, j militem et dimidium.

Willelmus Bozun, vj milites.

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[1] Inserted in the margin.

HONOR DE TREMMETES—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Alesia, in dote, vj milites et dimidium.
Mathæus filius Hereberti, ij milites.
Rogerus de Ferariis, vij milites.
Robertus de Cardinan, duas partes.
Lucas filius Bernardi, unum militem.

Fo. 158. HONOR DE PERTICO[1] IN ROTULO VIIJ REGIS JOHANNIS POST NORHAMPTONAM. Kancia.

Ricardus filius Willelmi, viij milites.
Robertus filius Philippi, x milites.
Comitissa Agnes, v milites.
Laurentius de Plumberewe, ij milites.
Benfliet,[2] iij milites et tres partes.
Thomas filius Bernardi, j militem.
Ricardus de Pomerio, j militem.
Ricardus de Tillyngeham et mater sua,[3] j militem.
Jacobus de Tilleburia, j militem.
Amfridus de Wyveresmerse, j militem.
Rogerus de Kenhulle, j militem.
Robertus de Trindeye, j militem.
Robertus de Estwode, j militem.
Willelmus de Fanbruge, j militem.
Julianus de Lastanestune, j militem.
Johannes de Langedone, j militem.
Serlo de Flete, j militem.
Willelmus de Tornindone,[2] j militem.
Nicholaus filius Salomonis, tertiam.
Grapynellus,[2] duas partes.
Laurentius de Pakelesham, tertiam.
Robertus de Hastinges, iij$^{am}$.
Hugo le Bret, tertiam.
Hugo le Butiler, tertiam.
Reginaldus filius Serlonis, tertiam.

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[1] *Percy* in the original rubric, written over in ink.

[2] On an erasure in MS.

[3] *Et mater sua* interlineated.

A.D. 1211–12.

. HONOR DE PERTICO—*cont.*

Johannes Perdriz, quartam.
Rogerus Cocus, decimam.
Robertus de Welles, ij milites.
Willelmus de Essetesford, iij milites et tertiam partem.
Radulfus de Orlavestone, quatuor milites.
Stephanus de Kenardytone, j militem et tertiam.
Radulfus de Wodechirche, Willelmus de Silouesbruge, Aylffus et Hugo de Roinge, j militem.
Rogerus de Langeforde, duas partes.
Robertus Bretel, ij milites.
Stephanus de Poutone, j militem.
Baldwinus Filol, v milites.
Hugo le Burgenon, j militem et tertiam.
Herebertus de Merkeshal, j militem.
Willelmus de Maryni, j militem.
Almaricus Bataile, j militem.
Petrus de Peleville, j militem et tertiam.
Galfridus de Marham, j militem.
Liveremere, monachorum de Wardone, dimidium.
Libere tenentes ejusdem villæ, dimidium militem.
Rogerus de Scalis, v milites.
Radulfus de Cattelega, iij milites et tertiam.
Willelmus de Gimingeham, j militem.
Bestone, ij milites.
Newetone, tertiam.
Thomas filius Elyæ, ij milites.
Hugo de Cabarye,[1] iij milites.
Philippus de Bodeham et Lucia de Chele, feuda v militum.
Willelmus de Tabary, j militem.

Sussexa.

## HONOR COMITIS DE AUGO.

Willelmus de Kaynes, iij feoda.
Robertus Peverel, duas partes.

[1] Written over in MS.

HONOR COMITIS DE AUGO—*cont.* A.D. 1211–12.

Robertus Burnard, tertiam.

Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario de Wertlinges, v feoda et dimidium, et in Croteslega ij milites.

Gilbertus de Baylol, iij milites.

Petrus de Scoteny, ix milites, et debet esse vexillarius Comitis, ad custum Comitis, et invenire j militem foris extra Rapum.

Robertus de Hastinges, vij milites.

Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario, iij milites et dimidium in Ferlega.

Willelmus de Moyun, iij per servitium duorum militum.

Bodyham, iiij.

Waleranus de Hust, ij milites et dimidium.

Willelmus de Warbytone, ij milites et dimidium.

Esseburneham, ij milites.

Ankerus de Freskeville, j militem.

Willelmus de Cuchenore, j militem.

Willelmus de la Wyke, j militem.

Simon de Wygeshulle, j militem.

Simon de Echingeham, vij milites, et debet, ut dicit, esse senescallus Comitis in Rapo de Hastinges et dat Comiti c solidos, vel inveniet militem infra Rapum. Hii omnes prædicti faciunt gardam Castelli de Hastinges in quolibet mense per xv milites, et faciunt pontes castelli, et nullum faciunt servitium extra Rapum nisi ad custum Comitis.

Abbas de Ponte Roberti, duas partes et iiij$^{tam}$ de Sedelescumbe et terram de Fodelindene, Petri de Scotiny, in liberam, ut dicit, elemosinam.

Fo. 159. NOVA FEFFAMENTA EJUSDEM HONORIS.

Hurste, j militem et dimidium.

Robertus de Crevequer, j militem.

Stephanus de Cnolle, j militem.

Willelmus de la Wyke, j militem.

Joceus de Maufe, dimidium.

A.D. 1211–12.

HONOR COMITIS DE AUGO—*cont.*

Robertus de Olintone, dimidium.

Hii qui feffati sunt de dominico, non faciunt wardam.

SERJANTERIÆ.

Hugo de Peplesham, Crokham, per s[ervitium] inveniendi unam navem ad transfretandum Comitem et Comitissam; et sic dabitur ei una roba.

Radulfus Forestarius, xxx[a] acras per serjanteriam forestariæ.

Robertus de Barroches, ij virgatas per unum brachettum et duos leporarios ad summonitionem Comitis.

Ricardus filius Elyæ, dimidiam virgatam per servitium unius arcus et quatuor sagittarum.

Reginaldus de Wokenhulle, j virgatam, et dat ad scutagium unius marcæ v*d.*

Willelmus de Burhes, dimidiam hidam, et dat ad marcam scutagii vj*d.*

Walterus Franciscus, vj acras per serjanteriam faciendi summonitiones per Rapum de Hastinges.

Haraldus le Velu, xviij acras per servitium colligendi halimotum de Burhes; et dum Comes fuerit in villa, morabitur in domo et faciet quod ei præcipiatur.

Fo. 160.

## NORMANNIA.[1]

A.D. 1172 *c.*

INFEUDATIONES MILITUM QUI DEBENT SERVITIA MILITARIA DUCI NORMANNIÆ, ET IN QUOT MILITIBUS QUILIBET TENETUR EI SERVIRE.[2]

Episcopus Abrincensis, v milites[3] de Abrincis, et v milites[4] de honore Sancti Phileberti.

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[1] A. omits.

[2] The heading in A. is *Hoc est scriptum de servitiis militum, quæ debentur Duci Normanniæ.*

[3] *Debet servitium v militum*, A., which preserves this formula throughout.

[4] A. transposes *v milites* after *Phileberti.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Episcopus Constantiensis, v milites; et ad servitium suum,[1] xviij.[2]

Episcopus Baiocensis, xx milites; et ad servitium suum, cxx^ti.[3]

Episcopus Sagiensis, vj milites.

Episcopus Lexoviensis, xx milites; et ad servitium suum, xxx[4] et tertiam partem[5]; et præter hoc habet x milites in banleuga de Lexoviis[6] qui remanent ad custodiam civitatis[7] donec Reremannus[8] sum-[m]oneatur, et tunc ibunt cum propriis expensis Episcopi.

Idem habet ij milites de dono Regis Henrici filii Matildis,[9] scilicet, in Maisnille[10] Odonis et in Curbespine.[11]

Archiepiscopus Rotomagensis.[12]

Episcopus Ebroicensis.[12]

Abbas Fiscanni, x milites; et ad servitium suum, xiij et tres partes.[13]

Abbas de Berniaco,[14] ij milites.

Abbas Gemnitic[ensis],[15] iij milites; et[16] ad servitium suum, j militem[17] in Esmaleville quam[18] Hugo Bigot[19] ei deforciat.

Abbas de Monte Rothomagi, ij milites[20] et iiij^tam partem.[21]

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[1] *ad suum servitium*, A., which preserves this formula throughout.

[2] *xiij*, A., which adds, *id est debet capere servitium xiij militum pro exercitu et similiter de aliis.*

[3] *cxx milites*, A.

[4] *xxx milites*, A.

[5] *partem unius militis*, A.

[6] *Banleuca Lexoviensi*, A.

[7] *ad custodiendam civitatem*, A.

[8] *retrobannus*, A.

[9] *Matillidis*, A., where there is not a new paragraph for this entry.

[10] *Mesnilio*, A.

[11] *Corbespina*, A.

[12] *Sic* in MS. A. omits.

[13] *tres partes unius militis*, A.

[14] *Bernaii*, A., which inserts *ad suum servitium.*

[15] *Gemeticensis*, A.

[16] *et præter hoc*, A.

[17] *ij*, A. Corrected by subpunctuation.

[18] *quem*, A.

[19] *Comes Hugo le Bigot*, A.

[20] *Abbas Montis Rothomagi servitium vj militum*, A.

[21] *iij partes j militis*, A.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Abbas de Monte Sancti Michaelis, vj milites in Abri[n]catino et in Constantiensi, et j militem in Baiocasino,[1] quem faciunt vavassores, nisi fuerint in exercitu.[2]

Abbas de Cadomo,[3] j militem de feodo Tallebois.[4]

Abbas de Sancto Ebrulfo, ij milites[5]; et præter hoc feodum Rogeri Golafere,[6] quod Willelmus[7] Paganensis[8] habet de Rogero[9] in vadio, unde deforciat servitium abbatis.

Abbas de Sancto Wandragesilio,[10] iiij[11] milites.

Abbas de Sancto Audoeno Rothomagi,[12] vj milites; et ad servitium suum, xiiij.[13]

[14] Abbas de Sancto Dionisio,[15] de Francia, j militem de feodo Bernaval.[16]

Abbatissa de Monasterio Villarum,[17] iij milites; et ad servitium suum, v milites et tertiam partem.[18]

Comes Johannes, xx milites; et ad servitium suum, cxj[19] milites.

Comes Mellenti, xv milites; et ad servitium suum, lxiij[20] milites et dimidium.

Comes Cestriæ, x[21] milites de Sancto Severo[22] et de Brichesarde[23]; et ad servitium suum, lj milites et dimidium iiij$^{tam}$[24] partem et viij$^{am}$.[25]

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[1] *Baiocassino*, A. throughout.
[2] *in exercitum*, A.
[3] *Abbas Cadomi*, A.
[4] *de Tallebois*, A.
[5] *Abbas Sancti Ebrulfi servitium vj militum*, A., but *vj* subpuncted and *duorum* interlined.
[6] *Galafre*, A.
[7] *Guillelmus*, A. throughout.
[8] *Paganellus*, A.
[9] *Rege*, A.
[10] *Abbas Sancti Wandregesili*, A.
[11] *ijij$^{or}$*, A.
[12] *Abbas Sancti Audoeni de Rothomago*, A.
[13] *quatuordecim milites*, A.
[14] A. and B. insert *Abbas de Bernaio habet de feodo suo ij milites.*
[15] *Abbas Sancti Dionisii*, A., which omits *de Francia.*
[16] *Bonevallis*, A.
[17] *Abbas de Monastervillar*, A
[18] *partem unius militis*, A.
[19] *c et xj*, A.
[20] *lxxiij*, A.
[21] *decem*, A.
[22] *Severio*, A.
[23] *Bricessart*, A.
[24] *et iiij*, A.
[25] *octavam unius militis*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

IDEM,[1] DE FEODO MORTONII.[2]

Comes Leycestriæ,[3] x milites de honore de Grentemenyl[4]; et ad servitium suum, xl milites.

[5] Idem, iiij[xx] et j milites, quos habet[6] ad servitium suum de honore de Britolio[7]; et[8] faciet tantum quod honor sit Duci et Comiti in Falesia.[9]

Willelmus[10] de Curseio,[11] v milites de honore de Curceio; et ad servitium suum, xxxiij milites.[12]

Idem, iij milites de honore de Ascojol[13]; et ad servitium suum, xvij milites et quartam.[14]

Hugo Paganellus, v milites; et ad servitium suum, vj milites.

Robertus de Monteforti, v[15] milites de honore de Caucainville[16]; et ad servitium suum, xxxiij milites, tertiam partem et iiij[tam].[17]

[18] Idem, ij milites et dimidium de feodo de Orbec; et ad servitium suum, xj milites, vavassoria minus.[19]

Ricardus de Alphai,[20] v milites; et ad servitium suum, xvj milites.

Engelger de Boun,[21] ij milites et vi[j] partes[22]; et ad servitium suum, vij[23] in Costentino.

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[1] *Item*, A.

[2] This is doubtfully written as a heading in the MSS. This portion of the Return is, however, separately preserved in a collection relating to Mortain.

[3] *Leecestriæ*, A.

[4] *Grentemesnillo*, A.

[5] *Idem* does not begin a new paragraph in A.

[6] A. and B. omit *quos habet*.

[7] *de honore Britolii*, A.

[8] A. omits *et*.

[9] A. omits *in Falesia*.

[10] Struck out in A., and *Robertus* written over.

[11] *Curceio*, A.

[12] A. adds *et iij partem et iiij militis*.

[13] *Escajol*, A., where there is not a new paragraph.

[14] *j quartam*, A.

[15] *vj*, A.

[16] *Chauqueinvill*[*ari*], A.

[17] *et iij et iiij militis*, A.

[18] *Idem servitium de honore de Orbech*, A., where there is not a new paragraph.

[19] A. adds *Rex habet*.

[20] *Aufai*, A.

[21] *Enyouger de Bohony*, (read *Bohoun*) A.

[22] *vij partem militis*, A.

[23] *vij milites*, A., which omits *in Costantino*, and adds *Rex habet*.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

## NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Humfridus de Boun[1] ij milites[2]; et ad servitium suum, ij milites in Costentino.[3]

[4] Willelmus de Aurea-valle, ij milites et dimidium; et ad servitium suum, vj milites in Costentino.[5]

Osbertus de Caillio,[6] xij[7] milites de honor de [6] Caillio.[8]

Hugo de Gurnaio,[9] xij milites; et omnium reliquorum ad marchiam.

Turgillus[10] de Traceio, ij milites; et ad servitium suum, viij milites.[11]

Willelmus de Romara, xiiij milites in Romeis[12] apud Novum Mercatum; et si Dux mandaverit eum[13] alibi, ibit cum iij militibus, vel cum iiij.[14]

Hugo de Monpinceun,[15] iij milites; et ad servitium suum, xij milites de honore Monpinceun.[16]

Jordanus Taisson,[17] x milites de Treverio[18]; et ad servitium suum, xxx milites et dimidium.

Idem, v milites de honore Sancti Salvatoris; et ad servitium suum, xv in Costentino.[19]

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[1] A blank space is left after *Boun* in the MS. *Bohun*, A.

[2] *ij milites et vij partem tertii militis*, A., *tertii* being interlined.

[3] A. omits *in Costentino*, and adds *Rex habet.*

[4] A. inserts here the following entry:—*Ricardus filius Comitis iij milites de feodo Eudonis Dapiferi; et ad suum servitium xj milites, præter prædictorum* [*servitium*]—*Gaufridus de Rupibus habet.*

[5] A. omits *in Costentino*, and adds *Rex et Comes Boloniæ habent* in a later hand.

[6] *Kalleio*, A.

[7] *ij*, A.

[8] A. adds *Regn*[*aldus*] *de Bosco habet* in a later hand.

[9] *Gorneio*, A., where this entry is subpuncted for deletion, and is omitted in the later Registers.

[10] *Turgissus*, A.

[11] A. adds *Guillelmus de Pirou habet* in a later hand.

[12] *servitium xij militum*, A., which omits *in Romeis.*

[13] *eum mandaverit*, A.

[14] *vel iiij militibus*, A.

[15] *Montepinc*[*e*]*on*, A.

[16] *de Montepinchon*, A., which adds in a later hand *Garinus de Glapion habet.*

[17] *Taxon*, A.

[18] *Tuireio*, A.

[19] *xv milites*, A., which omits *in Costentino.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Willelmus de Moiun,[1] v milites; et ad servitium suum, xj milites.[2]

Robertus Bertran, v milites; et ad servitium suum, xxxiiij[3] et dimidium in Costentino.

Richerius de Aquila, v milites et dimidium de feodo de Crepo[n] in Cadamo.[4]

Camerarius de Tanquarville, x milites; et ad servitium suum, iiij$^{xx}$ et xiiij[5] et iij partem.[6]

Nigellus de Moubrai,[7] v milites de honore de Moubrai[7] et de Castro Gonteri[8]; et ad servitium suum, xj milites quartam et viij$^{am}$.[9]

Aumaricus de Sabrolio,[10] iij milites[11]; et ad servitium suum, xj et dimidium.[12]

Fulco de Veteri Ponte, ij milites; et ad servitium suum, x milites et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.[13]

Juliana de Veacio,[14] iiij milites.[15]

Mathæus de Geraudeville,[16] iiij milites; et ad servitium suum, xij milites et dimidium.[17]

Gaufridus Martel,[18] ij milites; et ad servitium suum viij et iij partem.[19]

Thomas de Cornebu,[20] iij milites; et ad servitium suum, xvij milites.[21]

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[1] *Moion*, A.

[2] *xj milites et dimidium*, A., which adds *Garinus de Glapion habet* in a later hand.

[3] *xxxiij milites*, A., which omits *in Costentino*.

[4] A. omits *in Cadamo*.

[5] A. adds *milites*.

[6] *iij quarters militis*, A.

[7] *Montbrai*, A.

[8] *et Castri Gomeri*, A.

[9] *et iiij partem et septimam militis*, A., which adds *Rex habet*.

[10] *Amalricus de Sablolio*, A.

[11] A. adds *apud Gatemor*, interlined in a later hand.

[12] A. adds *Guido de Sablolio habet* in a later hand.

[13] *partem militis*, A., which adds *Guillelmus de Veteri Ponte* [*habet*] in a later hand.

[14] *Vaaceio*, A.

[15] A. adds *Philippus de Vaaceio in ballia Cadomi* in a later hand.

[16] *Jerardevilla*, A.

[17] A. adds *Guillelmus de Pratellis habet* in another hand.

[18] *Galfridus de Martel*, A.

[19] *tertiam partem militis*, A.

[20] *Tornebu*, A.

[21] A. adds *Richer*[*ius*] *de Harecurt habet* in a later hand.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Robertus de Wesneval,[1] iij milites; et ad servitium suum, xij milites et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.[2]

Wakelinus de Ferariis,[3] v milites; et ad servitium suum, xlij milites et tres quartas,[4] et iiij milites cum planis armis.

Rogerus de Nonant, j militem; et ad servitium suum, xj[5] milites et iiij partem.[6]

[7] Johannes de Nonant, j militem; et ad servitium suum, iij milites et dimidium.

Ricardus de Vernone, x milites de honore de Nehashou[8]; et ad servitium suum, xxx milites in Constentino.[9]

Idem, de Comitatu Mortonii, v milites.

[10] Idem, xvj milites de honore de[11] Vernone, ad custodiam Castri de Vernone.[12]

Jordanus de Humeto, iij milites[13] de feodo de Cliville[14]; et ad servitium suum, xiij milites.[15]

[16] Ricardus de Hummeto, iij milites et dimidium de honore de Hummeto; et ad servitium suum, xviij milites.

Idem, servitium corporis sui de honore[17] de Bello Monte.

Henricus de Novo Burgo, x milites; et ad servitium suum, xv milites et xvj partem.[2]

Ricardus de Belfago,[18] ij milites; et ad servitium suum, vj milites et tres partes.[19]

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[1] *Wefneval*, A.
[2] A. adds *militis*.
[3] *Wauquelinus de Ferrariis*, A.
[4] *iij quarters*, A.
[5] *iij*, A.
[6] *dimidium*, A.
[7] A. omits this entry.
[8] *Neauhou*, A.
[9] A. omits *in Constentino*.
[10] There is no break in A., which reads *eidem servitium xvj militum*.
[11] A. omits *de*.
[12] *ejusdem Castri*, A., which omits *de Vernone*.
[13] *iij milites et dimidium*, A.
[14] *de honore de Humeto*, A.
[15] A. adds *Rex habet* in a later hand.
[16] A. omits this entry.
[17] A. omits *de honore*.
[18] *Bellafago*, A.
[19] *tertiam partem unius militis*, A., which adds *Henricus habet* in a later hand.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Eudo filius Ernisii,[1] servitium corporis sui; et ad servitium suum, ij milites et dimidium, sextam partem et viij$^{am}$.[2]

Simon Danet,[3] ij milites; et ad servitium suum, iiij milites.

Willelmus Patric,[4] de honore de Loanda,[5] j militem; et ad servitium suum, iij[6] milites.

Gilbertus de Teuleriis,[7] iij milites[8]; et ad servitium suum, iiij milites.[9]

Rogerus de Sancto Andræa, j militem.

Fulco de Alnou,[10] iiij milites; et ad servitium suum, xxiiij[11] et dimidium.[12]

Willelmus de Braiosa, iij milites de Braiosa.[13]

Idem, servitium j militis de Couvert.[14]

Willelmus de Sancto Celerino, v milites de honore de Mostroil[15] et de Wasprea,[16] et de Eskafou[17]; et ad servitium suum, xx[j] milites.[18]

Fo. 160 d. Hugo de Mortuo Mari, v milites; et ad servitium suum, xiij et dimidium.[19]

Galfridus de Monte Forti, iij milites et dimidium; et ad servitium, xiij[20] et dimidium.[19]

Willelmus de Veteri Ponte, ij milites; et ad servitium suum, xj milites et iiij$^{tam}$ partem.[21]

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[1] *Herneis*, A.

[2] *et octavam et sextam militis*, A., which adds, in a later hand, *Robertus in ballia Fal*[*esiæ*].

[3] *Symon Aneti*, A.

[4] *Patriz*, A., where this entry precedes that of Simon d'Aneti's fief.

[5] *Landæ*, A.

[6] *tres*, A.

[7] *Gilebert de Tileriis*, A.

[8] *servitium iiij militum*, A.

[9] A. adds *et iij quarters*.

[10] *Arnou*, A.

[11] *xxxiiij*, A.

[12] A. adds *in ballia de Argentonio* in another hand.

[13] A. adds after *milites*, *de honore Braiosæ j*.

[14] *Covert*, A.

[15] *Mosterol*, A.

[16] *Waspree*, A.

[17] *Eschaufou*, A.

[18] The *j* is indistinct in MS. *xx*, A., which adds *in Lexoviensi* in another hand.

[19] A. adds *Rex habet* in another hand.

[20] A. adds *milites*.

[21] *partem militis*, A., which adds *in ballia Sagiensi* in a later hand.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Rogerus de Pavillio,[1] ij milites; et ad custodiam de Leons,[2] iiij milites per iij [3] partem anni.[4]

Johannes de Soligneio, j militem; et ad servitium suum, iij milites.[5]

Guido de Nonant, j militem; et ad servitium suum, xj milites et j quartam.[6]

Radulfus de Haia, ij milites et dimidium de honore de Plaiseisio[7]; et j militem de honore Mortolii,[8] de feodo de Crienciis; et ad servitium suum, vj milites et dimidium [9] in Constantino.

IN BAILLIA GALFRIDI [10] DE BLEVILLE, DE CALETO.

Ricardus Talebot, j militem.

Willelmus Cailot,[11] j militem de feodo Confrevulle.[12]

Rogerus Marcel, j militem in Angerville, cum pertinentiis.

Alexander de Putot,[13] iiij$^{tam}$ partem in Putot.

Feodum Willelmi de Mauritanna,[14] j militem et dimidium.

Gilbertus [15] de Fontibus, dimidium militem.

Ricardus de Broseio,[16] j militem.

Willelmus Bordet, j militem.

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[1] *Pavelli*, A.

[2] *Lions*, A.

[3] *tertiam*, A.

[4] A. adds *in ballia Rothomagensi* in a later hand.

[5] A. adds *Rex habet* in another hand.

[6] A. adds *in Sagiensi* in a later hand.

[7] *honore Plesseii*, A.

[8] *Moretolii*, A.

[9] A. adds *Rex habet* in another hand, and omits *in Constantino*.

[10] *Ricardi*, A., which omits *de Caleto*.

[11] *Chaillot*, A. where this entry follows the preceding one without a break.

[12] *Gumfreville*, A., which adds *Rex habet* in a later hand.

[13] *Piccot*, A., which reads *iiij militis in Piccot*, the first two words being subpunctuated, and *unum militem* interlined, and *in Chauceio* added at the end in a later hand.

[14] *Mauretonia*, A.

[15] *Gillbertus*, A., where this entry follows *Robertus Catot* without a break.

[16] *Richeri de Briseio*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Robertus Caletot,[1] dimidium militem.

Godardus de Vallibus, j militem.[2]

Hugo Talebot, j militem.[3]

Radulfus Racuseiun,[4] j militem.

Walterus de Alphay,[5] de feodo Willelmi de Fiscano,[6] ij milites.

Feodum[7] de Loemerevulle,[8] quod Nicholaus habuit, dimidium militem.

Feodum[7] de Bernaval,[9] quod [Abbas][10] Sancti Dionisii[11] habet, j militem.[12]

Hugo de Euremoy,[13] j militem.

Mathæus de Lindebeuet,[14] quartam partem.

Manesserus Belet,[16] j militem.

De honore Comitis Giffardi,[17] iiij$^{xx}$ et xviij milites et dimidium et iiij$^{tam}$ partem et ij partes ad servitium Comitis.[18]

Gaufridus de Mauquenci,[19] domum suam de Blenville[20] et lx acras terræ; et de hoc servit Regi ut miles.[21]

Willelmus de Tresgoz,[22] j militem et dimidium.

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[1] *Catot*, A., where the three preceding entries follow *Guillelmus de Mauretonia* without a break.

[2] *ij milites*, A., written over *dimidium* subpunctuated. This entry follows *Hugo Talebot* in A. without any break.

[3] *dimidium*, A., where this entry follows *Gillbertus de Fontibus* without a break.

[4] *Recucon*, A.

[5] *Aufai*, A.

[6] *Fiscanno*, A.

[7] *De feodo*, A.

[8] *Lomerville*, A.

[9] *Berneval*, A.

[10] A. supplies *Abbas*.

[11] *Dyonisii*, A.

[12] *dimidium* subpuncted in the MS. and *j* interlineated.

[13] *Euremou*, A.

[14] *Lindebue*, A.

[15] *partem militis*, A.

[16] *Manasserus Biset*, A., which adds *in Chauceio* after *militem* in a later hand. This and the preceding entries follow *Guillelmus de Moretonia* without any break.

[17] *Gifardi*, A.

[18] *c et ij milites et duas tertias partes, et quartam partem militis per jureiam, ad servitium Comitis, sed ad servitium Regis nescitur quot*, A.

[19] *Malchencei*, A.

[20] *Blienville*, A.

[21] A. adds in a later hand *Johannes de Pratellis habet.*

[22] *Tresgot*, A., where this entry follows first under the next bailiwick.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

## NORMANNIA—*cont.*

### IN BAILLIA[1] DE CONSTANCIIS.

Willelmus de Ouville, juxta Constancias, iij parte[m][2] militis.

### IN BAILLIA[3] DE GAUREIO

Rogerus de Monte Acuto, iiij partes[4] militis, ad custodiam Castri de Gaureio quando Rex est in exercitu.

Radulfus de Theuville,[5] j militem, ad custodiam ejusdem Castri, similiter.[6] Idem, de feodo Turgisi[7] de Traceio, quartam partem ad custodiam ejusdem Castri.[8]

Helias de Amondeville,[9] j militem, ad servitium de Wareio.[10]

Radulfus de Ver, j militem.[11]

Ricardus de Rollos,[12] j militem de feodo de Rollos.

Willelmus de Diva, iij quarters[13] de feodo Asbloez.[14]

Willelmus de Buiceio,[15] j militem.

Gaufridus Trossebot, j militem, de serjanteria forestariæ.[16]

### IN BAILLIA OSBERTI DE HOSA.[17]

Philippus de Cartrai,[18] j militem.

Petrus de Valoniis, j militem.

Willelmus de Siffrewast, iij partem militis.

Willelmus filius Estur,[19] dimidium militem.

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[1] *balliva*, A.

[2] *tres partes*, A.

[3] *ballia*, A. throughout.

[4] *quartem partem*, A.

[5] *Teuville*, A.

[6] *ad eandem custodiam*, A.

[7] *Torgissi*, A., where this entry follows last without any break.

[8] *partem militis ad eandem custodiam.*

[9] *Amuerdeville*, A.

[10] *Gaureio*, A.

[11] A. adds *similiter.*

[12] *Rollo*, A.

[13] *iij quarters militis*, A.

[14] *Asbloet*, A.

[15] *Buisseio*, A.

[16] *foresteriæ* in A., which adds *Rex habet* in another hand, and where this entry follows the last without any break.

[17] *Regn*[*aldi*] *de Cornelu*[*n*], A., being a later insertion for the above heading, which is struck out.

[18] *Kartrai*, A.

[19] *Estulti*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Ricardus Marrtinwast,[1] cum equis et armis cum communa de Cæsarisburgo.

## DE HONORE MORTONII IN EADEM BAILLIA.

Ricardus filius Rou, j militem.

Jordanus de Barneville, j militem, j[2] die cum custamento[3] suo, et deinceps cum custamento[3] Comitis.

Rogerus de Magneville,[4] ij milites, et dimidium: et ad servitium suum, iij milites.

Johannes de Botemont, iij[5] partem militis in Lexoviis.[6]

Feodum Roberti de Uxeio,[7] j militem in Falesia[8]; et ad suum servitium, iij milites et dimidium.[9]

Henricus de Pomaria[10] iij[5] partem militis de feodo de Vado; et tenet Castrum de Pomaria,[10] cum purprestura,[11] de Rege.

Willelmus de Uxeio, j militem in Constantino.[12]

## DE[13] VICECOMITATU DE CERENCIIS.

Oliverus de Tracieio,[14] j militem; et ad servitium suum, iiij milites. Et isti iiij[15] debent esse in servitio Comitis Moretonii uno die cum custamento[16] suo, et deinceps cum custamento[16] Comitis.

Hugo de Bello Campo.[17]

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[1] *de Martinwasto*, A., where this and the four preceding entries follow each other without a break.

[2] *uno*, A.

[3] *constamento*, A., where this entry follows the preceding one without any break.

[4] *Manneville*, A.

[5] *tertiam*, A.

[6] A. omits *in Lexoviis*.

[7] *Urseio*, A.

[8] A. omits *in Falesia*.

[9] A. adds *Rex habet* in a later hand. This entry follows the preceding one in A. without a break.

[10] *Pomeria*, A.

[11] *porprestura*, A.

[12] A. omits *in Constantino*, and adds *Rex habet* in a later hand. This entry follows the last without any break.

[13] *In*, A.

[14] *Traceio*, A.

[15] *quatuor*, A.

[16] *constamento*, A.

[17] *Sic* in MS. but not in A.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Hugo de Bello Campo, j militem[1] Regi de comitatu Mortonii.

Willelmus de Sola, j militem; et ad servitium suum, ij milites de comitatu Mortonii.

[2] Jordanus de Campo Arnulfi, j militem; et ad servitium suum, ij milites.

Willelmus Avenel, v milites Regi; et sibi j militem de comitatu Mortonii.[3]

Robertus de Truncheviler,[4] j militem per mensem ad custamentum[5] suum.

IN BAILLIA DE NONANCURT.[6]

Walterus de Bosco Geroldi, j militem.[7]

IN BAILLIA WILLELMI DE MALEPALET.[8]

Willelmus Croc, j militem Regi.

Osbertus[9] Porcus, j militem.

Gobellus[10] de Baudemonte,[11] j militem.

Hugo de Mauchenci,[12] dimidium militem.

Michael de Bosco, dimidium militem.

Rogerus de Pavelleio,[13] iiij milites apud Leons[14] per iij xl[as][15]; et si Rex mandaverit eum alibi,[16] ibit cum ij militibus.

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[1] A. omits *j militem* and follows on without a break.

[2] A. inserts *Guillelmus Abrincarum, j militem de comitatu Moretonij.*

[3] A. adds *Comes habet* in a later hand.

[4] *Tranquevillari*, A., where this and the six preceding entries follow each other without any break.

[5] *constamentum*, A.

[6] *Nonencuria*, A.

[7] A. adds *similiter.*

[8] A. reads *Guillelmi Pulli* [*et*] *Cad*[*uci*] for *Guillelmi de Mala Palude*, deleted.

[9] *Osbernus*, A.

[10] *Goel*, A.

[11] *Baudemont*, A.

[12] *Mauquencie*, A.

[13] *Pavillie*, A.

[14] *Leones*, A.

[15] *per tres quarantenas*, A.

[16] *eum alibi mandaverit*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

Gilbertus de Vascoil,[1] j militem apud Leons [2] iij quadrag[intenas] [3]; et si non poterit ire, mittet tres vavassores.

Nicholaus de Stoteville,[4] j militem de feodo de logis et prato et vij hospitibus quos habet apud Fiscanum.[5]

Willelmus de Stoteville,[4] j militem de feodo de Dodeavulle.[6]

DE HONORE DE SANCTÆ MARIÆ ECCLESIA.[7]

Ricardus de Tregeville, dimidium militem.

Gaufridus [8] de Mauveisin, dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Mara, dimidium militem.

Gauterus [9] de Boleville,[10] dimidium militem.

Fo. 161. Samson Maremita,[11] dimidium militem.

Ilbertus de Wileville,[12] dimidium militem.

Ricardus filius Heltonis,[13] dimidium militem.

DE VICECOMITATU DE CONTEVILLE.[14]

Gilbertus[15] de Alneto, dimidium militem.

Joscelinus Crispinus,[16] iij milites [17]; et sibi remanent xxxij milites, et de feodo de Novo Mercato ij milites, et j militem de xv diebus ad custodiam Novi Mercati.

Hasculfus de Sancto Hillario,[18] ij milites et dimidium, scilicet, de comitatu Mortonii j militem et dimidium; et de Abrincasino [19] j militem.

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[1] *Wasquoil*, A.

[2] *Leones*, A.

[3] *per tres quarantenas.*

[4] *Soteville*, A.

[5] *Fiscannum*, A. The reading here is very difficult.

[6] *Dodeauvilla*, A., where this and the preceding entries of this bailiwick follow without any break.

[7] *Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesiæ*, A., which adds *in ballia Caduci* in a later hand.

[8] A. omits *de*.

[9] *Galterus*, A.

[10] *Boseinvilla*, A.

[11] *Sansom Marmita*, A.

[12] *Willevilla*, A.

[13] *Entæ*, A., as elsewhere in the MS.: *Eute*, Bouquet. The fees of this honour are entered without any break.

[14] *Contenvilla*, A.

[15] *Gilebertus*, A.

[16] *Crespin*, A.

[17] *dimidium militem*, A.

[18] *Hylario*, A.

[19] *Abrincassino*, A., where this and the preceding fees are entered without any break.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

## NORMANNIA—*cont.*

### DE BAILLIA DE OXIMIS.[1]

Robertus de Super Viam, j militem Regi; et sibi ij milites.

Gilbertus de Brewecort,[2] j militem Regi de Pinu cum pertinentiis.

Idem, j militem de feodo Mortonii in Cerenciis.

Robertus de Sancto Johanne, j[3] militem de terra wasta.

### DE BAILLIA DE CASTRO DE VIRA.[4]

Johannes de Praeriis, dimidium militem.

Mathæus de Praeriis, iiij[tam] partem.

Thomas de Colunches,[6] j militem Regi; et sibi j militem de Colunches.[6]

Idem, de Valdairi,[7] j militem Regi[8]; et j militem sibi.

### DE BAIOCASINO.

Sello de Lingeure,[9] dimidium militem.

Guido de Sancto Galerico,[10] j militem pro allodiis Taillebois.[11]

Robertus de Bonesboz,[12] j militem Regi de iij[13] militibus quos habet in Algia.

Robertus de Alviler,[14] j militem de ij militibus et iiij parte[15] militis quos habet.

Feodum de Mereio,[16] j militem de iiij militibus et iij[13] quartas.

Ricardus Brito, ij milites Regi de feodo de Spineto, quod Rex habet in vadio de comite Mellenti.[17]

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[1] *Oismes*, A.

[2] *Gilibertus de Bruecort*, A.

[3] A. omits *j*, and enters the fiefs in this bailiwick without any break.

[4] *Castro Viræ*, A.

[5] *quartam partem militis*, A.

[6] *Colunces*, A.

[7] *Valdari*, A.

[8] *Reigi*, A.

[9] *Lingewre*, A.

[10] *Galico*, A.

[11] *allodis de Tallebois*, A.

[12] *Bonescoz*, A.

[13] *tribus*, A.

[14] *Auvilers*, A.

[15] *quarta parte*, A.

[16] *Merie*, A.

[17] This and the preceding entries follow each other in A. without any break.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

DE BAILLIA DE BASSEIS.[1]

Acardus de Ambreriis,[2] j militem de xi militibus cum scutis.

Willelmus de Traceio, j militem; et sibi v milites.

Willelmus de Ferraria, j militem; et sibi v.[3]

Henricus de Bosleio, j militem; et sibi vij milites.

Gervasius Paganellus, j militem; et sibi iiij milites.

Ricardus de Lusceio,[4] j militem; et sibi xvij milites.

Mathæus de Feritate, ij milites; et sibi xv.[5]

Henricus de Danfrunt,[6] j militem.

Oliverus de Frollei,[7] Willelmus Gere,[8] Hubert[9] de Valle Borel et Mornwelle,[10] j militem,[11] et unusquisque de[bet] wardam[12] per mensem in Passeis et extra Passeis—j militem.

Robertus de Campellis,[13] j militem per xl dies de garda; et postea ad custamentum[14] Regis.

Willelmus Baudet, j militem.[15]

[16] Henricus de Breceio, j militem.

Hamel[17] de Villana, j militem.

[16] Hugo Bretel, j militem.

Odo de Mongerol,[18] j militem.[15]

Ricardus de Lusceio, j militem.[19]

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[1] The heading in A. is *De Passeis.*

[2] *Achardus de Ambreres*, A.

[3] *v milites*, A.

[4] *Luceio*, A.

[5] *xv milites*, A.

[6] *Danfront*, A., which adds *Comes habet* to this entry, which follows the preceding entries without any break.

[7] *Oliverius de Riolei*, A.

[8] *Gerei*, A.

[9] A. omits *Hubert.*

[10] *Mornel*, A.

[11] *j militem Regi*, A.

[12] *gardam*, A.

[13] *Capella*, A.

[14] *constamentum*, A.

[15] A. adds *similiter.*

[16] A. omits this entry.

[17] *Hamelinus*, A.

[18] *Montegerol*, A.

[19] A. reads *Ricardus de Luceio j militem de Ballivia de Cerenciis, scilicet, feodus Hugonis de Sancto Dyonisio*, instead of the heading in MS. and continues without a break.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

DE BAILLIA [DE] CERENCIIS.

Feodum Hugonis, de Sancto Dionisio:—

Hugo Carbonel, j militem; primo die cum custamento[1] suo, deinde cum custamento[1] Comitis Moretonii.

Hugo de Bello Campo,[2] j militem in Braio.[3]

DE BAILLIA TROSSEBOT.[4]

Willelmus de Putot, dimidium militem.[4]

IN BAILLIA DE TENERCHEBRAIO.[5]

Rogerus de Amondeville,[6] j militem; et sibi j militem.

Jordanus de Campo Frnulfi,[7] j militem.

Radulfus de Chainies,[8] j militem.

Johannes de Solegneio, j militem de honore de Gilleberville[9]; et sibi iiij milites.

Gerebertus de Perceio, j militem de eodem honore; et sibi iiij[10] milites.

De honore de Sapo, j militem.

De Bosco Baldoini,[11] iij milites.

Walerenus[12] de Ivreio, j militem de Pinscernatu[13]; et sibi iij milites et dimidium.

Idem habet de Ivreio, viij milites et dimidium, et Regi quod Rex voluerit.

Feodum Gilberti de Abrincis,[14] ij milites.

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[1] *constamento*, A.

[2] *Longo Campo*, A.

[3] A. adds *Comes habet* to this entry in a later hand, and this and the preceding entries for this bailiwick, follow each other without any break.

[4] A. omits.

[5] *Tenechebrai*, A.

[6] *Amundevilla*, A.

[7] *Chambernon*, A.

[8] *Chaagnes*, A.

[9] *Gilibervilla*, A.

[10] *iij*, A., where there is no break.

[11] *De Bosco Baldoini* follows the previous entry in A. without any break.

[12] *Galeranus*, A.

[13] *Pincernatu*, A., the *s* is a later insertion in the MS.

[14] *Feodus Gileberti Abrincarum*, A., where the two preceding fiefs are entered without any break.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

IN BAILLIA RANULFI DE ROLLANCURT.[1]

Marcus de Mucedent, j militem.

Rogerus de Lesperever,[2] dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Duello,[3] dimidium militem.

Willelmus de Molis, iiij$^{tam}$ partem.[4]

Robertus Doissell,[5] quartam partem.[6]

Willelmus de Haiis,[7] iiij$^{tam}$ [8] partem.[6]

Robertus de Harecurt, j militem[9] quod Ricardus de Bosco Ranulfi tenet et Ricardus de Berville.[10]

IN BAILLIA FALESIÆ.

Ricardus de Gilleio,[11] dimidium militem de Tillolio et de Valherbolde.[12]

HONOR DE HAIA DE PUTEO.[13]

De comitatu Mortonii, j militem Regi.

IN BAILLIA DE OXIMIS.[14]

Robertus de Sancto Leonardo, j militem Regi.[14]

Flers, j militem Regi.[15]

De Baronia de Sancto Sidonio,[16] iij milites Regi.

Osbertus de Calleio,[17] ij milites, scilicet, j militem[18] ad suum custamentum[19] et alterum[20] ad custamentum[19] domini.

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[1] *In ballia de Londa*, A.

[2] *Rogerus Lespervier*, A.

[3] *Guillelmus de la Bataille*, A.

[4] *iij partem militis*, A.

[5] *de Ossell*, A.

[6] A. adds *militis*.

[7] A. omits *de*.

[8] *quartam*, A.

[9] *feodum j militis*, A.

[10] *Ranulfi et—Bereville tenent*, A., where the fees in this bailiwick are entered without any break.

[11] *Oilleio*, A.

[12] *Valle Herbaut*, A.

[13] There is no heading in A., which gives this as the next entry without a break as *Honor Haiæ de Puteo, de comitatu Moretonii, j militem Regi.*

[14] A. omits, and continues without a break *De baronia.*

[15] *Sic* in MS., where there is a blank space after *Flers.*

[16] *Sydonio*, A.

[17] *Challi*, A.

[18] *scilicet, unum*, A.

[19] *custum*, A.

[20] *alium*, A., where these fees are entered without any break.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

## NORMANNIA—*cont.*

### ISTE SERVIUNT AD CUSTUM DOMINI.[1]

Gaufridus[2] de Sancto Martino, j militem.
Michael de Bosco, j militem.
Willelmus de Maucouple,[3] j militem. } Isti ad custum
Ricardus de Perrecort,[4] j militem. } domini.
Gaufridus de Augo,[5] j militem.

Manasserus Aguilun,[6] j militem ad wardam[7] Falesiæ quamdiu homines villæ erunt in exercitu.

Gilbertus[8] de Bruecort, senex, iiij^tam[9] partem in Coleville et Angerville.[10]

Henricus de Tilleio,[11] tenet Castrum de Tilleio[11] et
Fo. 161 d. x acras terræ in villa, de Rege.

Gilbertus[12] de Romeis,[13] j militem Regi de terra sua ultra Seconam[14] in Boneville[15] et Malo Alneto.

De honore de Conches et de Toeneio,[16] xliij milites, et vj[17] milites quos Mathæus de Clara tenet,[18] præter hoc quod Comes de Albamara[19] et Comes Hugo Bigot et Hugo de Mortuo Mari,[20] tenent de feodo illo; ad servitium vero Regis nesciunt quot.

De honore de Monteforti,[21] xxj milites et dimidium, et duas partes,[22] et quartam partem militis; ad servitium

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[1] A. substitutes *De Sancto Sydonio* as a heading.

[2] The order in A. is:—
*Guillelmus* ——
*Ricardus* ——
*Galfridus* ——
*Michael* ——
*Galfridus* ——
all of which follow without any break.

[3] *Malecuple*, A.

[4] *Pirrecort*, A.

[5] *Ou*, A., which adds *et isti quinque militis serviunt ad custum domini.*

[6] *Aguillon*, A.

[7] *custodiam*, A.

[8] *Gilebert*, A.

[9] *quartam partem militis*, A.

[10] *Ansgervilla*, A.

[11] *Tilli*, A.

[12] *Gilibert*, A.

[13] *Rovres*, A.

[14] *Seçanam*, A.

[15] *Bondevilla*, A.

[16] *Tooni*, A.

[17] *vij*, A.

[18] *tenent* in MS.

[19] *Albemalle*, A.

[20] *Moretonii*, A.

[21] *De honore Montis Fortis*, A.

[22] *partes militis*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

de Monteforti, per jureiam[1]; sed ad servitium Regis nesciunt quot.

De honore Comitis Mortonii, per Ricardum Silvain,[2] xxix milites, et dimidium, et viij[3] partem[4]; ad servitium Regis, per manus Comitis, ad marchiam per xl dies ad custum[5] eorum, deinceps ad custum[5] Regis vel Comitis. Et Comiti serviebant prout debebant.

Sunt etiam in baillia de Cerenciis et in baillia Osberti de Hosa[6] qui in isto Rotulo superius positi sunt.[7]

Jordanus de Maisnillo,[8] j militem[9]; et sibi j militem.

Willelmus de Abrincis,[10] j militem de honore Mortonii.[11]

Godefridus de Gamages, dimidium militem Regi.

Johannes de Gisortio, iij milites ad wardam[12] Neaufle[13] per iij menses, vel per totum annum, si Regi placuerit, cum carta.

Robertus de Peissi,[14] j militem Regi de terra Monflame[15] et de Harecheville,[16] et j militem de feodo Britolii.

Feodum de Aliseio[17] prope Fontem Arche[18] j militem Regi et domino feodi iij milites[19]; Conon[20] de Petrafonte[21] tenet.

Willelmus de Albigneio[22] in Barbeville.[23]

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[1] *juream*, A.
[2] *Silvanum*, A.
[3] *octavam*, A.
[4] *partem militis*, A.
[5] *constamentum*, A.
[6] *in ballia de Constanciis*, A.
[7] *qui hic positi sunt*, A., which adds in another hand *in ballia R*[*egnaldi*] *de Cornelun.*
[8] *Mesnilio*, A.
[9] *j militem Regi*, A.
[10] *Guillelmus Abrincarum*, A.
[11] *de Moretonio*, A., where this entry follows *Godefridus de Gamaches.*
[12] *custodiam*, A.
[13] *Neophili*, A.
[14] *Pissiaco*, A.
[15] *de Montflames*, A.
[16] *Aaquevilla*, A., where this and the three preceding fees are entered without any break.
[17] *Feodus de Alisi*, A.
[18] *Pontem Archæ*, A.
[19] A. omits.
[20] *et Kenonus*, A.
[21] *Perrefont*, A.
[22] *Aubegniaco*, A.
[23] *Basquevilla*, A.

A.D. 1172 *c.*

NORMANNIA—*cont.*

Robertus de Vitreio[1] medietatem de Ria in Baiocasino et Trungeiny[2] et Caignoles[3] et Duxeium in boscagio.

HII SUNT QUI NEC[4] VENERUNT NEC MISERUNT NEC ALIQUID DIXERUNT:—

[5] Archiepiscopus Rothomagensis.
Episcopus Ebroicensis.
Comes Gloucestriæ.[6]
Comes de Arundellia.[7]
Comes de Albamara.[8]
Comes Augi.
iij.[9] Willelmus de Curtenaio.[10]
viij. Richerus de Aquila, nisi pro feodo de Crepun.[11]
ix. Robertus Marmiun.[12]
x. Comes de Verenda.[13]
xj. Hugo le Bigot.[14]
xij. Walterus de Meduana.[15]
xv. Osbertus de Praellis.[16]
iv. Robertus de Estoteville.[17]
v. Robertus Rufus.[18]
vj. Doun Bardulf.[19]
vij. Willelmus de Humeto,[20] pro feodo de Saeio.[21]
xvj. Comes Willelmus.
j. Gerardus de Canville.[22]
ij. Hugo de Sancto Claro, in Algia.

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[1] *Vitrie*, A.
[2] *Trungie*, A.
[3] *Cahainol*, A.
[4] *Isti qui non*, A.
[5] These are entered in double columns in A.
[6] *Gloocestriæ*, A.
[7] *Comes Arundelli*, A.
[8] *Comes Albæ Marlæ*, A.
[9] From this point the order in A. is indicated by the Roman numerals.
[10] *Cortenaio*, A.
[11] *Crepon*, A.
[12] *Marmion*, A.
[13] *Guarennes*, A.
[14] *Hugo Bigot*, A.
[15] *Galterus de Mediana*, A.
[16] *Pratellis*, A.
[17] *Robert de Estutevilla*, A
[18] *Robertus le Ros*, A.
[19] *Doun Bardof*, A.
[20] *Humet*, A.
[21] *Saceio*, A.
[22] *Camville*, A.

NORMANNIA—*cont.* A.D. 1172 *c.*

xiij. Comes Ebroici.[1]

xiv. Bernardus de Sancto Valerico,[2] pro feodo de Valle de Dunt.[3]

xvij. Rogerus Bachon,[4] pro iiij parte [5] de Campigneio.[6]

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## NOMINA MILITUM TENENTIUM DE ECCLESIA BAIOCENSI.[7] A.D. 1133 *c.*

Robertus filius Hamonis, x milites tenebat de honore Ebricensi.

Feodum Grimoudi de Plasseiz erat feodum viij militum cum terra de Bugeio et de Daimou,[8] quam Grimundus dederat Willelmo de Albinneio cum sorore sua in maritagium.

Hugo de Monte Forti, viij milites.

Rogerus de Corcella, v milites.

Rogerus Suard, viij milites.

Feodum Aeloudi Camerarii, iij milites.

Ranulfus Vicecomes, vij milites et dimidium.

Mafillastre, vij milites.

Rogerus Vicecomes de Sancto Salvatore, vij milites.

Ricardus Comes Cestriæ, v milites.

Engeramus de Spineto, v milites.

Hugo de Crevequer, v milites.

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[1] *Ebroicensis*, A.

[2] *Galerico*, A.

[3] *Duno*, A.

[4] *Bacon*, A.

[5] *quarto*, A.

[6] *Champigneio*, A., which appends *Summa militum istius scripti c et iiij^xx et j militis, ad servitium Regis.*

*Summa militum ad servitium Baronum, circiter M et v^c militum.* This total is included in the grand total of the MS. below, after the return of the Bishopric of Bayeux, a return which does not occur in the Registers of the French Chancery.

[7] This list is omitted in all the French Registers. The original Inquisition, from which it was probably compiled, is carefully printed in Bouquet, xxiij. 699, from D'Anisy's and Le Prevost's transcripts, from which and from the Record Commission Transcript (1835, I. 53) the few important variants noted here have been taken.

[8] *Damvou* in orig. Return.

A.D. 1133 *c.*

MILITUM TENENTIUM DE ECCLESIA BAIOCENSI—*cont.*

Mami(n)o[n]t,[1] v milites.
Picot, iij milites.
Henricus de Portu, iij milites.
Henricus de Warewic, in Sancto Vedasto, ij milites.
Rogerus de Beumont, in Hispania, ij milites.
Willelmus Camerarius, ij milites præter Freibois.
Eudo Dapifer, ij milites.
Feodum de Lasceio, ij milites.
Feodum de Monte Mart[ini],[2] ij milites.
Feodum Roberti filii Osberti, ij milites.
Feodum Philippi de Braiosa, ij milites.
Feodum de Carthenneio, ij milites.
Feodum de Campeign[ei]o, j militem.
Walterus Giffard, in Petitvilla,[3] j militem.
Marmion, j militem.
Corbinus de Agnellis, j militem.
Ranulfus de Vilers, j militem.
Otho de Careville, j militem.
Engeranus de Veace, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Loveriis, j militem.
Conde et Ivelon,[4] feodum Gernun, j militem.
Escorceviele,[5] j militem.
Esprevilla, dimidium militem.
Samson de Baiocis, pro Gerunchiis, j militem.
Feodum Bigotti in Loges et Savenai, dimidium militem.
Feodum Peuleue, dimidium militem.

Summa feodorum militum de casamento Ecclesiæ Baiocarum, cxix et dimidium, præter vavassorias et dominia.[6]

Episcopus Baiocensis debet invenire x optimos milites ad servitium Regis Francorum per xl dies; et ad eos

[1] *Maminot* in orig. Return.
[2] *Monte Aperto* in orig. Return.
[3] *Petra Villa* in orig. Return.
[4] *Agryun* in orig. Return.
[5] *Esnotheville* in orig. Return.
[6] This total is omitted in orig. Return.

MILITUM TENENTIUM DE ECCLESIA BAIOCENSI—*cont.* A.D. 1133 *c.*

procurandos, debet capere in unoquoque feodo militis xx*s.* Rothomagensis monetæ. Cum autem inveniet
Fo. 162. Duci Normanniæ xl milites per xl dies, debet capere in unoquoque feodo militis xl*s.* prædictæ monetæ et nihil amplius. Ad servitium vero Episcopi debent omnes esse parati armis et equis. Et unusquisque miles debet feodum suum relevare de morte patris sui per xv*l.* Rothomagensis monetæ vel per equum et loricam.[1]

NOMINA ILLORUM QUI JURAVERUNT SE VERUM DICERE DE FEODIS MILITUM TENENTIUM DE ECCLESIA BAIOCENSI ET SERVITIIS EORUM POST MORTEM RICARDI FILII SAMSONIS :—

Rogerus Suard, Radulfus de Roffa, Helto Constabularius, Hugo de Crevecort, Gaugelinus de Corsella, Engeramus de Port, Willelmus filius Roberti de Fontibus, Willelmus de Sancto Quintino, Rogerus Hareng, Gaufridus de Dobra, Godefridus Coltram, Osmundus Bedel.[2]

Summa militum omnium præcedentium qui debent servitia Duci—Dcc.lx.xiij milites et dimidium xx pars et xl$^{a}$.[3]

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[1] This entry of the Bishop's service has been transposed in the Red Book transcript from the beginning of the Return (where in the original MS. it follows the Jurors' names) to its present position.

[2] These names, as stated above, should come first in the Return. It is probable that the exemplar used by the English transcriber consisted of three separate pieces of parchment, and that he copied them regardless of the order.

[3] This total is omitted in the original Return.

# DE COMPOTIS DIVERSORUM VICECOMITUM IN DIVERSIS COMITATIBUS ANGLIÆ.[1]

A.D. 1154–5.

## ANNUS REGIS HENRICI PRIMUS.

Fo. 184 d.

### KENT.

Radulfus Pichot vicecomes reddit compotum de iij partibus anni. In decimis constitutis Monachis Sancti Augustini, x*l.* numero. Monachis Rovcenstriæ,[2] lx*s.* numero. Infirmis Rovecestriæ, xlj*s.* numero et v*d.* Janitori Cantuariæ, xx*s.* numero, quia facit justitiam comitatus. In Dovra, xviij*l.* blancas, de quibus Willelmus Kade reddit compotum. In Cantuaria, quam Willelmus de Ypra tenet, xxiiij*l.* blancas.[3] In Faveresham, lxxv*l.* numero. In Middeltone, lxxv*l.*, quam Willelmus de Ypra tenet. In Tarenteford, lxxv*l.* numero, quam idem Willelmus tenet. In Eilesford, xxiiij*l.* numero, quam idem Willelmus tenet. In vasto de Suttone et Dele, xiij*l.* numero. In vasto de Strodes, cxviij*s.* numero. Et debet viij*l.* xiij*s.* ij*d.* blancos.

Idem reddit compotum de terra Episcopi Baiocensis. In thesauro, xxvij*l.* xv*s.* iiij*d.* Et G. de Broitort, xx*m.* de dono Regis. In Dovra, xxx*l.* numero unde Cade reddit compotum. In Cantuaria, xx*l.* numero quam Willelmus de Ypra tenet. In Boxlega, lv*l.*

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[1] There is no heading in the MS. The above heading is taken from the Table of Contents. The characteristic distinction of paragraphs has not been preserved in this transcript (*see* Dialogus I. 5 and Pipe Roll Society, Introduction, Vol. III., pp. 44–47.)

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] Originally written *xxiij*l.; the increase is a later addition.

KENT—*cont.* A.D. 1154–5.

numero, quam idem tenet. Mariæ filiæ Regis Stephani, xiij*l.* in Hou per breve Regis. In Houe, quam Willelmus de Ypra tenet, ciij*l.* viij*s.* vij*d.* In vasto maneriorum et defalta quartæ partis quam Willelmus de Ipra tenet, xxvij*l.* iij*s.* Et quietus est.

*In eodem Rotulo reddit idem vicecomes compotum de terris Peverelli de Dovra, de comitatu Canciæ; et terris Danielis de Crepacor,*[1] *et Hoi, terra Cadæ, Remesinges; sed non in particulis.*[2]

WILTESIRA.

Comes Patricius reddit compotum de j anno. In thesauro, xxxiij*l.* xij*s.* In liberationibus constitutis Radulfo Priori Capellæ Ederosæ, xxxij*s.* vj*d.* de dimidio anno. Vigilibus et portariis Sarrisbiriæ, ix*l.* ij*s.* vj*d.* de anno integro. In liberationibus falconariis, ix*l.* xiij[*s.*]. In aliis operationibus, xlviij*s.* Comiti Reginaldo, xl*m.* per breve Regis, in ij talliis. In terris datis, cccclvij*l.* blancas, excepta Sarr[isbiri]a, Gatesterta, Estbedewinde; Comiti Patricio, xxij*l.* xv*s.* vij*d.* numero pro parte sua comitatus. In Gatesterte, quam Radulfus Malet vicecomes tenet, lx*s.* de dimidio anno.

Et habet de superplus, xx*l.* xviij*s.* ij*d.* blancos.

Walterus Waleram reddit compotum de xxv*l.* de censu Novæ Forestæ. Idem de xxvij*l.* v*s.* de assartis Novæ Forestæ. Idem de xlj*l.* xv*j s.* de assartis aliis comitatus. Idem de viij*l.* xv*s.* de firma de Cumba. Idem reddit compotum de xl*s.* de Estbedewinde. Forestarius de Gravele reddit compotum de xxx*s.* de censu ejusdem forestæ.

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[1] Another form of *Crevequor*.

[2] This, like most of the principal notes by the scribe in this compilation, is rubricated in the MS. These annotations are distinguished here by italics from the text of the Roll itself.

A.D. 1154–5.

## Herefordsira.

Mauricius Vicecomes reddit compotum de cxxiij*l.* xij*s.* iiij*d.* blancis de iij^bus^ partibus [anni] post coronationem Regis. In decimis constitutis xviij*l.* numero. In elemosinis constitutis, xlij*s.* numero. Et Savarico, iiij*l.* ij*s.* vj*d.* In terris datis blancis Ricardo Talebot et Hugoni de Longo Campo, xxiiij*l.* xv*s.* blancos. Et Comiti Rogero, de tertio denario suo, de iij^bus^ partibus anni c[x]xiiij*l.*[1] ix*d.* Et super dominica Regis quæ data fuerunt Rogero comiti Herefordiæ, per cartam Regis, lij*l.* x*s.*

## Gloucestresira.

Osbertus de Westbury, Vicecomes, reddit compotum de ccxlix*l.* x*s.* iij*d.* blancis de iij^bus^ partibus anni. In tertio denario comitatus ipsi Comiti Gloucestriæ, xv*l.* In liberationi Waltero filio Wi[berti], lxxvj*s.* Infirmis de Dodestane, xv*s.* In terris datis, iiij^xx^xvj*l.* blancas, comiti Herefordiæ.

## Essexe.

Ricardus de Lucy reddit compotum de firma Essexæ. In thesauro, iiij^xx^xiiij*l.* xij*s.* ij*d.* numero. In decimis constitutis canonicis Colecestriæ, c*s.* numero pro decimis de Hadfeld. Monachis de Hadfeld, x*s.* numero. In liberationibus constitutis, xiij*l.* xj*s.* x*d.* numero. In Camera Curiæ, xx*l.* Item, xx*l.* Item, xlj*l.* xv*s.* per breve Regis. Item, l*l.*

Ricardo de Lucy, iiij^xx^*l.* xix*s.* vij*d.* numero in Hedfeld. Eidem, c*s.* in hundredo de Angre per breve Regis. Eidem, lxij*l.*, per breve Regis, de firma comitatus. Waltero filio Roberti, xj*l.* de firma de Meudone de dimidio anno; et Willelmo fratri Regis, cx*s.* de tertia parte anni. In manerio de Neuport, xl*l.*, de quibus Gilo monetarius debet respondere. Monachis de Strafford, x*l.* de firma de

[1] The first x is nearly obliterated, possibly by erasure.

ESSEXE—*cont.* A.D. 1154–5.

Haveringe, per breve Regis. Osmundus Peisson, vij*l.* x*s.* de firma ejusdem manerii. Reginaldus filius Ursi, xv*s.* de dimidio anno. Huberto de Sancto Claro, vij*l.* de hundredo de Tenrege. Abbatissæ de Berkinges, l*s.* in hundredo de Berdestaple et Begentre de dimidio anno. In instauramento maneriorum, xxx*l.* ix*s.* Item, xij*l.* Et habet de superplus, xv*l.* xiv*s.* viij*d.* numero.

Idem reddit compotum de xxv marcis de murdro.[1]

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de ccxv*l.* xviij*s.* de assartis.

Comes Albericus, d*m.* pro habenda cameraria quam pater suus habuit. [Nota] Comitem Albericum camerarium.

Mauricius de Tyleteye, xxx*m.* pro Wodeham.

*Post comitatum istum, compotus Windesores Forestæ, et Braye, et Neuport.*

HERTEFORDESIRA. Fo. 185.

Guido filius Tyece reddit compotum de xx*l.* de firma comitatus de dimidio anno. Henricus de Essexa, xl*m.* de alia medietate; et de xij*l.* de firma burgi. Et de xliij*s.* iiij*d.* de Beiford. Et de xxxiij*s.* de[2] placitis ejusdem villæ, et de xiiij*s.* ij*d.* de Westlega, terra Roberti de Albeigny. Et Comiti de Clara, vij*l.* x*d.* de parte comitatus sui.

Idem reddit compotum de xxv*m.* de murdro.

NORDFOLKE.

Hugo Comes reddit compotum de firma Norfolkiæ. In thesauro, xv*l.* numero. In elemosinis constitutis hospitali Sancti Pauli, xlv*s.* vij*d.* numero, de dimidio anno. De liberatione quæ fuit Olsent, pro flechis,

[1] This entry is a slightly later addition.

[2] *de* is repeated in the MS.

A.D. 1154–5.

NORDFOLKE—*cont.*

vs. numero, per breve Regis; et in instauramento de Ormesby, iiij*l.* numero.

Et debet xxxix*l.* viij*s.* ij*d. ob.* numero.

Abbas de Hulmo, c*s.* pro placito[1] ij aucarum et iiij gallinarum.

SUDFOLKE.

Hugo Comes reddit compotum de iiij$^{xx}$xj*l.* ix*s.* ij*d.* de dimidio anno. In terris datis cviij*l.*[2] vs.

Idem de vij*l.* de firma de Aletone et Achetone.

Idem de xxij*l.* de murdro.

EVERWIKSIRA.

Berteram de Bulimer reddit compotum de cccxv*l.*[3] xix*s.* blancis, de iij partibus anni. *In hoc comitatu non dantur terræ sed tantum liberationes.*

Idem reddit compotum de cxiiij*l.* vs. de assartis comitatus.

STAFFORDSIRA.

Robertus de Staffordia reddit compotum de firma Staffordsiræ. In thesauro, xviij*l.* iiij*s.* blancos. In operatione Castelli de Bruges, j*m.* per breve Regis. In terris datis Willelmo de Bello Campo, xxx*l.* in Novo Castello unde respondit in Wirecestresira. G[alfrido] Marmiun, xiiij*l.* Waltero Hose, viij*l.* viij*s.* ix*d.* Monachis de Bordeslega, vj*l.* In Terdebigge, xl*s.* In terris quas barones tenuerunt, Robertus Marmiun, Gervasius Painel, Robertus de Mohaut, Monachi de Rademore, lxj*l.* xiiij*s.* Et quietus est.

Episcopus Cestrensis, c*l.* pro essartis suis.

Idem Vicecomes, xxvij*l.* de aliis assartis.

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[1] *platico* in MS.

[2] *cvlij*l. in MS.

[3] Originally written *ccccxv.*, and the first *c* erased.

### Salopesire.

A.D. 1154–5.

Willelmus filius Alani, de [quarta][1] parte anni.

In thesauro, lx*l.* In expensis, xj*l.* j*m.* In terris datis, xxij*l.* xvij*s.* vj*d.* In vasto maneriorum, lx*v*s. v*d.* de iiij[a] parte [anni]. Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes de lx*l.* de assartis.

### Huntigdonsire.

Paganus Vicecomes reddit compotum de iiij[xx]*l.* xxxv*s.* vij*d.* blancis de dimidio anno. Camerariis Huntigdoniæ, xx*s.* in molendino Huntingdoniæ, de dimidio anno, per breve Regis.[2]

### Notingehamsira.

Robertus de Perer [reddit compotum] de firma de Notingeham, Derby, Werkword [per] breve Episcopi Lincolniensis.

*In hiis comitatibus non dantur terræ aliquæ.*

Idem reddit compotum de iiij[xx]xv*l.* x*s.* de assartis.

### Devenesira.

Ricardus de Riveres reddit compotum de iiij[xx]xviij*l.* x*s.* ij*d.* de firma comitatus, numero. In thesauro, iiij[xx]ix*l.* v*s.* In liberatione cujusdam prisonis qui debet facere proficuum Regis, xiiij*s.*

*Non dantur terræ.*

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[1] This has been written over in such a manner that it is impossible to distinguish whether *quarta* or *tertia* is intended.

[2] This entry appears very obscure without reference to the context. It is probable, however, that the meaning is not, as might be supposed, that the Chamberlains are allowed the sum in question for the repair of the town mill, but that the sheriff is allowed under the head of *terræ datæ* or *liberationes constitutæ* (which do not appear here) for half-a-year's rent of the mill which formed part of his farm, (Domesday, I. 203) paid over by him to the Chamberlains. Such assignments or imprests charged upon a mill are both curious and rare, but cases may be found in the Pipe Rolls of this reign. *See* Oxford Mill, *infrà*, p. 456, and Cambridge Mill, Pipe Rolls, 5 to 11 Henry II. *passim*.

A.D. 1154–5.

## Somersette.

Ricardus de Monte Alto, de lvij*l.* vs. v*d.* numero de firma maneriorum et placitorum de dimidio anno.

*Non dantur terræ nominatæ.*

Idem Vicecomes, de xxv*l.* de placitis comitatus de termino Paschæ.

Idem, de vj*l.* xs. de assartis.

## Surreie.

Willelmus Martel, in thesauro, lxx*l.* ix*d.* blancos. In elemosinis per breve Regis, iiij*l.* iiijs. iiij*d.* numero. In terris datis Comiti de Warenna, Wokinge pro x*l.* numero; Godelminges pro xxxv*l.* numero; Waletone [pro], x*l.* numero; Gomeselve pro xxx*l.* numero; Stokes pro x*l.* numero. Summa, iiij$^{xx}$xv*l.* Waltero Crok, lxs. numero. Willelmo de Breosa, iiij*l.* xvs. de firma de Colindene. Gilberto de Tany, iiij*l.* xvs. de firma de Hamme. In hundredo de Crichefeld quod Comes de Warenne tenet, xxvs. de dimidio anno. In donis W[illelmo] fratri Regis, viij*l.* vjs. viij*d.* Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de xvij*l.* xvs. de firma de Bromlege.

## Sudsexa.

Episcopus Cicestrensis reddit compotum de iij partibus anni. In thesauro, xvj*l.* xiijs. iiij*d.* In Camera, xx*m.* Et quietus est.

Idem, de Boseham. In thesauro, xviij*l.* xijs. iiij*d.* In Camera, xx*m.* Et quietus est.

Idem, de lxs. de lestagio de Hastinges.

Idem, de lxxviij*l.* xijs. de placitis.

### Grentebruge.

A.D. 1154–5.

Paganus Vicecomes reddit compotum de *l.* de quarta parte anni.

Idem Vicecomes de murdro.[1]

### Norhamtesira.

Robertus Grimbaud reddit compotum. In thesauro, xxvj*l.* ij*s.* j*d.* In Camera, xv*l.* numero, per breve Regis. In semine ad maneria comitatus seminanda, xvij*l.* numero, per visum Henrici de Pomerio. In terris datis Ricardo de Campville, xxx*l.* blancas. Ricardo de Homez, xviij*l.* Comiti Simoni, xj*l.* xv*s.* blancos de quarta parte anni. Ricardo de Homez, xiiij*l.* x*s.* blancos de eodem termino. Willelmo de Tenarchebray, lxx*s.* blancos. Comiti Albæ Marlæ, vij*l.* x*s.* blancos. Willelmo Maleducto, iiij*l.* x*s.* blancos. Johanni Maleducto, xl*s.* blancos. Et in defalta maneriorum, iiij$^{xx}$vj*l.* ij*s.* iij*d.* blancos.

Et quietus est.

### Burgus Norhamptonæ.

Fo. 185 d.

Willelmus de Boketone reddit compotum de iij$^{bus}$ partibus [anni]. In thesauro, x*l.* In Camera, lxv*l.* per breve Regis. Et quietus est. Comes Simon habet xxv*l.* de quarta parte anni.

Idem Vicecomes, xx*l.* de firma de Geintendone.

Idem, de xv*l.* de firma de Torp.

Idem, de vj*l.* de firma de Solvestone.

Idem, de lxv*l.* xvj*s.* x*d.* de assartis.

### Leicestresire.

Galfridus Abbas reddit compotum. In thesauro, xl*l.* blancas. Et in quodam manerio quod Ricardus de Cam-

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[1] *Sic* in MS. This perhaps was the sum of "17*s.* and — *d.*" for which the Bishop was pardoned in the following year. As the entry in the Roll for the 2nd year was probably copied from that of the 1st year, the existence of a blank in the former entry suggests that the Red Book scribe preferred to omit the whole sum rather than a part of it.

A.D. 1154-5.

LEICESTRESIRE—*cont.*

ville tenet, xv*l.* numero. Et in vasto remanent xxx*l.* xij*s.* v*d.*, per breve Episcopi Lincolniensis.

Et quietus est.

Idem, de lxij*s.* de assartis.

Idem, de x*l.* de firma de Wateberege.

## WIRECESTRESIRA.

Willelmus Comin reddit compotum de ciiij$^{xx}$*l.* xxiij*s.* iiij*d.* de firma maneriorum. Et de x*l.* de Hales, et Budiford, et Terdebigge.

In decimis constitutis Abbati Westmonasterii, x*l.*

Monachis de Cormeillis, iiij*l.* v*s.*

In reparatione turris Wigorniæ, viij*l.*

*Reliqua computantur in militibus qui custodiebant castellum, post mortem Regis Stephani.* Nota—mortem Regis Stephani.

Idem, de xliij*s.* x*d.* de firma de Eddrefeld de iiij$^{ta}$ parte anni.

Idem, de xxv*s.* de Biselega de iiij$^{ta}$ parte anni.

Idem, de lix*s.* de Hanlega de quarta parte [anni].

Idem, de c*s.* de Kedeleministre de iiij parte anni.

Idem, de xv*l* de firma Novi Castelli de dimidio anno.

Idem, de j*m.* de firma fori Malverniæ.

Idem, de iiij$^{xx}$viij*l.* xv*s.* de assartis.

## LINCOLNESIRE.

Jordanus de Blosseville reddit compotum. In thesauro, ciiij$^{xx}$ix*l.* viij*s.* blancos. In elemosinis infirmis Lincolniæ, xlv*s.* viij*d.* numero. Galfrido Muschet, xxv*l.* numero per breve Regis. In terris datis Comiti Flandrensi Kirketone pro cc*l.* blancis. Ricardus de Homez, l*l.* blancas in Stanford. In burgo Linconiæ, cxl*l.* blancas. In vasto maneriorum, lxj*l.* xx*d.* blancos. Et habet de superplus viij*s.* viij*d.* blancos.

Idem reddit compotum de xx*l.* de firma de Appelby.

LINCOLNESIRE—*cont.* A.D. 1154–5.

Radulfus filius Drogonis reddit compotum de lx*l.* de firma de Grimesby de iij partibus anni. Et Canonicis Grimesby, viij*l.* v*s.* *Cætera computantur in expensis.*

DORSETTE.

Ricardus de Raddone reddit compotum. In thesauro, lj*s.* iij*d.* blancos. In liberatione, xxxv*s.* ij*d.* *ob.* In terris datis comiti, Dorcestre, Fordintone, Brudiport, pro lx*l.* blancis. Radulfo de Lanvalay et fratri suo, Sceftesbiry pro xx*l.*[1] blancis. Comiti Patricio, xxxv*l.* xv*s.* *Cum vasto maneriorum.* Et quietus est.

Idem, de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* lxix*s.* j*d.* de placitis et murdris.

Idem, de v*l.* xij*s.* de assartis.

CIVITAS LINCOLNIÆ.

Alb[ericus] præpositus, de vij$^{xx}$ *l.* de firma civitatis. Et Canonicis Lincolniæ, xviij*l.*, pro xviij*l.* quas habebant in Kirketone.

OXONEFORDSIRA.

Henricus de Oxonia reddit compotum. Canonicis Sanctæ Frideswidæ, xxv*s.* pro consuetudine feriæ. In terris datis, cxxxviij*l.* In vasto civitatis, vij*l.* x*s.* In molendino sub Castello, Henrico de Oilly, iiij*l.* x*s.* de iij partibus anni, unde respondet.[2] *Cætera computantur in aliis particulis.*

Idem, de x*l.* x*s.* de assartis.

Alanus Rasur, x*l.* de censu forestæ de Cornebiria.

BERKESIRA.

Idem Henricus de Oxonia reddit compotum de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* cvij*s.* ix*d.* inter placita et maneria de toto anno. Et

[1] An erasure in MS.; originally written *xxxl.* The sum accounted for in the following year is *xxl.*

[2] *See* p. 653, n. 2.

A.D. 1154–5.

BERKESIRA—*cont.*

remanent in terris datis et vasto, ccccxxxj*l.* vs. vij*d.* blanci de anno integro.

Idem, de xix*l.* vij*s.* vj*d.* de assartis.

Idem, de iiij$^{xx}$ *l.* blancis de Walingefordia.

LUNDRES.

Gregorius de dimidio anno. *In misis multa. Item conductu.* In custamento Pinceguerræ et armis ad pugnandum, lxij*s.*, per breve Regis. Et in flechiis et inganiis missis apud Bruges, lij*s.* per breve Regis.

*In hoc rotulo continetur compotus*[1] *terrarum Willelmi Peverelli per Frogerum archidiaconum. Et terminatur hic annus Regis Henrici primus, quoniam de aliis comitatibus, qui hic non annotantur, hoc anno non audiebantur compoti.*

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A.D. 1155–6.

## ANNUS REGIS HENRICI IJ$^{US}$.

Fo. 186.

KENT.

Radulfus Picot, Vicecomes, reddit compotum de firma comitatus. In thesauro, vj*l.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus de Templo, ij*m.* In decimis constitutis Monachis de Sancto Augustino, x*l.* numero. Monachis Rovecestriæ, lx*s.* Infirmis Rovecestriæ, xlj*s.* v*d.* numero. Janitori Civitatis Cantuariæ, xx*s.* numero, quia facit judicium comitatus. In conredio Reginæ, lxx*l.* ij*s.* ix*d.* In Dovre, xxiiij*l.* unde W[illelmus] Cade respondet. Willelmo de Dovre, xiij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* ad faciendum se militem. In Cantuaria, xxix*l.* blancas quas Willelmus de Ypra habet. In Middeltone, c*l.* quas idem habet. In Tarenteford, c*l.* quas idem habet. In Eilesford, xxxij*l.* blancas quas idem habet. In terris datis monachis de Faverehам, c*l.* blancas. Abbati Sancti Angeli, x*l.* blancas. Mainardo Camerario, vj*l.*

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[1] *Compotus* is repeated in the MS.

KENT—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

numero. Militibus de Templo, xx*s.* per breve Regis in Kingeswode. In restauratione de Kemesinge, x*l.* numero. Rogero Hostiario, j*m.* Galfrido Monacho, xlviij*l.* x*s.* In conredio Comitis Flandrensi et in Camera Curiæ, xiiij*l.* Et debet xj*l.* vij*s.* vij*d.* blancos.

*Summa hujus comitatus.*[1]

Idem reddit compotum de Danegeldo. In thesauro, iiij$^{xx}$viij*l.* xv*s.* Et in quietantia illorum qui annotantur in Rotulo, xvj*l.* vij*s.* iij*d.* Et in vasto, viij*s.* Et debet vj*s.* vij*d.*

Summa, cv*l.* xvj*s.* x*d.*

*Quid sit Danegeldum et propter quod assisum libro superiori est expressum. Sed hoc nota; quod Danegeldi non fuit aliqua summa preposita in Rotulo, sicuti nec aliqua summa comitatus in aliquo Rotulo hujus Regis, nec Regis Ricardi usque in viij annum ejus; et hac de causa ut accepi a Thesaurario W[illelmo] de Ely, ut ignorarent vicecomites super quo deberent respondere. Sed post scripturam compoti*[2] *vicecomitis, calculatis misis et expensis de corpore comitatus, eduxit Rotulum continentem summas comitatuum*[3] *singulorum et summam supra posuit, et postmodum misas subtraxit,*[4] *et ita adquietavit vel in debito posuit, vel dedit superplusagium vicecomiti.*[5] *Simile factum fuit de Danegeldo, sed illum Rotulum non vidi, licet alium viderim. Ideo apposui plene hoc secundo anno corpora comitatuum et exitus Danegeldi, ut ex particulis possit summa probari utriusque.*[6]

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de scutagio abbatis Sancti Augustini. In thesauro, xv*l.*; et quietus est.

Scutagium ad xx*s.* *Nota quod hoc scutagium assisum fuit ad xx*s., *licet non intituletur, sed probari potest ex subsequen-*

[1] Blank in MS.
[2] *conpoti* in MS.
[3] *commitatuum* in MS.
[4] *subtraxit* repeated in MS.
[5] *See* Dialogus de Scaccario,
[6] The whole of this passage is rubricated in the MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

KENT—*cont.*

*tibus (ut infra in Wirecestresira, in Scutagio Abbatis Westmonasterii ubi calumpniatur, lx milites pro lxl.),*[1] *quia hoc probatur quod Abbas habet xv milites. Et credo hoc scutagium assisum propter exercitum Walliæ, ut videtur.*[2]

SUDSEXA.

Malgerus Malcovenant, Vicecomes, reddit compotum de firma comitatus. In thesauro, xxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Et debet xij*l.* j*m.* Et quietus est.

*Fuit ergo summa xl* l.

Idem reddit compotum de Scutagio Episcopi Cicestrensis. In thesauro, xl*s.*

Idem de Scutagio Capellariæ de Boseham. Et Episcopo Lixoviensi, vij*l.* x*s.* Et quietus est.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, clvij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* In perdonis, xxxiij*l.* vij*s.* In vasto, ix*l.* ij*s.* Et debet xvj*l.* xix*s.* ij*d.*

*Summa, ccxvij*l. *vj*d.

Idem de firma de Boseham. In thesauro, xlij*l.* Et quietus est.

Idem de Menes. In thesauro, cxxxix*l.* blancas. Et in elemosinis constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Et debet xx*l.* vij*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.*

*Summa hujus manerij, clxl. blancæ.*

Idem de lx*s.* de lestagio de Hastinges.

WIRECESTRESIRA.

Willelmus de Bello Campo, Vicecomes, reddit compotum. In thesauro, cxl*l.* xvj*s.* v*d.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus de Templo, ij*m.* In decimis constitutis Monachis Westmonasterii, viij*l.* Monachis Cormeilliæ, lxxv*s.* Monachis de Lire, xxx*s.* Monachis Gloucestriæ, xx*s.* In liberatione, cvj*s.*

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[1] Marginal note in MS.

[2] *See* p. 6 *suprà* and Preface, Part II.

WIRECESTRESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

vj*d*. Et pro runcino et pannis, W[alteri] Coterelli, xxxvj*s*. j*d*. In conredio probatorum Regis, xxix*s*. v*d*. Henrico [Marescallo], xx*m*. per breve Regis. In terris datis—Monachis de Bordeslega, vj*l*. in Holewelle. Eisdem, x*s*. in piscaria de Mardelege. Eisdem in Brumesgrave, x*s*. Et in instauramento iij maneriorum, videlicet, Mardelegæ, Sukkelegæ, Fekkeham, xxxiiij*l*. ij*s*. iiij*d*.

Et quietus est.

*Summa, ccxix*l*. ix*s*. j*d*.

Idem de c*l*. xxvj*s*. de Danegeldo. Idem de xx*l*. de firma forestæ de Fekkeham. Idem reddit compotum de Scutagio militum Episcopi Wigornensis. In thesauro, xl*l*. x*s*. Et in perdonis Willelmo de Bello Campo, xv*l*., et Petro de Bello Campo, xx*s*., Johanni Marescallo, xxx*s*. In dominiis Regis, xl*s*.

Et quietus est.

Sed Episcopus dicit non habet nisi l milites.

*Summa militum integra, lx milites. Calumpniatur x.*[1]

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Evesham. In thesauro, c*s*.

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis de Persore. In thesauro, xl*s*.; in perdonis, xx*s*. Et quietus est.

Sed Abbas, ut dicit, non debet nisi duos milites. Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Westmonasterii. In thesauro, vj*l*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*. In perdonis, vij*l*. In dominico Regis, xx*s*.

Et debet lx*l*. vj*s*. viij*d*.

Et Paganus, Vicecomes, habuit dimidiam m[arcam].

Et Abbas calumpniatur lx milites, et dicit quod non debet illos.

*Summa militum quam Rex exigit, lxxv et iij*$^{a}$ *pars unius militis.*

*Summa militum quam concedit Abbas, xvj milites et tertia pars.*

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[1] *See* p. 13, *n.* 2. The history of this Scutage is still further worked out at fo. 218 d of the MS.

A.D. 1155–6. Fo. 186 d.

WIRECESTRESIRA—*cont.*

Idem de xij*l.* de firma de Hanlega.

Idem de vj*l.* de firma de Biselege.

Idem de lx*s.*[1] de firma forestæ Malvernæ.

Idem de xv*l.* de firma de Eldrefeld.

Idem reddit compotum de firma de Trentham *in Staffordsira.*

*Hic continetur in Wigornsira, anno prius supra,* [*firma*] *quæ vocatur ibi Novum Castellum. Sed idem sunt quia Novum Castellum membrum est, sed propter excellentiam Castri et mercati, accepit prærogativam nominis.*[2]

SUHAMTESIRA.

In thesauro, cciiij$^{xx}$*l.* blancas. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In liberationibus, c*s.* per breve Baronum de Scaccario.[3] In conredio Reginæ, xlj*l.* per breve eorundem. Et in liberatione Ledecti, viij*s.* vij*d.* Et in prosternendo castro Episcopi Wintoniensis, vj*l.* xij*s.* præcepto Regis. In aliis liberationibus, xxij*l.* Pro taleuat, iij*s.* per breve Regis. In aliis minutis negotiis, xlvj*s.* x*d.* In restauro maneriorum comitatus, xlix*l.* ij*s.* iiij*d.* In terris datis monachis de Waverlega in Netelham, c*s.* Et Mansero Biset, xl*l.* blancas et xl*s.* numero. *In Rokeburn, ut infra, computatum est, anno iij°.* Hamoni Boterel, xlij*l.* blancas. *In Husseburn, ut infra, computatum est anno iij°.*[2] In civitate Wintoniæ, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* blancas quas debet in firma comitatus, et xij*s.* vj*d.* pro Danegeldo Archidiaconi Rothomagi per breve Regis. *Nota quod Danegeldum non fuit de firma comitatus sed tantum pacaverunt pro eo in Danegeldo de firma, per breve Regis.*[2]

Et debet xxxvj*l.* ix*s.* v*d.* blancos et xl*s.* numero. *Fuit ergo summa, Dcxj*l. *viij*s. *blancos et xl*s. *numero.*

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[1] On an erasure.

[2] This is a marginal note in the MS.

[3] *Scacario* in MS.

SUHAMTESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

Idem de viij*l.* de firma de Ordye.
Idem de cix*s.* iiij*d.* de Ulfertone per particulas.
Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, clij*l.* xvj*s.* x*d.*
In perdonis, xviij*l.* xvj*s.* ij*d.* In vasto, xix*l.* x*s.*
Et debet lij*s.*

*Summa, ciiij$^{xx}$l. et xiiij. xvs.*

Walterus Waleram, xxv*l.* de censu Novæ Forestæ. Et Canonicis Sarrisbiriæ, l*s.* pro decimis.

H[amo] Boterel de xx*s.* de censu forestæ de Digerlega.

Matheus Croke de lx*s.* de firma forestæ de Wikingelega et brolliis de Andevre.

## CIVITAS WINTONIÆ.

In thesauro, cvj*l.* vij*s.* vj*d.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In aliis elemosinis, vj*l.* xj*s.* viij*d.* In reparatione domorum Castelli, xiiij*l.* x*s.* viij*d.* Et in aliis expensis, xiij*l.* vij*s.* ij*d.* In donis per breve Regis, lx*s.*
Et quietus est.

*Summa, cxliiij*l. x*s.* *iiij*d.

*Sed in corpore comitatus computantur tantum iiij$^{xx}$l., ut supra est. Residuum vero, scilicet, lxiiij*l. x*s.* *iiij*d. *non computantur.*[1]

Fullones Wintoniæ, vj*l.* pro gilda sua.
Telarii, de vj*l.* pro gilda.
Godefridus et Aluinus, xx*m* de Chepmannehalle.
Telarii, vj*l.* pro ministerio suo.

## VILLA SUHAMPTONA.

Rogerus filius Fokeram reddit compotum de tertia parte anni. In thesauro, xxv*l.* ij*s.* In liberatione Capelli, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.* Et eidem, ix*s.* viij*d.* Et portario et vigili, xix*s.* iiij*d.* In liberatione Contra-talliatoris, xix*s.* iiij*d.* In quibusdam transfretationibus, lvij*s.* vj*d.* Et remanent de firma Regis, lxviij*l.* viij*s.* x*d.*

*Summa,* cl.

*Summa ergo totalis, cccl. modo blancæ.*

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[1] This is a marginal note in the MS.

A.D. 1155-6.

VILLA SUHAMPTONA—*cont.*

Idem vicecomes reddit compotum de Scutagio Episcopi Wintoniensis. In thesauro, xlix*l.* x*s.* In perdonis R[andulfo] de Broc, xx*s.* Episcopo Elyensi, xxx*s.* Johanni Marescallo, xx*s.*

Et debet vij*l.*

*Fuit ergo summa, lx milites.*

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis de Hida. In thesauro, xvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* In perdonis, xlvj*s.*, vj*d.* Et Turstano vicecomiti, xx*s.*

*Summa, xx milites.*

WILTESIRE.

Comes Patricius reddit compotum. In thesauro, xxxvij*l.* xiij*s.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Priori Monasterii Ederosi, xlv*s.* vij*d.* In liberationibus, lx*s.* x*d.* In aliis particulis, ix*l.* viij*s.* iij*d.* In restauro[1] de Estbedewinde, xlvj*s.* viij*d.* In terris datis Johanni Marescallo, xxviij*l.* blancas in West Cumbe. Eidem Marleberge pro xxxij*l.* blancis. Eidem Ciriel pro xxij*l.* blancis. Garino filio Geroldi, xxxiiij*l.* blancas in Worde. In eadem villa, Ernaldo de Mandeville xj*l.* x*s.* blancos. In eadem villa, Roberto de Torville, x*l.* blancas. Ibidem monachis de Farlega, c*s.* *Summa Worde, lxl. xs. ex particulis.*[2] Huberto de Vallibus, xl*l.* blancas. in Cheppeham. Eidem in Calna, x*l.* blancas. Jocelino de Baillol, xxxvj*l.* blancas in Mera, cum hundredo. Roberto de Dunestanville, xl*l.* blancas in Heitredbiria, cum hundredo. Willelmo filio Hamonis, xl*l.* blancas in Warmenistre, cum hundredo. Radulfo de Sancto Jermano, lx*s.* blancas in Chiltone. Humprido de Bohun, xlviij*l.* blancas in Melkesham. Comiti Patricio, Hugoni Hose, Ricardo filio Odonis, lxx*l.* blancas in Ambresbiria. Jordano de Sampford, viij*l.* blancas in Thaneword.[3] Humphrido de Bohun, xl*l.* blancas in hundredo de Bradeford.

Summa, cccclxxvij*l.* x*s.* blanci.

Et in negotio Reginæ v*s.* per breve ejus.
In wasto de Estbedewinde, xxxiij*s.*

Et debet xxxviij*l.* ix*s.* iij*d.*

*Fuit ergo summa totalis, Dlxxij*l. *xiiij*s. *xd. blanci.*

Henricus Esturmy de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* x*s.* de firma forestæ de Savernak. In decimis constitutis Canonicis Sarrisbiriæ, ix*s.* Robertus Forestarius de x*s.* de censu forestæ de Graveninge.

[1] *estauro* in MS.
[2] Marginal note in MS.
[3] *Cheleswurda*, T. R.

WILTESIRE—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

*Idem Vicecomes de multis murdris.*

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de Danegeldo. In thesauro, ciiij$^{xx}$xix*l.* x*s.* v*d.* In perdonis, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* xviij*s.* j*d.* In vasto, iiij$^{xx}$xix*l.* xvj*s.* ix*d.*

Et debet ix*l.* vij*s.* ix*d.* *Fuit ergo summa totalis, ccciiij$^{xx}$ix*l. xiij*s.*

Fo. 187. Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Sarrisbiriensis. In thesauro, xxxj*l.* In perdonis, xx*s.*

*Summa ergo, xxxij milites.*

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Malmesbiriæ. In thesauro, lx*s.*

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatissæ de Wiltonia. In thesauro cs.

Et quietus est.

## LONDRES, MIDDELSEXA.

Gervasius et Johannes reddunt compotum de iij$^{bus}$ partibus anni. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In minutis liberationibus, x*l.* v*s.* iij*d.* ob. In liberatione Willelmi fratris Otonis, xiij*l.* xiij*s.* ix*d.* In liberatione Willelmi[1] filii Eilwardi, viij*l.* xj*s.* v*d.* In carbone aurifabrorum Regis, xlv*s.* vij*d.* ob. In liberatione Henrici Arborarii, cxiiij*s.* In liberatione Nathanael, vij*l.* ix*s.* viij*d.* In oleo ad lampadem Reginæ, xxij*s.* ix*d.* ob. Infirmis Londoniæ, lx*s.* In operatione Turris et aliis, ix*l.* v*s.* x*d.* ob. Item in eodem, xxxij*l.* per breve Regis. In donis quæ Rex misit Noruwegæ Regi, xxxvij*l.* ij*s.* viij*d.* In papilionibus, iiij$^{xx}$xvj*l.* xij*s.* viij*d.* In negotiis Reginæ, lxviij*s.* ij*d.* per breve ejusdem[2] Reginæ et Justiciarii. Et Henrico Arborario, x*l.* ad reparandam gaiolam. Item in eadem, vij*l.* v*s.* vij*d.* In liberatione Hunfridi Pinceguerræ probatoris, xxvj*s.* iij*d.* ob. In aliis particulis iiij*l.* xix*s.* vj*d.* Et pro Judæo falsonario sigilli Regis, xix*s.* vij*d.* Et in liberatione cujusdam fæminæ probatoris Regis, xv*s.* ij*d.* ob. In domo ad comburendum unum latronem, j*m.* Et pro defaciendo uno falso monetario et aliis, xvj*s.* viij*d.* In conredio Reg[inæ] et filiorum Regis et aliis, lxxvij*l.* vj*s.*

Et debet lxxj*l.* xxij*d.* blancos.

*Summa comitatus.*[2]

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[1] *Willelmi* repeated in MS. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

LONDRES, MIDDELSEXA—*cont.*

Telarii, ij*m.* auri pro gilda sua.

Bolengarii, j*m.* pro gilda sua.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxxix*l.* vij*s.* v*j**d.* In perdonis, xxxv*l.* xiij*s.* In vasto, x*l.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa, iiij*$^{xx}$*v**j*l. *v**j*d.

## NORFOLK.

Willelmus de Neville reddit compotum. In thesauro, xij*l.* xiiij*s.* In liberationibus, iiij*l.* x*j**s.* iij*d.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Ad ducendos prisones, j*m.*

Et debet lv*j**l.* xx*d.* numero.

## SUDFOLK.

Willelmus de Fresney reddit compotum. In thesauro, lxx*j**l.* xv*j**s.* numero. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus j*m.* In aliis, viij*l.* xix*s.* x*d.* In terris datis Monachis Sancti Edmundi, lxxv*j**s.*, in Beccles. Radulfo Britoni, xx*s.* In restauro maneriorum, lxxiiij*l.* xviij*s.* x*d.* Comiti Conano, ix*l.* x*d.* de tertio denario Comitatus. Willelmo de Chesney, xxxv*j**s.* iiij*d.*

Et debet xli*l.* blancas, et xxx*l.* viij*s.* numero.

*Idem de xl*l. *de firma de Gernemue.*

*Nota quod isti comitatus non computant de anno integro, ut videtur, nec in Rotulo intitulatur.*[1]

## SURREYE.

Paganus, Vicecomes, reddit compotum. In thesauro, iiij*l.* iiij*s.* iiij*d.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In elemosinis et aliis liberationibus, x*l.* xv*j**s.* ix*d.* In terris datis, Comiti Warennæ, Wokinges, pro x*l.* numero. Eidem Godelminges pro xxxv*l.* numero. Eidem Waletone pro x*l.* numero. Eidem Gomeselve, pro xxx*l.* numero. Eidem Stoke, pro x*l.* numero. Summa, iiij$^{xx}$xv*l.* numero.[2] Henrico de Sancto Audemaro, c*s.* numero in Ledrede. Jordanus de Blosseville, xliij*s.* in Ewelle. In conredio Reginæ, lxvij*s.* v*j**d.* Item, lxx*l.* xix*s.*

[1] Marginal note in MS.

[2] On an erasure in MS.

SURREYE—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

iij*d*. In custo prisonum, ix*s*. viij*d*. Roberto de Fesnes,[1] xxxij*s*. pro Danegeldo suo.

Et habet de superplusagio xlvij*s*. x*d*.

*Fuit ergo summa hujus comitatus, ciiij$^{xx}$xj*l*. xviij*s*. Et subtrahitur superplus.*

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de xx*l*. de murdro.

Idem de xxxiij*l*. x*s*. viij*d*. de assartis.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, cvl. xiij*s*. ij*d*. In perdonis, xxxvij*l*. vj*s*. vj*d*. In vasto, xxx*l*. xij*s*. ix*d*.

Et debet xj*l*. xiij*s*. vij*d*.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Certesiæ. In thesauro, lx*s*.

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Westmonasterii. In thesauro, vj*s*. viij*d*.

Et quietus est.

HUNTINDONESIRA.

Paganus, Vicecomes, reddit compotum. In thesauro, cxxiiij*l*. xv*s*. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m*. In aliis expensis, xlvij*s*. x*d*. Canonicis Huntingdoniæ, xl*s*. per breve Regis. In donis, xx*s*. In liberationibus, lx*s*. x*d*. Et procuratori Vineæ, lx*s*. x*d*. In ejusdem operatione, vj*s*. viij*d*. In avibus Regis, xij*s*. viij*d*. In dono, lxvj*s*. viij*d*. In minutis negotiis, vj*l*. xix*s*.

Et debet xj*l*. ij*s*. iiij*d*. blancos.

*Summa.*[2]

Telarii Huntingdoniæ, xl*s*. pro gilda sua. Idem Vicecomes, iiij*l*. x*s*. x*d*. de Assartis. Idem de Danegeldo; in thesauro, xxxv*l*. vij*s*. vj*d*.; in perdonis, xix*l*. viij*s*. In vasto, xiij*l*. vj*d*.

Et debet xxix*s*.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Rameseye; in thesauro, iiij*l*.

Et quietus est.

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[1] *Radulfus de Faia*, T. R. [2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

## Cantebrigesira.

Fo. 187 d. Paganus, Vicecomes; in thesauro, xxxiiij*l.* iiij*s.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In operatione Aulæ Regis, xj*l.* In operatione Castelli, vij*s.* vij*d.* ob. In conductu prisonum, xiij*s.* vj*d.* In terris datis Radulfo Hasteng, xx*l.* blancas in Fordham. Rogero de Sampford, xl*s.* numero in Bergeye. Picot et Petrus, c*s.* numero in Wilbureham. Radulfo dapifero Episcopi, xx*l.* numero ibidem. In vasto de Saham, xvj*l.* per destructionem Faramusi. In defectu de Cumbertone, c*s.* In vasto burgi et Molendinorum, iiij*l.* In conductu prisonum, x*s.* In restauratione de Cestertone, c*s.* In aliis necessariis, xxviij*s.*

Et debet xiij*l.* xv*d.* blancos.

*Fuit ergo, summa hujus comitatus.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxxviij*l.* iij*s.*
In perdonis, xxxiiij*l.* xix*s.* vj*d.* In vasto, xxxiiij*l.* iij*s.*
Et debet vij*l.* ix*s.* iij*d.*

Idem de murdris, xvij*s.* j*d.*

## Essexe.

Ricardus de Lucy reddit compotum. In thesauro, cxxxvij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* In soltis, xv*l.* xiiij*s.* viij*d.* numero. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, xl*s.* In decimis canonicis Colecestriæ, c*s.* numero, pro decimis de Hedfeld. In liberationibus, xij*l.* xviij*s.* vij*d.* In terris datis Hospitali Gravesende, j*m.* in Haveringe numero. Willelmo fratri Regis, xxij*l.* numero in Meudone. In donis per breve Regis Ricardo de Lucy, cxl*l.* numero de firma de Essexa. Eidem, c*s.* in hundredo de Angre. In conredio Regiuæ, cxj*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* In soltis aliis, xv*l.* xviij*s.* In restauro Neuport, xij*l.*

Et debet xl*l.* x*s.* x*d.* blancos.

*Summa hujus comitatus.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, iiij$^{xx}$viij*l.* vj*s.*
In perdonis, lxvj*l.* xviiij*s.* In vasto, lxj*l.* iiij*s.*
Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Londoniensis. In thesauro, xx*l.*
Et quietus est.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

### Windesores.

A.D. 1155-6.

Idem reddit compotum. In thesauro, xij*l.* v*j*s. iiij*d.* In diversis liberationibus et misis aliis, xiij*l.* ij*s.* ix*d.* Ricardus de Clifwara, xij*s.*, pro excambio terræ suæ.

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[1]

### Kokham.

Idem reddit compotum. In thesauro [nihil]. Et in donis eidem, l*xl.*

Et quietus est.

### Bray.

Idem reddit compotum. In thesauro, lvij*l.* blancas.

Et debet l*xs.*

*Summa, lxl. blancæ.*

### Wergrave.

Idem de lij*l.*

Idem reddit compotum de xiij*l.* de censu forestæ de Windesores. In decimis canonicis Sarrisbiriæ, xxv*j*s.

### Hertfordsira.

In thesauro, lv*j*l. xvij*s.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In soltis, liberationibus, et aliis in Rotulo annotatis, xxiij*l.* xvij*s.* v*j*d. ob.

Et debet xix*l.* xv*s.* ix*d.*

*Summa, cxxl. iiijs. vij*d. *ob.*

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xlv*l.* xij*s.* vij*d.* In perdonis, xxix*l.* xj*s.* iiij*d.* In vasto, xxix*l.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et debet c*s.*

*Summa, cxl. xv*d.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Sancti Albani. In thesauro, cxv*j*s. In perdonis, iiij*s.*

Et quietus est.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

## Bokingeham, Bedeford.

Henricus de Essexa, vicecomes, reddit compotum. In thesauro, ccxj*l.* x*s.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In aliis, lxviij*s.* ij*d.* ob. Monachis de Woburne, xxxij*s.* In terris datis Hospitali de Witsand, lx*s.* in Brehulle, et in Luittone xl*s.* In Wendovre, Houttune, Eitone, c*l.* blancas. Adæ de Mara, xiij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* In conredio Reginæ, xxx*l.* In restauro maneriorum, lxixl. xij*s.* viij*d.* In aliis misis, l*s.*

Et debet xl*l.* xij*s.* vij*d.* blancos.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, cxviij*l.* viij*s.* v*d.* In perdonis, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* xxiiij*s.* vj*d.* In vasto, cvij*l.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de placitis te murdris.
Idem de xlvj*l.* de terra Simonis de Bello Campo.

## Wendovre Houtton.

Ampridus Butetorte, de lij*l.* ix*s.*

Et debet vij*l.* xj*s.*

*Fuit ergo summa maneriorum istorum lxl.*

*Ecce quod ista duo maneria non portant nisi, lxl.: ergo Houtton portat xl quum ista et Hutton portant* cl., *ut supra, est in corpore comitatus. Sed procul dubio hoc erratum est, quia hoc scribitur Eiton pro Houtton; quod probatur ut infra est anno iij°, ubi idem compotus annotatur in Rotulo.*[2]

## Salopsira.

Willelmus filius Alani, Vicecomes. In thesauro, viij*l.* iij*s.* viij*d.* numero. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] The Buckingham and Bedford Account here referred to and extracted below is unfortunately now missing in the Pipe Roll of the 3rd year.

SALOPSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

Templi, *jm.* In aliis, xij*s.* In liberationibus vj obsidum et boiis, ix*l.* ij*s.* vj*d.* Portario de Bruges et vigili, lx*s.* x*d.* Infirmis Salopesbiriæ, xxx*s.* per breve Regis. Custodi Castelli, iiij$^{or}$*l.* in Strattone. Fo. 188.

In terris datis; Hugoni de Perers, xlij*l.* Cadwaladro, vij*l.* de præstito. Abbati de Hagemen, lxxj*s.* iiij*d.* Monachis Salopesbiriæ, lxviij*s.* viij*d.* Robertus de Giros, xxxv*s.* Hamoni Extraneo, iiij$^{or}$*l.* Et Guidoni Extraneo, cx*s.*

*Quære terras istas nominatas infra Rotulo vj°.*

In restauro maneriorum, cxlv*l.* viij*s.* viij*d.* In vasto comitatus, xvij*l.* vj*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.* Et habet de superplus, xviij*l.* viij*d.* Instauramentum.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* xxviij*s.* viij*d.* In perdonis, xxiiij*l.* xvj*s.* iij*d.* In vasto, vj*l.*

Et debet cxiij*s.* ix*d.*

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de vij*l.* de terra Girardi de Tornay. In thesauro liberavit.

Et quietus est.

Idem de x*s.* de firma porcariæ de Nordlega.

WAREWIK.

Robertus filius Hugonis. In thesauro, lxxiij*l.* iij*s.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, *jm.* In terris datis; Monachis de Bordeslega, xiiij*l.* xij*s.* in Budiforde. Roberto Pincernæ, x*s.* ibidem. Monachis de Rademore, xvij*l.* xv*s.* in Stanlega. Simoni Coco. xx*s.* ibidem. In restauro maneriorum, xvj*l.* xiij*s.* viij*d.* Et ex parte vicecomitis, x*l.* Instauramentum.

Et debet xv*l.* xv*s.* iij*d.* blancos.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxij*l.* iiij*s.* vj*d.* In perdonis, xv*l.* xvij*s.* In vasto, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* et xj*s.*

*Summa.*[1]

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

## Leicestresira.

Idem Vicecomes. In thesauro, lv*l.* vj*s.* blancos, et xv*l.* numero de cremento comitatus. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In terris datis Ricardo de Campville, xvj*l.* blancas in Strattone. Sokemani de Rele, xxj*l.* blancas. Amodo reddent firmam suam. In conductu falsonariorum monetæ Regis, xij*s.* vj*d.*

Et debet vij*l.* xviij*s.* ij*d.* numero.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxv*l.* vij*s.* vij*d.* In perdonis, xxij*l.* viij*s.* iij*d.* In vasto, lj*l.* viij*s.* ij*d.*

Et debet xvj*s.*

*Summa.*[1]

## Notingeham, Derby.

Ranulfus filius Ingeram. In thesauro, cxxiij*l.* xiij*s.* j*d.* blancum. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Monialibus de Hospitali de Bartone, xl*s.* In liberationibus per breve, xxj*l.* In restauro maneriorum totius comitatus, ciiij$^{xx}$*l.* xiij*d.* In defectu minariæ plumbi,[2] xviij*l.* In terris datis Comiti Flandrensi in Dunham, xl*l.* Roberto filio Hugonis, cxij*s.* in Clawode.

Instauramentum.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxxviij*l.* v*s.* v*d.* In perdonis, xv*l.* v*s.* In vasto, lviij*l.* xj*s.* vj*d.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de lj*l.* viij*s.* de assartis, *inter quæ multa computantur in perdonis.* Et super terram Nonarum et Ermitarum, xlij*s.*

Thelarii Notingeham, xlij*s.* pro gilda.

Idem de vij*l.* de firma de Derlingtone.

Idem de c*l.* lxxvij*s.* vj*d.*, de terris Willelmi Peverell.

## No[r]hamtesira.

Simon filius Petri. In thesauro, cxxxvij*l.* xj*s.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Portario et vigili de Rokingeham, iiij*l.* xj*s.* iij*d.* In donis per breve Regis, x*m.* In instauramento[3] maneriorum, cxvj*l.* xvij*s.* viij*d.* In terris

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Plumby* in MS.

[3] *restauro*, T. R.

NO[R]HAMTESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

datis Ricardo de Campville, xxx*l.* blancas in Suttone. Eidem, c*s.* numero in duobus hundredis. *Scilicet, Suttone, Abbodestowe hundredis, ut infra rotulo iij°, eodem comitatu, Rege eodem.*[1] . . . . Ricardo de Humez, Dodintone, pro xv*l.* numero. Willelmo de Albeigny, xl*s.* numero in Sokem-[annis] de Stoke et Wiberdestone. Et habet de superplus lx*l.* xiij*s.* viij*d.* blancos.

*Summa comitatus.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, lv*l.* In perdonis, xxv*l.* xiij*s.* viij*d.* In vasto, xxxviij*l.* xij*s.* j*d.*

Et debet v*s.*

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de xv*l.* de firma de Torp.

Idem de censu forestæ. In thesauro, xviij*l.* Et canonicis Lincolniæ pro decimis, xl*s.*

Et quietus est.

Idem reddit compotum de Scutagio Abbatis de Burgo. In thesauro, lx*l.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa militum, lx milites.*

Fo. 188 d. BERKESIRA.

Ricardus de Campville. In thesauro, xxiij*l.* xij*d.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In terris misis extra comitatum Ricardo de Lucy, Bray, pro lx*l.* blancis. Eidem Cokam pro lx*l.* blancis. Monachis de Radinges, Blebery, pro lvj*l.* numero. Eisdem, xxv*l.* numero in Henred, menbro de Suttone. In eodem manerio, Amprido filio Roaldi, l*l.* numero. *Scilicet, Suttone. Ergo cum membro valuit Suttone iiij$^{xx}$l. v.*[2] Monachis Cluniaci, lxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iij*d.* numero in Ledecumbe. Joce de Dinan, lxxvj*l.* blancas in Lamburne. Garino filio Geroldi, xxxij*l.* numero in Spersholt. Monachis de Fonte Drogonis, vij*l.* numero in Migehala. *Summa blancarum, ciiij$^{xx}$xvj*l. *et ccxxxvj*l. *xiij*s. *iiij*d. *numero.* In donis Ricardo de Campville, v*m.* In restauro maneriorum, xx*l.* Instauramentum.

Et debet lxxiiij*l.* xiij*s.* viij*d.*

*Summa.*[1]

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[1] Marginal note in MS. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

BERKESIRA—*cont.*

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, lxxvij*l.* vj*s.* In perdonis, xxxviij*l.* In vasto, lxxvij*l.* xvj*s.* vij*d.*

Et debet xij*l.* viij*s.* ix*d.*

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Abbendoniæ. In thesauro, xxiij*l.* x*s.* In perdonis, vj*l.* x*s.*

Et quietus est.

ROTELANDE.

Ricardus de Humez de x*l.* numero de firma. In thesauro liberavit.

Et quietus est.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, vj*l.* ij*s.* x*d.* In perdonis, iiij*l.* xiij*s.* vj*d.* In vasto, xxxiij*s.* viij*d.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[1]

OXONIAFORD.

Henricus de Oylly. In thesauro, xxv*l.* xij*d.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In superplus, xij*l.* vjs. iiij*d.* blancos. Infirmis xiij *Oxoniæ,* xix*l.* xv*s.* vj*d.* Eisdem ad pannos, lv*s.* Abbati Oseneye, ix*s.* v*d.* ob. Canonicis Sanctæ Frideswidæ, xxv*s.* pro consuetudine feriæ. Eisdem, xvij*s.* vij*d.* ob. de novo dono Regis. In operatione domorum Regis de Wodestoke, xv*l.*

In conducendis rebus[2] Cognatæ Regis, c*s.* In restauro Blokesham, c*s.* iiij*d.* In terris datis; Comiti Flandrensi, lxvj*l.* blancas in Bantone, cum c*s.* de Wike. Hugoni de Plungnei, xlij*l.* x*s.* blancos in Hedendon. *Ergo Hedendone portat lxl.*[3] Abatissæ de Godestoue, c*s.* ibidem. Henrico de Oxoneford, l*s.* ibidem blancos. Ricardo de Lucy, xx*l.* blancas in Blokesham. Gileberto de Angers, x*l.* numero in Bensintone. Abbatissæ de Godestou, c*s.* ibidem. Galfrido de Iveie, xl*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* ibidem. Waltero Boistard, v*s.* ibidem. Abbas Osenèiæ, vj*s.* iiij*d.* ibidem. Henrico de Oxonia, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.* ibidem. *Summa de Bensintone, lxvij*l. *viij*s.*[3]

[1] *Sic* in MS.
[2] *rebis* in MS.
[3] Marginal note in MS.

OXONIAFORD—*cont.* A.D. 1155–6.

Summa blancarum,[1] cxxvj*l.* blancas. Et lxxvj*l.* viij*s.* numero. Henrico de Oilly, xvj*l.* numero per breve Regis.

Et debet xxv*l.* xvj*s.* blancos.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xliiij*l.* vj*s.* j*d.* In perdonis, *cl.* lxiiij*s.* iiij*d.* In vasto, iiij$^{xx}$xvj*l.* ij*s.* xd.

Et debet cxiiij*s.* ij*d.*

*Summa.*[2]

Alanus Rasur reddit compotum de x*l.* de foresta de Cornebery.

Telarii Oxoniæ, j*m.* auri pro gilda sua.

Corveisarii, j unciam vel xv*s.* pro gilda.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de *cs.* de Stantone, escaeta Regis. Escaeta.

LINCOLNESIRA.

Jordanus de Blosseville. In thesauro, cclxj*l.* ij*s.* vj*d.* blancos et iiij$^{xx}$x*l.* numero. In superplus, viij*s.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, xl*s.* Infirmis Lincolniæ, xlvj*s.* viij*d.* Canonicis de Grimesby, xx*s.* Eisdem in donis, [3]x*l.* Item, xv*l.* vij*s.* viij*d.* In terris datis Comiti Flandrensi, Kerketone, pro cc*l.* blancis. Militibus Templi, Eccles, pro xj*l.* blancis. Ricardo de Homez, Stanford, pro *l.* blancis. In civitate Lincolniæ, cxl*l.* blancas. In restauro maneriorum, xxij*l.* ij*s.* iiij*d.* In quodam prisone, x*s.* Instauramentum.

Et debet clxx*l.* viij*s.* vj*d.* blancos.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, cxlj*l.* In perdonis, xlviij*l.* xvj*s.* x*d.*

Idem, de x*l.* de Stowewapentac.

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Lincolniensis. In thesauro, liiij*l.* In perdonis, vj*l.*

Et quietus est.

Civitas Lincolniæ, de cxxxij*l.* xiij*s.* Et canonicis Lincolniæ xvij*l.*, pro xvij*l.* quas habuerunt in Kirketone. Telarii, vj*l.* pro gilda sua.

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[1] *terrarum datarum*, T. R.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] *decimis*, T. R. The next entry does not refer to these Canons.

A.D. 1155–6.

## Eboracsira.

Fo. 188[b]. Berteram de Bulimer. In thesauro, ccxvj*l.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, ij*m.* In decimis constitutis canonicis Sancti Oswaldi, xviij*l.* v*s.* In liberationibus, xij*l.* xij*s.* x*d.* Normanno Bersel, xij*s.* vj*d.* pro consuetudine terræ suæ. Instauramentum. Jordano de Buissay, xxvj*l.* xij*s.* iiij*d.* In restauro maneriorum, lxvij*l.* v*s.* viij*d.* In terris datis Rot[homagensi archiepiscopo] [1] Chillum pro xl*l.* blancis. Comiti Albemarlæ, Driffeld, pro lxviij*l.* blancis.

Et quietus est.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, cxxiiij*l.* x*s.* x*d.* blancos. In pẽrdonis, x*l.* xix*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.* In vasto, xj*l.* xx*d.*

Et debet xviij*l.* xvij*s.* vij*d.*

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de xliij*s.* de assartis.

Idem de lx*l.* de firma de Canardesburgo et Burgo.

Idem de Scutagio Archiepiscopi. In thesauro, vij*l.*

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Dunholmensis. In thesauro, x*l.*

Et quietus est.

## Staffordsira.

Robertus de Stafford. In thesauro, xlvj*l.* xv*s.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In liberatione custodis domorum Regis de Kanoc, xxx*s.* iiij*d.* In terris datis Monachis de Bordelega, Terdebigge, pro x*l.* Waltero Hose, viij*l.* in Pentriz. Roberto de Sancto Paulo, viij*s.* in Rugelega. In Instauramentum. Trentham, xxx*l.* In camera, xj*l.* ij*s.* x*d.* In restauratione maneriorum, xxix*l.* xviij*s.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, xxv*l.* v*s.* v*d.* In perdonis, x*l.* vj*d.* In vasto, viij*l.* viij*s.*

Et debet v*j*s.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Cestrensis. In thesauro, xv*l.*

Et quietus est.

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[1] *Bocchillum* in MS. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

## SUMERSETTE.

A.D. 1155–6.

Ricardus de Raddone. In thesauro, clvj*l.* x*s.* v*d.* blancos. In elemosinis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In donis, xl*m.* x*s.* In terris datis Comiti Reginaldo, Meleburne, pro xlij*l.* blancis. Roberto filio Harding, Bedmenistre, pro xxx*l.* blancis. Radulfo de Hastinges, Witham, pro x*l.* numero. Willelmo filio Azonis Baggeworde, pro c*s.* numero. Hugoni de Gundeville, Lamport, Curiet, cum hundredo, pro xl*l.* blancis. Militibus Templi, Nordcuri, pro c*s.* numero. Adæ de Ely in Cungerbery, xl*s.* Scriptori Curiæ, xl*s.* in Givelcestria. In restauro maneriorum, xxvij*l.* ij*s.* ix*d.* Instauramentum. Matillidi[1] comitissæ, xvj*l.* x*s.* blancos.

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, clxxix*l.* v*s.* x*d.* In perdonis, xlij*l.* vij*s.* vj*d.* In vasto, liiij*l.* v*s.*

Et debet xxxij*s.*

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Bathoniensis. In thesauro, xx*l.*

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Glastoniæ. In thesauro, xx*l.* x*s.* In perdonis, xix*l.* x*s.*

Et quietus est. Summa militum, xl milites.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Muchelneyæ. In thesauro, xx*s.*

Et quietus est.

## DORSETTE.

Idem Vicecomes. In thesauro, xix*l.* ij*s.* blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* In donis, xx*s.* Custodi domorum de Gillingeham, xxx*s.* v*d.* In terra Baillebene, xxx*s.* Radulfo de Lanvelay, xx*l.* blancas in Seftesbiria. Comiti Reginaldo, lx*l.* blancas in Fordintone, Dorcestre, Brudiport. In restauro maneriorum, xvij*l.* vj*s.* iij*d.* Instauramentum.

Et quietus est.

*Summa cxxl. Libra arsit ad xij*d.

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, clxix*l.* xij*s.* x*d.* In perdonis, xxxix*l.* xv*s.* viij*d.* In vasto, xv*l.* x*s.*

Et debet lxv*s.* v*j*d.

*Summa.*[2]

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[1] *Mabilæ*, T. R.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1155–6.

## DORSETTE—*cont.*

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis de Cerne, lx*s.*
Idem de x*l.* de Scutagio Abbatissæ Sancti Edwardi.
Idem de xl*s.* de Scutagio Abbatis Middeltoniæ.
Idem de xl*s.* de Scutagio[1] Abbatis Sireburniæ.
Idem de xx*s.* de Scutagio Abbatis Abbodesbiriæ.

Fo. 188[b] *in dors.*

## DEVONIA.

Ricardus, Comes. In thesauro, iiij[xx]xviij*l.* blancas. In quodam superplusagio, cvij*s.* ix*d.* In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, j*m.* Canonicis Sanctæ Trinitatis, Londoniæ, xxv*l.* xij*s.* vj*d.* numero. Infirmis de Berdestaple, xx*s.* In liberatione probator[um] Regis, xiij*s.* vij*d.* In terris datis; Comiti Reginaldo, cxxij*l.* x*s.* blancos de maneriis Cornubiæ quæ pertinent ad firmam. Eidem in Cassewelle et Depeford, xx*l.* vj*s.* iiij*d.* blancos. In custamento crassi piscis, l*s.* ij*d.*

Et debet lxj*l.* xv*s.* v*d.*

*Summa.*[2]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, lx*l.* xviij*s.* In perdonis, xxxiij*l.* iij*s.* ij*d.* In vasto, ix*l.* xiij*s.*

Et debet iiij*s.* vj*d.*

*Summa ergo.*[2]

Idem de xv*l.* de Leftun, numero.
Firma. Idem de xxxiiij*l.* numero de firma de Cheutone.
Firma. Idem de iiij*l.* iij*s.* vij*d.* de firma de Fentry.
Firma. Idem de vij*l.* xv*s.* de firma de Wike.
Idem de lx*s.* de Alvriketone.
Idem de lx*s.* de feria.
Idem de xvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* de Stagmario.
Firma. Idem de xij*l.* de Tanton.
Nicholaus filius Fulcher, lx*s.* de lestagio.

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Exoniensis. In thesauro, xv*l.* x*s.* In perdonis Johanni Marescallo, xl*s.*

Et quietus est.

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis de Tavistoke. In thesauro, x*l.* x*s.*

Et quietus est.

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[1] *Scutatagio* in MS. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

## Gloucestresira.

A.D. 1155–6.

Walterus de Herefordia. In thesauro, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* lx*x*s. blancos. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, *j*m. In liberationibus, iiij*l.* xj*s.* iij*d.* Waltero filio Wiberti, lxxvj*s.* ob. In decimis constitutis Monachis de Cormeilles, xl*s.* Comiti Gloucestriæ, xx*l.* de tertio denario comitatus.

In terris datis; infirmis de Dudestane, xx*s.* Canonicis Cirencestriæ, xxix*l.* blancas in eadem villa. Rog[ero][1] de Chaaignes, xix*l.* v*s.* blancos in Winterburne dum vixerit. In Winterburne Sorori Hugonis de Gundeville, xv*s.* blancos. Fulconi filio Garini, x*l.* blancas in Alewestane. Morgano, xl*s.* blancos in Kaerlion. Walterus de Hereford, lij*l.* blancas in Chelteham. Eidem, xxviij*l.* blancas in Dimmok. Eidem, xv*l.* x*s.* blancos in Aure. Reginaldo et Nigello, xl*s.* blancos in Bertone. In Soltis, lxvij*s.* vij*d.* In liberationibus Militum Herefordiæ, xvj*s.* iiij*d.*[2] In restauro maneriorum, xxxv*l.* xij*s.* v*d.* Instauramentum.

Et debet lxij*l.* vij*s.* iiij*d.* blancos.

*Summa.*[3]

Foresta de Dene, x*l.*

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, cvij*l.* xij*s.* In perdonis, xvj*l.* x*s.* In vasto, lix*l.* iij*s.* vj*d.*

Et debet x*l.* xv*s.*

*Summa.*[3]

Idem de Scutagio Abbatis Winchelcumbiæ. In thesauro, xl*s.*

Et quietus est.

## Herefordsira in Wallia.

Idem Vicecomes. In thesauro, lx*l.* in argento. In elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus Templi, *j*m. Prebendariis Herefordiæ, lx*s.* x*d.* Infirmis, xij*d.* In cimiterio Herefordiæ, vij*s.* In decimis Monachis de Lyre, xij*l.* Monachis de Cormailles, xij*l.* In terris datis Hugoni de Longo Campo et Hugoni Talebot in Lintone et Wiltone, xxxiij*l.* blancas. In liberatione venatorum,[4] xxx*s.* v*d.* In operatione vineæ, xij*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.* Portario

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[1] *Reginaldo*, T. R.

[2] *vij*d., which is the reading of the Pipe Roll, has been altered to *iiij* in a later hand.

[3] *Sic* in MS.

[4] *vineatoris*, T. R.

A.D. 1155–6.

## Herefordsira in Wallia—*cont.*

Instauramentum. Castelli, xxx*s.* v*d.* In donis, xxxv*s.* per breve Regis. In restauro maneriorum, xvij*l.* ix*s.*

Et debet xviij*l.* iij*s.* v*d.*

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Danegeldo. In thesauro, lxxij*l.* xv*s.* vj*d.* In perdonis, xxxvj*s.* vj*d.* In vasto, xix*l.* iij*s.* vj*d.*

Et quietus est.

*Summa.*[1]

Idem de Scutagio Episcopi Herefordiensis. In thesauro, xv*l.*

Et quietus est.

Idem de lx*s.* de haiis Herefordsiræ.

## Ferendona.

Instauramentum. Stanlege in Wiltesira modo. Ricardus de Campville. In restauratione maneriorum,[2] xix*l.* xij[*s*].[3] In terris datis; Monachis[4] Grisiis de Worde, xxxij*l.* blancas. Garino filio Geroldi, c*s.* in Acra de Crikelade. Rudulfo de Wigornia, xvj*l.* blancas in Parva Ferndune. Willelmo filio Baldewini, iiij*l.* blancas in Bernintone. Canonicis Lantoniæ, iiij*l.* blancas ibidem. Summa, lxj*l.* blancæ.

Et debet lxvij*l.* xvj*s.* blancos, et c*s.* numero.

*Summa.*[1]

Fo. 189.

## [5] Colecestria.

Ricardus de Lucy. In thesauro, xxx*l.* blancas. In elemosinis, xv*s.* ij*d.* ob.

Et debet ix*l.* v*s.* ix*d.*

*Summa, lxl. vjd. ob.*[1]

## Berkhampstede.

Thomas Cancelarius reddit compotum de xviij*l.* x*s.* de dimidio anno.

## Burgus Norhamptoniæ.

Robertus filius Swein, c*l.* de firma Burgi in particulis.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.
[2] *manerii*, T. R.
[3] An erasure in MS.
[4] *Monachiis* in MS.
[5] *Rotelande* is entered again here in the MS., apparently by inadvertence.

### HEICHAM.

A.D. 1155–6.

Frogerus Archidiaconus, de cxl*l.* numero de firma de Hecham.

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## INCIPIT ANNUS IIJ^us^ REGIS HENRICI.

A.D. 1156–7.

### KENT.

In terris datis, idem et eisdem ut in ij°. Et de novo, Roberto filio Radulfi lxxij*s.* vj*d.* in Suttone, menbro de Tarenteford.

*Ergo Taranteford portat majus quam* cl. *blancas.*
*Dovra reddit compotum post Rotelande.*

### TERRA EPISCOPI BAIOCENSIS.[2]

Kent. Terra Episcopi Baiocensis secundum quod in ij°, cum augmentationibus, quia non scribebatur in ij°.

Idem Vicecomes. In thesauro, xlviij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* numero. In Dovra, xxx*l.* numero, unde Cade respondet. In Cantuaria, xx*l.* numero, quas W[illelmus] de Ipra habuit. Eidem, lv*l.* in Boxlega. In anno isto dantur monachis de Boxlega. Eidem, *cl.* lxviij*s.* vij*d.* numero in Hou. Et in vasto ejusdem manerii quod filia Regis Stephani habuit, cvij*s.* numero.

Et debet xij*l.* iij*s.* x*d.* numero.

*Summa, cccliij*l. *iij*s. *x*d.

In hoc anno additur, in Sornes, ix*l.* xij*s.* iij*d.*

### NORHAMTESIRA.

Simon filius Petri. *In terris datis eisdem quibus ij° et eædem: sed nominatur* Ricardus de Campville, c*s.* in hundredo de Suttone et Abbodestowe-hundredo.

Idem de xv*l.* in Torp.

Idem de xx[*l.*] de Geitentone.

Idem de vj*l.* de Selvestone.

### SUHAMPTESIRA.

Turstanus. In terris, eædem quæ suprà ij; sed Mansero, xl[*l.*] blancas et xl*s.* numero in Rokeburne. Et Monachis de Waver-

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[1] This statement is borne out by the Pipe Roll.

[2] This is a marginal heading only in MS. The entry of this farm is compiled from the Roll of the previous year (*anno isto*) and is posted with the recent additions (*hoc anno*) for the reason given in the marginal note.

A.D. 1156–7.

SUHAMPTESIRA—*cont.*

lega, xxxvij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* in Neceham. Et de novo in Kingesworde, lxxv*s.* blancos, quæ valet xv*l.* blancis. *Verba sunt Rotuli.*

Idem de xx*l.* numero de firma de Ordie.

Idem de x*l.* de firma de Ulfertone.

Idem de xx*s.* de foresta de Digerlega.

Idem de xxv*l.* de Censu Novæ Forestæ.

Idem de iiij*l.* de foresta de Andevre, Witingelega, Digerlega.

Idem de lx*s.* de foresta de Chebham.

ROTELANDE.

*In hoc comitatu non dantur terræ.* [*In tertio*][1] *computat ut ij°.*

NORFOKE, SUFFOLKE.

Idem quod ij. Et de novo; in Mutford, xiij*l.* x*s.* de dimidio anno. In Becles, xxxviij*s.* de eodem termino. Katele, x*s.* In feria de Gernemue, xx*l.* *Hæc in corpore comitatus.*

Idem de liiij*l.* de firma de Norwich de dimidio anno.

*Miror quod Norwich non computatur in corpore.*

Idem de xix*l.* xviij*s.* de firma de Folesham. Et de xj*l.* xix*s.* ij*d.* ob. de firma de Hengeham. Et de xvj*l.* de Thefford. Et de xl*s.* de Sochagio de Helewetone et Stanho. Et de iiij*l.* de Saham. Et de lx*s.* de Dokinge. Et de xvij*s.* de Titewell.[2]

ESSEXE.

*Idem quod in ij°.* Et Comiti G[aufrido], xl*l.* x*s.* x*d.* in tertio denario comitatus.

HERTFORD.

*Non dantur terræ, sed* Comiti, xx*l.* in tertio denario comitatus.

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[1] Illegible in MS.

[2] These entries represent the abstracts of the second membrane for this county, which is now missing in the Roll.

BOKINGEHAM, BEDEFORD.[1] A.D. 1156–7.

*Idem quod ij°. Et de novo;* Faramuso, lx in Wendovre et Eyton. Et Andreæ Botetorte xl*l.* in Houttune; sed dicit quod non sunt blancas.

DEVONIA.

*Idem per omnia quod in ij° tam in corpore quam firmis minutis subsequentibus.*

WILTESIRE.

*Idem per omnia quod in ij° et in firmis, forestariis, et aliis.*

SUDSEXA.

*Non dantur terræ. Idem de Lestagio et Boseham ut in præcedenti.*

BERKESIRA.

*Idem quod ij°. Et de novo;* In Graftone lx*s.* numero. In Gainz, xv*l.*

*Nota quod Geinz computatur in Farndon.*[2]

OXONIA.

*Idem quod ij°.* Et de foresta Cornebery. Et Gilda.[3] Et Stantone, *videlicet*, c*s.* Et in terris datis Ricardo de Campville, c*s.* Stanton datur.

Et quietus est.

LINCOLNESIRA.

*Idem quod in ij°. Et de novo;* in Grimesby, cxj*l.* numero, de quibus R[adulfus filius Drogonis] reddit compotum. Idem de Stowe wapentachio.

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[1] Both these counties are missing from the existing Pipe Roll, a circumstance unnoticed in the printed edition.

[2] Marginal note in MS.

[3] *Telarii de Oxinefordia*, T. R.

A.D. 1156–7.

EBORACSIRA.

*Idem quod in ij°.* Idem de firma Burgi et Canardeburgi *ut ij°.*

WARWIKSIRA LEICESTRESIRA.

*Idem quod ij. Sed non ponuntur Sokemanni.*

SALOPESIRA.

*Idem quod ij°. Et de novo,* Comiti Reginaldo, cxiij*s.* iiij*d.* Idem de terra Gerardi de Tornay ut ij°.

NOTINGEHAM, DEREBY.

*Idem quod ij.* Et de vij*l.* de firma de Derlintone.

Fo. 189d.

WIGORNSIRA.

Pars de Eldresfeld datur, pars Biselegæ datur.

*Idem per omnia sed et in firmis aliis;* Hanlegam, Eldresfeld, Et in terris datis Simoni de Croum, l*xs.* Idem de Biselega ut ij°. Et in terris datis G.[1] de Corum, *xxxs.*

HEREFORD IN WALLIA, HUNTINGDONSIRA, STAFFORDSIRA, DORSETTE, *ut in precedenti ij°, in omnibus.*

SURREYE.

*Nota quod omnes terræ quæ dantur in ij° tolluntur usque ad* Hugonem de Sancto Andomaro, *et nihil additur de novo.*

CANTEBRIGESIRA.

*Idem quod ij°, sed* in Wilbureham, xvj*l.* blancas et c*s.* numero.

SUMERSETTE.

*Idem quod ij°. Et de novo.* In Ceddreford, *xxs.* In Burgrith, *xs.*

Idem de c*s.* blancis de firma de Penred.

Idem de l*s.* de firma de Edecumbe.

[1] *Simoni*, T. R.

GLOUCESTRESIRA. A.D. 1156–7.

*Idem. Et de novo* Adæ de Ameneville, xvj*l.* blancas in Bertone. *Sed Nigellus et filius non scribuntur ut suprà ij°.*[1]

ISTI HONORES ET VILLÆ COMPUTANTUR HOC ANNO; WINDESORES, WERGRAVE, HONOR WALINGEFORDIÆ.

WICUMBEDENE de lx*l.* Et in defalta ij molendinorum, lx*s.* FERNDONE Militibus Templi, j*m.* Garino filio Geroldi, c*s.* in Acra de Crikelade, blancos. Monachis de Worde, xxxij*l.* blancas. R[adulfo] de Wigornia, xvj*l.* x*s.* in Parva Ferundune. Willelmo filio Baldewini, iiij*l.* in Bernintone ibidem. Canonicis Lantoniæ, iiij*l.* Et in Geinz, xv*l.* numero de anno præterito.

*Geinz se computat in firma comitatus Berkesiræ.*

HONOR PIPERELLI.

In terris datis, vj*l.*

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## INCIPIT ANNUS IIIJ$^{us}$ REGIS HENRICI. A.D. 1157–8.

KENT.

In Tarenteford, Willelmo fratri Regis, iiij$^{xx}$xiiij*l.* xij*s.* blancos. Ibidem Radulfo Picot, cviij*s.* Ibidem, Mainardo, vj*l.* numero. Roberto filio Radulfi, vij*l.* v*s.* in Suttone. Et de novo, Militibus Templi, iiij*l.* x*s.* blancos in Dele. *Cætera ut in ij°. Idem in omnibus* De terra Episcopi Baiocensi, *præterquam* In Cantuaria.

WAREWIKSIRA.

*In omnibus ut in præcedentibus. Et de novo;* Monachis de Rademore, x*l.* in Stanlega, de præstito Regis.

NORFOKE, SUFFOKE.

Et Rogero de Tony, c*s.* numero in Holkham. Garsilio de Buillun, xx*l.* in Disce. Willelmo Fratri Regis, lij*l.* numero in

[1] The scribe seems to refer here to the entry *Nigellus filius Arturi*, who is stated to be "Quit" in the 2nd year-roll, but is nevertheless entered "in debt" in the 3rd year-roll.

NORFOKE, SUFFOKE—*cont.*

A.D. 1157–8. Eilesham. Eidem, xxiiij*l.* numero in Caustone. Eidem, xlvj*l.* in Hintlesham, cum hundredo et dimidio de Samford. Comiti Flandrensi, lxv*l.* numero in Ixninges. Comiti Hugoni, lxxiij*l.* in Eresham cum pertinentiis, numero. Eidem, xxj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* in Attelega. Et xvj*l.* numero in Berkaria. Et l*s.* in Halvergate. W[illelmo] de Chesney, ix*l.* xv*s.* numero in Bliburg, de iij partibus anni. Eidem, vj*s.* in uno Sokeman[no] in Ludingeland. Et in defectu monetariorum de Gippewich, iiij*l.* In tertio denario, xxviij*l.* iiij*s.*

*Idem de aliis firmis præter Norwichum ut suprà iij°.*

ESSEXA, HERTFORD.

*Idem.* Et in Hedfeld, iiij$^{xx}$ *l.* numero. Et Comiti G[aufrido], xl*l.* x*s.* x*d.* numero in tertio denario Comitatus. Et in tertio denario Hertfordsiræ, xxiij*l.* xvij*d.*

LINCOLNESIRA.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.* Et Ricardo de Basvent, lxvij*s.* Idem de Stowewapentake et Gilda.[1]

BUKINGEHAM, BEDEFORDSIRA.

*Idem.* Et Adæ Clerico, xl*s.* in Burstalle. Priori Dunstapli, xvij*l.* in Houttone.

EVERWIKSIRA.

*Idem.* Et Monialibus de Muleby, xxx [*s.*] per breve Regis. Hugoni de Morville, cx*s.*

OXONEFORDSIRA.

*Idem. Et de novo* Pro molendo quod Regina habuit, xx*l.* *De reliquis firmis idem.*

NOTINGEHAM.

*Idem.* Et in defectu minariorum plumbi, xviij*l.*

[1] *Telarii Lincolniæ*, T. R.

WIRECESTRESIRA. A.D. 1157-8.

*Idem. Et de novo plurima per breve Regis ; sed non nominantur terræ.*

DEVONIA.

*Idem.* Et Infirmis de Berdestaple, xx*s.* in Bramptone.

Idem de minaria.[1] Et Comiti Reginaldo, xviij*l.* vj*s.* vj*d.*[2] in tertio denario.

CANTEBRUGESIRA.

*Idem.* Sed villa de Renham portat, xij*l.* blancas. In uno marisco de Cestertone, iij*s.*

GLOUCESTRESIRA.

*Idem. Sed* Winterburne viginti quinque libras. *Et variatur nomen cujus prius fuit.*[3] Et Canonicis Sanctæ Barbaræ, xxx*l.* blancas in Bekeford. In Bertone, xxviij*l.* In Mena, de novo, vij*l.*

*Berton et Bekeford computantur ita vicecomiti usque ad annum x. Ibidem ponitur calumpnia, quod non sit de firma ; et durat usque ad xxiiij. et deinceps usque*[4] . . .

SUHAMPTESIRA.

Idem. Et de novo in Stratfeld et Sumberne, xxxvj*l.* vj*s.* numero.

NORHUMBERLANDE.

In thesauro, clj*l.* xj*s.* ix*d.* Militibus, j*m.* In liberationibus, lx*s.* x*d.* In restauramentis, xxj*l.* iiij*s.* ix*d.* In donis per breve Regis, lviij*l.* ij*s.* In Tindale, x*l.* Et habet de superplusagio, xv*l.* iiij*d.*

Summa.[5]

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[1] *minoria* in MS.

[2] *viij*d., T. R.

[3] This is probably not a mistake in the Roll, although Robert de Waterville is entered again below for 25*l.* "in Gloucestershire," since he is so entered in the following year also. The former grantee had only an estate for life.

[4] *Sic* in MS., where this is a marginal note.

[5] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1157–8. In istis[1] comitatibus hoc anno nichil novum invenitur in terris datis; ideo non scribuntur directe — Leicestresira, Sudsexa, Londres, Middelsexa, Carleolum, Berkesira, Norhamptesira, Hereford in Walliis, Dorsette, Stafford, Surreia, Huntingdonesira, Salopesira, Wiltesira.

Dovra.

Terra Comitis Cestriæ, cll. vs. ij*d*.

Wicumbe, *ut suprà iij°*.

Windesores, Berkhamste, *ut supra*.

Honor Piperelli *hoc modo*. In Neubote, Blisseword, xliij*l*. In Fostone, Erneby, xvj*l*. In Langedunedale, xx*s*.

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A.D. 1158–9.

## INCIPIT ANNUS V^us^ REGIS HENRICI.

### Kent.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus*. Et canonicis de Sancto Barnardo, viij*l*. in Chiselhurste. Militibus Templi, lxv*s*. in Strode de iiij^ta^ parte anni.

### Susexa.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus*. Et Comiti de Arundel, xx*m*. in tertio denario comitatus. *Idem* de lestagio.

### Lincolnesira.

*Idem*. Et Torgisio et Henrico Falconario, viij*l*. in Castre. Idem de Wapentaciis et Gildis.

### Essexa.

Mauricius de Tireteyie. *Idem*. Et canonicis de Sancto Bernardo, xxv*l*. in Haveringes. *Idem* de Waledene.

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[1] *isti* in MS.

NORFOLKE, SUFFOKE. A.D. 1158–9.

*Idem quod in iiij° suprà.* Et iiij*l.* de lestagio de Norfoke et Suffoke.

NOUHAMPTESIRA.

*Idem* et Roberto filio Swein, vij*l.* blancas in Uptone per breve Regis, *in firma Corporis.* *Idem* de Torp, Selvestone, et aliis ut in præcedentibus.

*Summa, xj*l. *vs. de iij partibus anni.*[1]

WIGORNSIRA.

*Idem in omnibus ut suprà et firmis, forestariis et aliis de* Hanle, Biselega, Eldrefeld, *cum terris ibidem datis ; et decimis constitutis et aliis.*

Episcopus Wigornensis, iiij$^{xx}$ *l.* de Scutagio pro lx militibus, sed calumpniatur x milites.

Abbas de Evesham, x*m.* de Scutagio.

Willelmus de Cairdiff, ij*m.* de Scutagio. *Reddit ad integram summam.*

*Idem* de c*s.* de monetaria[2] Wigorniæ.

WARWIKSIRA, LEICESTRESIRA.[3]

*Idem.* Et Simoni Coco, x*s.* in Stanlega. Et Galfrido Salvagio, c*s.* in Newintone per breve Regis.

EBORACSIRA.

*Idem quod iiij°.* Et Hugoni de Morville, xj*l.* blancas in Cnardeburgo. In soltis, Ricardo de Luvetot, cvj*s.* viij*d.* pro exercitu Tholosæ.

*Ex h*[oc] *ar*[guo] *præmissa scutagia de exercitu Tholosæ.*[1]

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[1] *Sic* in MS., where this is a marginal note apparently referring to *Torp*.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] *Sic* in MS. It should be Warwickshire only.

A.D. 1158–9.

KARLEOLUM.

Robertus filius Suein. In terris datis Henrico filio Suein, xl. in Langwadeby et Edinhale. *Cætera ut suprà.*

WILTESIRE.

*Non portant terræ ibi datæ aliud quam ij°.* Et Monachis de Cheppeham, cs. numero in Lokeswelle. *Idem de calumpnia* Marleberg. *Et censibus forestarum ut suprà.*

DEVONESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Reginæ, iiij$^{xx}$l. blancas. *Et xxxvl. iijs. xjd. numero, præter redditum Canonicorum Sanctae Trinitatis Londoniæ. Idem* de firmis Lefton, Cheutone, Geddelegæ, Fentri, Ailrichestone, Tantone, *ut in præcedentibus.*

LEICESTRESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Ricardo de Campville, viij*l.* in Strattone.

SUHAMTESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Cobbe Fabro, xxij*s.* vj*d.* in Elinges, per breve Regis. *De civitate, gilda, et aliis ut supra. Idem de* Menes. Et in terris datis; Andreæ Taillard, xl. et Alano de Dinant, cs. in Halla Haroldi.

HEREFORD IN WALLIIS.

*Idem.* Et de Haiis, Trivel, *et aliis omnibus.* Et cs. de Trussewelle.

*In istis comitatibus nichil novum invenitur. Ideo non scribuntur directe in linea,*[1] *licet computaverint hoc anno:—*

SALOPSIRA, LONDRES, MIDDELSEXA, HERTFORD, NORHUMBERLANDE, BOKINGEHAM, BEDFORDSIRA, SUMERSETTE,

[1] *See* Dialogus I. 5, for the technical meaning of this expression.

ROTELANDE, WIGORNSIRA, GLOUCESTRESIRA, STAFFORDSIRA, OXONEFORDSIRA, BERKESIRA, DORSETTE, SUMERSETTE, NOTINGEHAM, DEREBY, CANTEBRIGESIRA, HUNTINGDONESIRA. A.D. 1158-9.

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## INCIPIT ANNUS VJ$^{us}$ REGIS HENRICI. A.D. 1159-60.

### KENT.

Radulfus Picot. Et Willelmo Fratri Regis, iiij$^{xx}$xiij*l.* xij*s.* blancos in Tarenteford. Radulfo Picot, cviij*s.* blancos ibidem. Abbati de Sancto Angelico, x*l.* blancos ibidem. Petro de Sancto Claro, vj*l.* numero ibidem.

### TERRA EPISCOPI BAIOCENSIS.

*Idem. Sed* Willelmo Fratri Regis, cxiij*l.* viij*s.* vij*d.* in Ho et Sornes.

### NORHUMBERLANDE.

*Idem.* Et Rogero filio Ricardi, xx*l.* in burgo Novi Castelli. Eidem, xxxij*l.* xij*s.* in Werkworde.

### DEVONIA.

Et Roberto de Dunstanville, xx*l.* in Culimtone, numero.

### OXONIA.

*Idem. Sed in fine compoti* debet xij*l.* x*s.* x*d.* blancos et xxv*l.* pro calumpnia de Bensintone.

### WILTESIRA.

*Idem. Sed in fine compoti,* Calumpnia de Marleberge.

A.D. 1159–60.

WIGORNSIRA.

*Idem. Et in fine.* In operatione Castelli de Canterbouham, xlij*l.* per combustionem j*d.* per breve Regis. *Idem de remanente Scutagii Episcopi,* sed calumpniatur x milites.

SALOPESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Hugoni de Pirariis, xlij*l.* in Corfham, Culmintone, Dodintone. Johanni Extraneo, iiij*l.* in Chesewordin. Eidem, vij*l.* x*s.* de præstito in Nesse. Abbati de Hagemanno, lxxj*s.* iiij*d.* in Waletone. Monachis Salopesbiriæ, lxviij*s.* vij*d.* in Estone. G[odefrido] de Gamages, xiiij*l.* iij*s.* in Stoddesdone. Guidoni Extraneo, cx*s.* in Alindelega. Comiti Reginaldo, cxiij*s.* iiij*d.* in Forde.

GLOUCESTRESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Henrico de Cheddreword, vij*l.* blancas in Mona per breve Regis.

Fo. 190 d.

WARWICSIRA, LEICESTRESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Galfrido Salvagio, x*l.* in Newintone.
*Cætera ut in præcedentibus.*

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A.D. 1160–2.

INCIPIT ANNUS VIJ ET VIIJ$^{us}$ REGIS HENRICI

*mixtus cum vij°. Eo quod Scutagium incepit currere in anno vij° et fuit assisum ad ij*m. *Futi autem assisum ad ij*m. *et pro exercitu Tholosæ, ut potest probari per contentum in Gloucestresira, Advocatus de Betum. Nota etiam quod hoc anno viij° currebat Danegeldum integre ut in ij°. Et fuit Scutagium assisum in viij° ad j*m.

KENT.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.* Et de xl*s.* de j menbro de Suttone. Et amodo debet reddere vij*l.* Et Philipus de Tanga post mortem Archiepiscopi.

## SCUTAGIUM THOLOSÆ ASSISUM AD IJ*m.*[1]

A.D. 1160–2.

### KENT.

Daniel de Crepacor, xl*m.* de militibus. *In viij°, xij milites.*[2]
Robertus filius Guillelmi, j*m.*
Robertus filius Radulfi, j*m.*
Hæredes Godwini, xl*s.* de eodem.
Willelmus filius Adelini, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* de militibus Archiepiscopi.
Abbas de Sancto Augustino, xx*l.* de militibus. *Idem in viij°.*[3]

### ESSEXA, HERTFORDSIRA.

*Idem in terris datis ut suprà.* Idem Vicecomes, cvj*l.* de militibus.

[4] Abbas Westmonasterii, xx milites de remanente Scutagii anni ij.
Comes Albericus, xxiiij milites et dimidium.
Comes Galfridus, xxxiiij milites.
Willelmus filius Roberti, ix milites.
Abbas Sancti Albani, vj milites.
Gerard de Limesie, xxv milites.
Ricardus de Reimes, ij et dimidium.
Gralent de Tani, ij milites.
Albanus de Heiron, j militem.

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[1] In the so-called "Scutages," printed in Part I. from a previous section of the MS., the totals for the 8th year of the reign are given by the author indiscriminately in marcs or knights by a common symbol M. This has been reproduced accordingly in the printed text, since *marca* and *miles* are here convertible terms, the assessment for one knight in this year being one marc, and it was evidently intended by the Exchequer scribes that the sum should be thus represented by a common symbol. A reference was, however, given in the above passage to this further abstract, which may be regarded in the case of these two counties as the decipher of the symbolic letters of the 8th year, and which is moreover of very real utility in estimating the assessment of a scutage which has been hitherto regarded as of very little value (*Engl. Hist. Review*, Jan., 1892). It has, however, been pointed out in the Preface (Part II.) that this is to be regarded as the Great Scutage of Toulouse.

[2] The entries beginning *In viij°*, &c. are interlineated in MS.

[3] The amount of the Abbot's scutage in the 8th year-roll was 10*l.* Probably, therefore, the compiler intended by the formula, *Idem in viij°*, to indicate a proportionate payment in the 8th year-roll.

[4] This list of knights is entered in the margin of the MS. as belonging to the 8th year.

A.D. 1160–2.

## Norfolk, Suffolk.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.*

Episcopus Norwicensis, liij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* de militibus. *In viij°, xxvj*l. *xiij*s. *iiij*d.

Abbas Sancti Edmundi, liij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Abbas de Hulmo, iiij*l.* de militibus. *In viij°, iij*m.

Godefridus de Bures, iiij*m.*

Ricardus Mala Muscha, ij*m.* de militibus.

Ricardus de Snetesham, ij*m.*

Galfridus de Snetesham, xx*s.*

Alanus de Snetesham, ij*m.*

Ricardus filius Cecilliæ.

Willelmus Blundus, *vij*m.; *in viij° idem.*[1]

### Rotulo viij°.

Idem Vicecomes, de x*l.* de Scutagio de Wermegay.

Hubertus de Rya, xx de Scutagio.

Albri de Danmartin, j*m.* de eodem.

Maneser de Danmartin, j*m.* de eodem.

Ricardus de Kenetwelle, xx*s.*

Radulfus filius Ribaldi, dimidiam marcam.

Idem Vicecomes de Scutagio de Colecherda, dimidiam marcam.

## Wiltesira.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.*

Episcopus Sarrisbiriensis, lxiij*m.* de Scutagio suo. *In viij°, xxj*l. *vs.*

Abbatissa de Wiltonia, x*m.* de Scutagio.

Abbas Malmesbery, iiij*l.* de eodem. *In viij°, xl*s.

Elias Gifford, xxv*m.* de eodem. *In viij°, vj*l.

Henricus filius Herberti, v*m.* de eodem. *In viij°, j*m.

Robertus filio Herberti, v*m.* *In viij°, dimidiam marcam.*

Jordanus de Sampford, vetulus, ij*m.* de eodem.

Willelmus de Dantesie, ij*m.* de eodem.

Walterus Moberd, ij*m.* de eodem.

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[1] j*m.* underlined for deletion in MS., and the following words a later insertion. *See* however pp. 29 and 392. In the Pipe Roll 7 Henry II. he pays 10 marcs, and in the 8th year 7 marcs.

WILTESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1160-2.

Ricardus de Grenestede, ij*m.* de eodem.
Galfridus de Pourtone, ij*m.*
Ricardus Esturmi, j*m.* de eodem.
Galfridus Estormy, j*m.* de eodem.
Ricardus de Mara, j*m.* de eodem.

ROTULO VIIJ°.

Mathæus Croke, ij*m.* de Scutagio.
Galfridus Hose, j*m.* de eodem.
Gerard Giffard, j*m.* de eodem.
Humpridus de Bohun, xx*l.* de Scutagio.

BUKINGEHAM, BEDEFORD.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.*

Hamon filius Meinfelin, xx*l.* de Scutagio. *Idem in viij° sed xv milites.*[1]

Gilebertus de Bolebek, ij*m.* de eodem.
Willelmus de Sirintone, iiij*m.*
Ricardus filius Nigelli, xl*s.*
Humpridus Vis de Lou, j*m.*
Vicecomes, xxij*m.* de militibus de honore de Wardone.

ADAUCTA[2] EX ROTULO VIIJ°.

Vicecomes, xix*l.* de Scutagio Walteri de Wahulle. Et in perdonis, xx*s.*

Idem de Scutagio Roberti de Albeigni, xvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Idem Vicecomes de xxxvj*l.* de[3] Scutagio Simonis de Bello Campo, *cum particulis et perdonis.*

Idem Vicecomes de Scutagio Comitis Cestriæ.—*Sed sine numero.*

BERKESIRA.

*Idem.* Et Willelmo Cade, xxxviij*l.* vj*s.* pro auro ad coronam filii Regis et Regalia paranda *ut in vij°.*

Abbas Abbendoniæ, xl*l.* de Scutagio. *Idem viij°.*[4]

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[1] He paid 10*l.* in the 8th year-roll, the correct sum.

[2] *Adauta* in MS.

[3] *de* repeated in MS.

[4] He paid 20*l.*, the correct sum.

A.D. 1160–2.

BERKESIRA—*cont.*

Willelmus de Windesores, xl*m.* de Scutagio.
Willelmus Achard, x*m.* de eodem.
Willelmus de Sifrewast, ij*m.*

SUSSEXA.

*Idem, quia non dantur terrae.*
Idem de Lestagio.
Lucas Pincerna, vj*m.* de Scutagio.
Episcopus Cicestrensis, iiij$^{or}$*m.* *In viij°, ij*m.
Willelmus le Flemeng, x*m.* *In viij°, cs.*
Norman de Normanville et Robertus Peverel, ij*m.* de eodem. *In viij°, j*m.
Capellaria de Boseham, x*l.* de Scutagio. In thesauro, nichil. Et in perdonis, Episcopo Lixoviensi, x*l.* per breve Regis.
Robertus de Praeres, dimidiam marcam de eodem *ut in viij°.*[1]
Idem Vicecomes de *cs.* de Scutagio de Boseham *ut in viij°.*[2]

LINCOLNSIRA.

Fo. 191. *Idem in omnibus quod præmissis.* Et de Stowe Wapentac et Gildis.
Episcopus Lincolniensis, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* de Scutagio. Et in perdonis, Comiti Leicestriæ, ij*m.* Gileberto de Neville, x*m.* Willelmo filio Hamonis, iiij$^{or}$*m.* Hugoni Bardulf, ij*m.* Reginaldo de Sancto Valerico, iiij$^{or}$*m.* Henrico de Oilly, ij*m.* Herberto Furmage, dimidiam marcam. Gunno Coco, dimidiam marcam. Simoni filio Willelmi, iijm. Monachis de Tame, x*s.* iiij*d.* Saihero de Quency, dimidiam marcam, *ut in viij°.*[3] Philippo de Kimes, ij*m.* *In viij°, xll. vs.*[4]

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[1] He was assessed for 2 marcs in Hampshire in the 7th year-roll, but does not appear under Sussex in that year.

[2] The assessment of the 7th year-roll, 10*l.*, is omitted here.

[3] If the meaning of this entry is that a quarter-fee was the *servitium debitum* in both year-rolls it is wrong; because there is no entry in the previous year-roll, and if there had been, the amount would have been double, proving that he held half-a-fee.

[4] *Sic* in MS. This sum evidently refers to the total amount of the Bishop's scutage.

LINCOLNSIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1160-2.

ADAUCTA EX ROTULO VIIJ°.

Thomas filius Willelmi, dimidiam marcam de Scutagio.
Thomas filius Willelmi, vj*s.* viij*d.* de eodem.
Walterus de Aencort, xxvj*l.* iij*s.* iiij*d.* de Scutagio.
Hugo de Baieus, xx*m.*
Reginaldus de Crepacor, cxiij*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.*
Willelmus de Romara; *sine numero.*
Thomas de Arecy, xx*m.*
Lambert de Scoteigni, v*m.* *In perdonis, alias,* v*m.*

## HEREFORD IN WALLIIS.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præmissis et firmis haiarum et forestarum.*

Osbertus filius Hugonis, xx*l.* de Scutagio.
Adam de Port, xv*m.*
Ricardus de Cormeilles, x*m.*
Ricardus de Chanpdos, xv*m.*
Radulfus de Saucey, xl*s.*
Willelmus filius Roberti, j*m.*
Robertus de Bascherville, j*m.* Sed dedit vadium ad dirationandum quod non tenet per servitium militare.
Episcopus Herefordiensis, x*l.*
Hugo Forestarius, j*m.*

## GLOUCESTRESIRA.

*Idem in omnibus quod in præcedentibus.* Et censu forestæ de Dene et firma Stanlegæ.

Abbas Westmonasterii, xx*l.* de Scutagio.
Robertus de Escropis, v*m.*
Rogerus de Berkelay, v*m.*
Turstanus filius Simonis, ij*m.*
Advocatus de Betum, x*m.*
Radulfus de Hastinge de Etone, vj*m.*
Abbas Winchecumbæ, ij*m.*

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[1] *ex Rotulo ex viij°* in MS.

A.D. 1160–2.

## Norhumberlande.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.*
Comes Gospaterik, xij*m.* de Scutagio.
Willelmus de Merlay, x*l.*

### Adaucta ex viij°.

Jacobus de Buillun, xl*s.*
Robertus de Carro, j*m.*
Radulfus Wigorniæ, j*m.*
Hugo filius Rogeri, j*m.*
Walterus de Bolebec, v*m.*
Walterus filius Ivonis, j*m.*
Willelmus filius Alvredi et Godefridus Baiard, viij*s.* xj*d.*
Willelmus de Amundeville, j*m.*
Odinell de Dunfrancville, ij*m.*
Jordanus de Bussey, ij*m.*
Walterus filius Willelmi, ij*m.*
Ricardus Berteram, ij*m.*
Willelmus de Teise, j*m.*
Radulfus de Cauz, j*m.*
Willelmus de Merlay, iij*m.*
Stephanus de Bulimer, v*m.*

## Oxonia.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.* Et firmis de Stantone et Nortone.
Manser Arsic, xx*m.* de Scutagio.
Reginaldus de Sancto Valerico, c*m.* de Scutagio militum.

## Devonia.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.* Et firmis Liftone, Cheutone, Cedele, Fentri, Wika, Ailrichestone, Tantone.
Episcopus Exoniensis, xxxv*m.* de Scutagio.
Rogerus de Valle Torta, ij*m.* *In viij°, j*m.
Robertus filius Galfridi, ij*m.*
Willelmus de Orvaus, v*m.*
Robertus de Piro, ij*m.*
Abbas de Tavistoke, xx*l.* *In viij°, xv*m.

## DEVONIA—*cont.*

A.D. 1160–2.

### ADAUCTA EX ROTULO VIIJ°.

Robertus filius Martini, v*m.*
Comes Ricardus de Redvers, xlvj*l.* *per Hugonem.*
Rogerus de Nonant, xxx*m.* de Scutagio.
Willelmus filius Reginaldi, j*m.*

## NOTINGEHAM, DERBY.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.* Et Gilda. Et terra Piperelli.

Radulfus Hanselin, xx*l.* de Scutagio. *In* 8, *xxv*m. Robertus de Cauz, xx*l.* de eodem. *In viij°, xv*m. Honor Piperelli, lviij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Et in perdonis, Petro de Goldintone, vj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Hugoni Priori, iiij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Roberto filio Ranulfi, iiij*l.* Galfrido Abbati, liij*s.* iiij*d.* Waltero Bek, ij*m.* Radulfo Medico, ij*m.* Monachis de Geroudone, j*m.* Fratribus Hospitali, iiij*m.* David Marescallo, ij*m.* Philippo de Cumbe, ij*m.* Radulfo de Bello Fago, v*m.* pro militibus suis. *In viij°, xxxviij*l. j*m.*[1]

### ADAUCTA EX VIIJ°.

Idem Vicecomes de xl*l.* de Scutagio militum de Tikehulle. Et in perdonis, Roberto filio Vicecomitis, ij*m.* Alexandro filio Thoke, ij*m.* Herveio Marescallo, j*m.* Roberto de Jorz, dimidiam marcam. In vasto, dimidiam marcam.

## NORHAMPTESIRA.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.* Et in firmis Selvestone, Torp.

Robertus Foliot, xvj*l.* de Scutagio suo. In perdonis, Michaeli Belet, cv*s.* viij*d.* *In viij°, xlv*j*s.* *viij*d. Alano de Strafford, dimidiam marcam.

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[1] This passage, which is printed in the Pipe Roll Society's edition from a modern office copy, is now almost entirely illegible in the Roll. The sum at the end must refer to the total for the counties, but in the Pipe Roll of the 7th year Radulfus de Belfo accounts for 5 marcs in Norfolk and Suffolk.

A.D. 1160–2.

## Norhamptesira—*cont.*

Robertus de Chokes, xij*l.* *In viij°, milites de Chokes, xl*s. *et idem Robertus,* v*m. et dimidiam. Et ij*m. *et dimidia debent requiri in Bokingeham et Bedfordsira.*

Robertus filius Albrici, j*m.* *In viij°, dimidiam marcam.*

Fulco de Lisures, x*m.*

Abbas de Burgo, xx*l.* *Sed in viij° sunt ij*m. *in respectu*[1] *donec Rex veniat in Angliam. Idem in octavo respondet ad xxx*l.[2] *de Scutagio, in fine rotuli.*

### Adaucta ex Rotulo viij°.

Ricardus Engaigne, xv*s.* vj*d.* de Scutagio.
Radulfus de Bello Fago, xx*s.*
Willelmus de Albeigny Brito, xxxvj*s.* vj*d.*
Willelmus Auenel, j*m.* Rogerus de Muntbray, j*m.*

### Eboracum.[3]

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.* Et de firmis de Burk et Cnardeburgo.

Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, xiiij*m.* de Scutagio. *In viij°, lxviij*s. *viij*d.

Episcopus Dunhalmensis, xx*m.* de Scutagio suo. *In viij°, x*m.

Jordanus de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* de Scutagio militum honoris de Tikehulle.

In perdonis, Ricardo de Luvetot, vij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* Alexandro filio Toky, iiij$^{or}$*m.* Roberto filio Ranulfi, iiij*m.* Herveio Marescallo, ij*m.* Monachis de Rumphord, iiij*s.* vij*d.*

### Adaucta in Rotulo viij°.

Randulfus filius Walteri, j*m.* *Et in perdonis, j*m.
Willelmus Fossard, xij*l.*
Willelmus de Percy, xj*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Robertus de Ros, ij*m.*
Alexander filius Geraldi, xl*s.*
Willelmus Painel, vij*l.*
Robertus de Gant, v*m.*
Bernardus de Baillol, xx*l.*

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[1] *respectum* in MS.
[2] *Sic* in MS. *xxxviij*l., T. R.
[3] *Sic* in MS.

## CARLEOLUM.

A.D. 1160–2.

Idem Vicecomes de xxxvj*l.* de militibus Carleoli.

## STAFFORDSIRA.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus in omnibus.*

Robertus de Staffordia, xj*l.* de militibus suis. *Quaere xxx milites.*[1]

## SURREYE.

*In terris datis nichil additur novum, et non sunt ibi minutæ firmæ.*

Abbas Certeseiæ, iiij*l.* de Scutagio suo. *Idem viij° ut infra.*

Hugo de Monteberge, j*m.*

### ADAUCTA EX VIIJ°.

Robertus filius Samsonis, j*m.*

Jordanus de Blosseville, j*m.*

Bertholomæus de Chesney, j*m.*

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de Scutagio Abbatis de Certesie. In thesauro, iij*m.* Et quietus est. *Hoc in fine Rotuli præter hoc quod suprà.*[2]

## CANTEBRIGESIRA, HUNTINDONESIRA.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus. Sed in viij° Rotulo non computat Vicecomes de corpore Comitatus.*

Nigellus de Lovetot, xx*m.* de Scutagio. *In viij°, vj*l. x*d.*

Stephanus de Scalariis, xxviij*m.* *In viij°, xiiij marcas.*

Adam de Sumeri, ij*m.*

Galfridus de Waterville, x*m.*

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[1] Marginal note in MS., where *xj*l. is evidently a misreading of *xl*l. in T. R.

[2] There is nothing unusual in this entry, since the Abbot did not pay in the 7th year-roll, but accounted for both scutages together in the 8th year.

A.D. 1160-2.

## Cantebrigesira. Huntindonesira—*cont.*

### Adaucta ex viij°.

Abbas Rameseiæ, viij*m.* *In viij°, iiij^or* m.
Comes Conanus, iiij*m.* per vicecomitem.
Albri Picot, j*m.*
Henricus de Scalariis, xxix*s.*
Comes Galfridus, j*m.*
Acelin de Waterville, v*m.*
Robertus Foliot, v*m.*
Alexander filius Geroldi, xx*s.*
Willelmus de Say, j*m.*
Hugo de Bello Campo, j*m.*

## Warewicsira, Leicestresira.

*Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.*
Prior Coventriæ, xx*m.* de Scutagio. *In viij°, x*m.

### Adaucta ex rotulo viij°.

Rogerus de Mubray, lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* de militibus in Warewicsira.
Ricardus de Ridveres, dimidiam marcam.
Henricus de Moiun, v*m.*
Willelmus filius Alani, j*m.*
Hasculfus Musard, v*m.*
Comes Arundel, xx*s.*
Idem Vicecomes de dimidia marca de Scutagio honoris de Blye in Legecestresira.
Idem de xxxiiij*s.* viij*d.* de Scutagio Archiepiscopi Eboracensis ibidem.
Robertus de Gant, x*s.*
Willelmus Meschin, dimidiam marcam.
Philippus de Sau[n]erville, j*m.*
Hugo Wake, j*m.*
Rogerus de Munbray, j*m.*, *præter idem quod suprà est.*
Galfridus Ridel, iiij*l.* iiij*s.* vij*d.*
Robertus de Ros, dimidiam marcam.
Willelmus de Albeygni Brito, vj*l.*
Ricardus de Campville, in perdono per breve Regis.
Comes Cestriæ habet respectum per breve Regis de Scutagio.
Vicecomes, j*m.* de Scutagio Comitis Gloucestriæ.
Osbertus de Coleshulle, ij*m.*
Gerard de Limesie, ij*m.*

## Dorsette.

A.D. 1160–2.

Idem quod in præcedentibus.

Rogerus Arundel, xl*l.* de Scutagio. *In viij°, respondet in Somersette.*

Robertus de Glastonbiria, x*m.*

Willelmus Belet, ij*m.*

Bernardus Polein, ij*m.*

Hugo de Estbery, ij*m.*

Abbas Sireburniæ, iiij*m.* *In viij°, ij*m.

Abbas de Cerne, vj*m.* *In viij°, ij*m.

Abbas Middeltoniæ, iiij*m.* *In viij°, ij*m.

Abbas de Abbodesbery, ij*m.* *In viij°, j*m.

Robertus filius Reinfridi, iij*m.* *In viij° de veteri Scutagio.*[1]

Abbatissa de Sancto Edwardo, xiiij$^{or}$*m.* *Idem in viij°.*[2]

## Sumersette.

*Idem quod in præcedentibus.* Et de firmis de Odecumbe et Peretone.

viij° Episcopus Wintoniensis, xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* de Scutagio Glastingebery. *De veteribus militibus.*[3]

Episcopus Bathoniensis, xxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij$^{or}$*d.* *In viij°, xiij*l. *vs. xix*d.

Johannes de Erlega, v*m.*

Robertus de Bello Campo, xxxiij*m.* *In viij°, xiij*l. *xx*d.

Nicholaus filius Hardinge, v*m.* *In viij°, ij*m.[4]

Ricardus de Monte Acuto, xx*m.* *In viij°, iiij*l. *xl*d.

Hawis de [Romara],[5] v*m.*

Wandrille de Corceles, xx*m.* *In viij°, ix*l. *viij*d. *cum perdonis.*

Rogerus Brito, xx*l.*

Rogerus[6] filius Hugonis, ij*m.* *In viij°, vj*s.

Petrus de Bechintone, iiij*m.*

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[1] The *vetus scutagium* here referred to is alone entered in the 8th year.

[2] The Abbess paid 7 marcs in the 8th year-roll.

[3] *iiij*d. *de veteribus militibus* is interlineated in MS.

[4] *xxviij*s. *iiij*d., T. R.

[5] Restored from T. R.

[6] *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 1160–2.

SUMERSETTE—*cont.*

Galfridus de Mandeville, iij*m.* *In viij°, j*m.
Ricardus filius Willelmi, xxxij*m.*[1] *In viij°, lxvs.*
Rogerus de Baalon, xxij*m.*
Johannes filius Hamonis, xiiij*m.*
Henricus de Cultura, ij*m.* *In viij°, j*m.
Thomas de Wika, ij*m.*

ADAUCTA VIIJ°.

Abbas Glastonbiriæ, xl*m.*
Henricus Lovel, v*m.*
Alexander de Alne, j*m.*
Willelmus de Moiun, xxij*l.*
Robertus filius Martini, v*m.*
Willelmus de Sancto Claro, iiij*l.* xj*s.* viij*d.*
Rogerus Arundel, xx*l.* : *sed est suprà in Dorsette.*
Ricardus del Estre, xxv*s.*

## WIGORNSIRA.

Fo. 192. *Idem in omnibus ut in præcedentibus.* Et firmis forestæ, et Hanlega, Eldrefeld, Biselega.
Abbas Westmonasterii, xx*l.* de Scutagio.
Abbas de Persore, ij*m.*
Abbas Evesham, v*m.*
Abbas Westmonasterii, v*m.* de militibus suis.
Johes Marescallus, xx*s.* *Idem viij°.*

## HAMPTESIRA.

*Idem.* Et in Sumburne, xxxvj*l.* vj*s.* numero.
Idem de Ulfertone et Witingelega.
Episcopus Wintoniensis, lxxv*l.* xv*s.* iij*d.* de Scutagio.
Abbas de Hida, xl*m.* *In viij°, xx*m.
Hugo de Hala, ij*m.*
Galfridus filius Petri, j*m.*
Robertus de Praeres, ij*m.*
Johannes de Gisorz, v*m.*

[1] *xxij*m., T. R.

HAMPTESIRA—*cont.* A.D. 1160–2.

Willelmus filius Rogeri, j*m.*
Roger Alis, ij*m.*
Mathæus de Potaria, v*m.*
Hamo de Cornebec, v*m.*

ADAUCA.

Willelmus de Romara, xx*m.*

SALOPESIRA.[1]

[1] *Sic* in MS. There are no scutages for this county in the Pipe Roll. The ninth year follows here in the MS.

A.D. 1261–2. Fo. 194 d.

## CONSTABULARII DE FEODO SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ DE DIVERSIS BARONIIS, ANNO XLVJ° REGIS HENRICI TERTII, PER ROBERTUM WALERAUND.

Per unum mensem.
- De Almarico Bataille, pro uno feodo, x*s*.
- De Leyre, pro uno feodo, x*s*.
- Uno feodo in Markeshale, x*s*.
- Hervico de Renes, pro uno feodo, x*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Uno feodo in Bedenestede, x*s*.
- Tribus Philippi de Columbariis, xxx*s*.
- Uno feodo in Naktone, x*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis Radulfi de Gatesle, xx*s*.
- Uno feodo Walteri de Mareham, x*s*.
- Uno feodo in Hurste et Parva Wlmintone, x*s*.
- Uno feodo in Scales et Ludmere, x*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Tribus feodis Willelmi filii Philippi, xxx*s*.
- Duobus feodis Johannis de Jarpevile, xx*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Uno feodo Petri de Pelevile, x*s*.
- Duobus feodis Radulfi de Chandos, xx*s*.
- Duobus feodis Hugonis de Chandos, xx*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis Galfridi de Lesewiz, xx*s*.
- Duobus feodis Roberti de Scales, xx*s*.
- X^ma^ parte unius feodi Willelmi Hervi, xij*d*.

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis in Postlinges, xx*s*.
- Uno feodo in Sellinges, x*s*.
- Uno feodo in Poltone, x*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis in Blakemanstone, xx*s*.
- Uno feodo in Bonintone, x*s*.
- Uno feodo in Hartone, x*s*.

Per unum mensem.
- Tribus feodis Johannis Bretoyl, xxx*s*.
- Uno feodo in Rokinge, x*s*.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ.—*cont.* A.D. 1261–2.

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis in Orlawestone, xx*s.*
- Uno feodo in Kinardetone, x*s.*
- Dimidium feodum in Silewesbrigge, v*s.*
- Dimidium feodum in Wodechirche, v*s.*

Per unum mensem.
- Duobus feodis in Esssteteforde, xx*s.*
- Duobus feodis in Welles, x*s.*

Per unum mensem.
- Uno feodo in Welles, x*s.*
- Duobus feodis Johannis de Jerpeville, xx*s.*
- Uno feodo in Dunham, x*s.*

Per unum mensem.
- Tribus feodis Baldewini Fylol, xxx*s.*
- Uno feodo in Lakindone, x*s.*

Summa feodorum Constabulariæ, Lvj feoda x$^{ma}$ pars.

Summa denariorum, xxviij*l.* xij*d.*

## BARONIA DE AVERENGE.

De uno feodo Willelmi Malmeins, facienti wardam bis per annum, xx*s.*

De uno feodo Willelmi de Swinefeude, bis per annum, xx*s.*

De uno feodo Henrici de Averenge, bis, xx*s.*

De dimidio feodo Manasseri de Langedene, bis, x*s.*

De dimidio feodo in Alkham, bis, x*s.*

De uno feodo Roberti de Enebroke, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Siretone, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Caseburne, bis, xx*s.*

De dimidio feodo Willelmi le Wyte, bis, x*s.*

De uno feodo Walteri de Rybof, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Haueswelle, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Cloptone, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Ledene, bis, xx*s.*

De dimidio feodo Ricardi filii Hugonis, bis, x*s.*

De dimidio feodo Willelmi de Pirye, bis, x*s.*

A.D. 1261–2.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ—*cont.*

De uno feodo Manasseri de Langedone, bis, xx*s.*

De Willelmo de Langedone, pro uno feodo, bis, xx*s.*

De dimidio feodo de dominico de Folkestone et uno quarterio, bis, xv*s.*

De uno feodo Johannis de Fleg, bis, xx*s.*

De duobus feodis Radulfi de Noyun, bis, xl*s.*

De uno feodo et tribus partibus unius feodi, semel, xvij*s.*

De uno feodo Willelmi de Lymis et participium suorum, semel, x*s.*

Summa feodorum, xx feoda et dimidium et j quarter.

Summa denariorum, xix*l.* xij*s.* vj*d.*

## BARONIA[1] FOUBERD.

De uno feodo Simonis de Chelefeud facienti wardam ter per annum, xxx*s.*

De uno feodo in Ludham, ter, xxx*s.*

De uno feodo Johannis Dive et Johannis Arnold, ter, xxx*s.*

De uno feodo Johannis de Eslinges, ter, xxx*s.*

De uno feodo in Wycherlinges, ter, xxx*s.*

De dimidio feodo Willelmi de Codeslond, ter, xv*s.*

De dimidio feodo Arnoldi de Bolonia, ter, xv*s.*

De uno feodo Roberti de Hugtham, ter, xxx*s.*

De uno feodo Gerardi de Copintone, ter, xxx*s.*

De dimidio feodo de Parva Hugham, ter, xv*s.*

De dimidio feodo in Olesford et Kingestone, ter, xv*s.*

De uno feodo in Hurste, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo Roberti le Jovene, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo Roberti filii Petri, bis, xx*s.*

Fo. 195. De uno feodo in Chileham, bis, xx*s.*

De uno feodo in Silingefeud, bis, xx*s.*

[1] *Boronia* in MS.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDUM DOVORÆ.—*cont.* A.D. 1261-2.

De dimidio feodo Stephani Estesture, bis, xs.
De dimidio feodo Nicholai de Estesture, bis, xs.

Summa feodorum, xv feoda.

Summa denariorum, xixl. xs.

BARONIA DE ARSYKE.

De uno feodo in Ramesham, ter per annum, xxxs.
De uno feodo de Swindene, ter, xxxs.
De uno feodo de Karsintone, ter, xxs.
De iijbus feodis Galfridi de Neville, bis, lxs.
De dimidio feodo et j quarter Roberti de Arsike, bis, xvs.
De j feodo et j quarter Willelmi de Arsike, bis, xxvs.
De uno feodo in Dintone, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Mapelchauns, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Notsted, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Freningham, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Baselcote, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo Roberti de la Rose, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo Willelmi Paris, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Cumbe, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Bekewelle, bis, xxs.
De uno feodo in Bartone, bis, xxs.

Summa feodorum, xvij feoda et dimidium.
Summa denariorum, xixl. xs.

BARONIA PEVEREL.

De tribus feodis Henrici Crammenville, ter per annum, iiijl. xs.
De tribus feodis in Trillinges, ter, iiijl. xs.
De ijbus feodis in Gattone, ter, lxs.
De uno quarterio unius feodi Deuenemi,[1] ter, vijs. vjd.

[1] *Dei Inimici* is interlineated in the MS. as an explanatory reading.

A.D. 1261–2.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ—*cont.*

De tribus feodis Nicholai de Girunde, bis, lx*s.*
De tribus feodis Johannis de Mareys, bis, lx*s.*

Summa feodorum, xiiij feoda et j quarter.
Summa denariorum, xviij*l.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

BARONIA DE MAMENOT.

De ij^bus^ feodis in Pyuetone, bis per annum, xl*s.*
De uno feodo in Aswelle, bis, xx*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis Simonis de Davintone, bis, xl*s.*
De uno feodo in Cukelescumbe, bis, xx*s.*
De iij^bus^ feodis [in] Thornham, bis, lx*s.*[1]
De iij^bus^ feodis in Walwarssare, bis, lx*s.*
De uno feodo Hugonis de Chastilun, bis xx*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis in Kenintone, bis, xl*s.*
De uno feodo Radulfi de Novers, semel, x*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis in Hertwelle, semel, xx*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis Rogeri de Bavent, semel, xx*s.*[2]
De uno feodo Simonis de Wytfeud, semel, x*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis in Codeham, semel, xx*s.*[3]
De uno feodo in Bretinghurst, semel, x*s.*

Summa feodorum, xxiiij feoda.
Summa denariorum, xix*l.* x*s.*

BARONIA DE PORT.

De ij^bus^ feodis Simonis de Clothale, ter per annum, lx*s.*
De ij^bus^ feodis in Tannges, bis, xl*s.*

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[1] In the margin is the note, in a later hand, *Northwode feofatur per . . . Willelm*[*i*] *de Sey Johann*[*i*] *de . . .*

[2] The note is interlineated here *Ad exemplar habetur Ricardus de Vabadun, iij milites.*

[3] *Willelm*[*i*] *de Sey* marginal note in a later hand.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ—*cont.* A.D. 1261–2.

De uno feodo in Hammes, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo in Popeleshale, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo in Betleshangre, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo in Berfrefrestone, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo Hervici de Belewe, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo Ricardi de Pysinge, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo Philippi de Pysinge, bis, xx*s.*
De uno feodo in Merstone, bis, xx*s.*

Summa feodorum, xij feoda.
Summa denariorum, xiij*l.*

BARONIA DE CREVEQUER.

De quodam tenemento in Wenesbergo, per xviij dies, ter per annum, xx*s.*
De uno feodo in Ripplega, bis, xx*s.*
De quodam tenemento in Badelesmere, per xx dies, ter, xx*s.*
De uno feodo Willelmi de Soles, bis, xx*s.*
De quodam tenemento in Rokesle, per xx dies, bis, j*m.*
De uno feodo Randulfi de Pyrie, bis, xx*s.*

Summa feodorum, iij feoda et iij tenementa.
Summa denariorum, cvj*s.* viij*d.*

ITEM DE CERTIS WARDIS.

De uno feodo in Herthangre, per xv dies ante Natale, x*s.*
De eodem feodo, per xv dies ante Nativitatem Sancti Johannis, x*s.*
De uno feodo de Gravenel, per xv. dies post Natale, x*s.*
De eodem feodo, per xv dies post Nativitatem Sancti Johannis, x*s.*

A.D. 1231–2.

CONSTABULARII SUPER WARDAM DOVORÆ—*cont.*

De uno feodo de la Dune, per xv dies ante Pascham, xs.

Summa feodorum, iij feoda.

Summa denariorum, ls.

Summa totalis feodorum, clxv feoda et dimidium et x^ma pars unius feodi.

Summa totalis denariorium, vij^xx v*l.* vij*s.* viij*d.*[1]

Fo. 195 d.

## NORHUMBRELANDE.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

FEODA PERTINENTIA AD WARDAM NOVI CASTRI SUPER TINAM.[2]

De Warda de Bayllol die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Lucæ, v*m.*

De eadem, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Martini, xx*s.*

De eadem, die Dominica proxima post festum Circumcissionis Domini, iiij*l.*

De ejusdem feodo, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Egidii, iiij*l.*

De eadem, die Dominica proxima post festum Sanctæ Scholasticæ, v*m.*

De Copum, ad eundem terminum, j*m.*

De Bolum, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Cuthberti, in marcis,[3] xl*s.*

De feodo de Laval, ad eundem terminum, ij*m.*

De feodo de Waltone, die Dominica proxime post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, xl*s.*

De feodo de Caugi, ad eundem terminum, xl*s.*

De feodo de Herun, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, j*m.*

[1] There is a marginal reference to this list at the bottom of the folio as follows :—

Item. Idem secundo, in secundo folio sequenti.

Item. Idem, tertio, inter Honores suprà.

The references are to the numbered folios 157, and 196 d.

[2] This heading is bracketted in the margin in the MS.

[3] *Sic* in MS.

NORHUMBRELANDE—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

De feodo de Bothale, ad eundem terminum, xl*s.*

De feodo de Divelistun et Goseforde, ad eundem terminum, j*m.*

De feodo de Bolebeke, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, v*m.*

De feodo de Merley, ad eundem terminum, iiij*m.*

Summa, xxxiij*l.*

## COMPOTUS DE CORNAGIIS NORTHUMBERLANDÆ, REDDITUS AD SCACCARIUM ANNO REGIS HENRICI XLIX° PER ROBERTUM DE INSULA VICECOMITEM. A.D. 1264–5. Norhumberlande.

De baronia de Vescy, lx*s.*

De baronia de Wercke, xxv*s.*

De baronia de Musco Campo, xxvij*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia Comitis Patricii, xx*s.* x*d.*

De baronia de Mitforde, xxxj*s.* iiij*d.*

De baronia de Bothale, viij*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia de Morpathe, xxv*s.* vj*d.*

De baronia de Waltone, x*s.*

De baronia de Bayllol, xxv*s.*

De baronia de Bolebeke, xxxij*s.*

De baronia Dumfrannville, xxj*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia de Heron, v*s.* x*d.*

De baronia de Bolum, viij*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia de Divelistone, xiiij*d.*

De baronia de Laval, iij*s.* ij*d.*

De baronia de Surtays, xiiij*d.*

De baronia de Gaugy, vij*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia de Bradeforde, xiiij*d.*

De baronia de Tindale, viij*s.* ix*d.*

De baronia Johannis, Vicecomitis, quam Edmundus filius Regis Henrici tenet, viij*s.* viij*d.*

De baronia Radulfi filii Rogeri, iiij*s.* vj*d.*

A.D. 1264–5. COMPOTUS DE CORNAGIIS NORTHUMBERLANDÆ, &c.—*cont.*

De terra de Wytincham et Willelmi de Esselintone, iiij*s*
De Johanne de Esselintone, xiiij*d.*
De Caluley, ij*s.* iiij*d.*
De baronia de Heppehale, ix*s.*
De Hawiltone, ij*s.* iiij*d.*
De terra Thomæ filii Lielphy, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
De Trockelawe, xiiij*d.*
[De Bodenhale, xiiij*d.*][1]
De Molliffen, xiiij*d.*
De Chynintone, xiiij*d.*
De Ryhille, xiiij*d.*

Summa, xviij*l.* iiij*s.* vj*d.*, videlicet, xxij*d.* plus quam alii solebant respondere; præter Priorem de Tinemue et terras Regis Scotiæ.[2]

A.D. 1293. Fo. 196. QUINQUE PORTUS ET EORUM MEMBRA CUM SERVITIIS REGI DEBITIS DE PORTUBUS PRÆDICTIS ANNUATIM CUM NECESSE FUERIT.

Memorandum quod in octabis Sancti Hilarii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo primo, Stephano de Pencestria, tunc constabulario Dovorræ et custode Quinque Portuum, existente in Saccario, super compoto suo ballivæ suæ prædictæ, coram magistro Willelmo de Marchia, tunc Thesaurario Scaccarij, et Baronibus ejusdem Scaccarij; ipsoque Stephano plenius allocuto de prædictis Quinque Portubus, videlicet qui fuerunt Portus, et quæ eorum membra; et quæ servitia ipsi portus Regi debeant, et qualiter, et quo modo; idem Stephanus prædictos Thesaurarium et Barones de præmissis certificabat in hunc modum.

[1] Inserted in the margin, but now almost illegible in the MS.

[2] *See* Preface, Part II. The charge was xx*l.*, and these were ancient allowances.

## Sussexa.[1]

A.D. 1293.

Hastinges est capitalis portus, cujus membra sunt, videlicet, Winchelse, Rye, leucata de Pevenesse et Bulewarehethe in comitatu Sussexæ; Bekesburne et Grenethe in comitatu Kanciæ. Qui portus cum suis membris prædictis debet invenire[2] ad summonitionem Regis viginti et unam naves; et in qualibet navi debent esse viginti et unus homines, fortes, apti, bene armati[3] et aparati ad servitium Regis. Ita tamen quod summonitio inde fiat ex parte Regis per xl dies ante. Et cum prædictæ naves et homines in illis existentes ad locum illum venerint ad quem fuerint summoniti, morabuntur ibidem in servitio Regis per quindecim dies ad custus suos proprios. Et si Rex servitio illorum post prædictos xv dies indiguerit, seu ipsos ibidem amplius morari voluerit, erunt naves illæ, cum hominibus in illis existentibus, in servitio Regis morantes ad custus Regis quamdiu Regi placuerit; videlicet Magister capiet vj*d.* per diem; et constabularius, vj*d.* per diem; et quilibet aliorum capiet iij*d.* per diem.

## Kancia.

Romenhale portus capitalis; vetus Romenhale et Lyde membra ejusdem; qui portus cum suis membris inveniet Regi quinque naves in forma prædicta.

Portus de Hethe debet Regi quinque naves in forma prædicta.

Dovorra est portus capitalis, cujus membra sunt, videlicet, Faveresham, Folkestane, et Margate. Debet portus iste cum suis membris prædictis xxj naves in forma prædicta.

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[1] *et Kent* added in another hand, but more correctly entered again below. Both headings are in the margin of the MS.

[2] *invenire* is interlineated in MS.

[3] *bene armati* is interlineated in MS.

A.D. 1293.

KANCIA—*cont.*

Sandwicus est portus capitalis, cujus membra Fordwiz, Stonore et Serre; qui portus cum suis membris debent Regi v^que^ naves in forma prædicta.

Summa Servitii Quinque Portuum, lvij naves.

*Temp.* Hen. III. Fo. 196 d. Berkesira. Windesore.

## WARDA DEBITA CASTRO DE WINDESORES PER SINGULAS QUADRAGENAS ANNI.

Per xl dies.

De Abbate de Abbendone, lxvj*s.* viij*d.* qualibet quadragena pro xxx feodis militum.

De Henrico de Pinkeny, xxxiij*s.* et iiij*d.* qualibet quadragena pro xv feodis militum.

De Willelmo de Windesores, xvj*s.* viij*d.* qualibet quadragena pro vij feodis militum.

De Thoma de Haudeng, viij*s.* iiij*d.* qualibet quadragena pro iij feodis et dimidio et j quarter.

De Hugone de Haudeng, viij*s.* iiij*d.* qualibet quadragena pro iij feodis et dimidio et j quarterio.

Per iiij terminos.

De Mathæo de Loveins, x*l.* per annum, videlicet, ad Natale l*s.*; et ad Pascha l*s.*; et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ l*s.*; et ad festum Sancti Michaelis l*s.*, pro x feodis militum.

Per iij terminos.

De Ricardo de Siffrewast, xx*s.* per annum; scilicet, ad Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ, vj*s.* et viij*d.*; et ad Pentecostem, vj*s.* viij*d.*; et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, vj*s.* viij*d.* pro uno feodo militis.

BERKESIRA—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

De Willelmo de Siffrewast, xx*s.* per annum ad eosdem terminos pro uno feodo militis.

De Roberto de Sotesbroc, xx*s.* per annum ad eosdem terminos pro uno feodo militis.

Summa feodorum, lxxij feoda et dimidium.

Summa denariorum inde provenientium per annum, lxxiij*l.*

Per ij terminos. Præterea Abbas de Abbendone debet, xxij*s.* per annum, pro uno vigili, ad ij terminos, scilicet, ad Pascha et ad Festum Sancti Michaelis.

Per j terminum. Galfridus de Bagesete, xx*v*s. per annum, pro vaccaria, ad Festum Sancti Michaelis.

De Vaccaria de Odiham, xx*s.* ad eundem terminum.

De Vaccaria de Everlege, xviij*s.* ad eundem terminum.

Summa denariorum pertinentium ad Castrum, exceptis Wardis, iiij*l.* v*s.*

Summa totalis denariorum tam de Wardis Castri quam de pertinentiis ad Castrum, lxxvij*l.* v*s.*

## FEODA QUÆ DEBENTUR AD CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ.[1]

[A.D. 1261–2.] Kancia. Dovorra.

CUSTODIA DE CONSTABULARIA.

Essheteforde, ij milites.
Welles, ij milites.
Gervasius de Welles, j militem.
Johannes de Gerpenville, ij milites.

[1] Marginal heading in MS., where these services are entered *in tricolumni*.

[A.D. 1261–2.]

FEODA—CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ—*cont.*

Dunham, j militem.
Baudewinus Philoll, iij milites.
Feodum de Lachindone, j militem.
Amarius Bataille, j militem.
Feodum de Leyre, j militem.
Markeshale, j militem.
Hervicus de Reynes, j militem.
Bedeneste, j militem.
Philippus de Columbers, iij milites.
Naketune, j militem.
Radulfus de Gatelle, ij milites.
Walterus de Mareham, j militem.
Erste et Parva Wilmi[n]tone, j militem.
Scolee et Livermere, j militem.
Willelmus filius Philippi, iij milites.
Johannes de Gerpenville, ij milites.
Petrus de Peleville, j militem.
Radulfus de Candos, ij milites.
Hugo de Candos, ij milites.
Godefridus de Lisewis, ij milites.
Radulfus de Escales, ij milites.
Willelmus filius Ervei, x$^{a}$ pars militis.
Feodum de Postlinghes, iij milites.
Feodum de Selles, j militem.
Feodum de Potune, j militem.
Blakemanstone, ij milites.
Boni[n]tone, j militem.
Ortone, j militem.
Johannes Bretelle, iij milites.
Rokinges, j militem.
Orcelavistona, ij milites.
Kenarditona, j militem.
Siluwebughe, dimidium militem.
Wodekirke, dimidium militem.

Summa militum istius custodiæ, lvj milites et decima pars unius militis.

FEODA—CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ—*cont.* [A.D. 1261–2.]

CUSTODIA DE ABBRINCHIIS.

Johannes de Fleg, j militem.
Radulfus de Nugun, ij milites.
Radulfus de Claie, j militem et iij quarters.
Dominicum Fokestane, j quarter.
Philippus de Vepunt, viij dies,
Gerardus Gerner, xvj dies,
Willelmus de Limis, v dies,
} j militem.
Willelmus Malevens, j militem.
Willelmus de Swinefeud, j militem.
Henricus de Everhugs, j militem.
Fo. 197. Manserus de Langdone, dimidium militem.
Alkekam, dimidium militem.
Robertus de Enebroc, j militem.
Kaseburne, j militem.
Feodum de Ceritone, j militem et dimidium.
Walterus de Ribof, j militem.
Nauekeswelle, dimidium militem.
Cloptone, j militem.
Ledenne, j militem.
Ricardus filius Hugonis, dimidium militis.
Randulfus de Pirie, dimidium militem.
Manserus de Langedun, j militem.
Willelmus de Langedune, j militem.
Ricardus filius Hugonis, dimidium militem.
Dominicum Folkestan, dimidium militem.

Summa militem istius Custodiæ, xxj milites.

CUSTODIA ROBERTI DE DOVRE.

Robertus de Huham, j militem.
Gerardus de Tampintone, j militem.
Parva Huham, dimidium militem.
Olleford et Kegestune, dimidium militem.
Erste, j militem.

[A.D. 1161–2.]

FEODA—CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ—*cont.*

Ricardus Juvenis, j militem.
Robertus filius Petri, j militem.
Chilleham, j militem.
Sillingesde, j militem.
Stephanus, Nicholaus } de Estre, j militem.
Radulfus de Alinghes, j militem.
Willelmus de Ludeham, j militem.
Clemens Selvester de Allinghes, j militem.
Johannes de Allinges, j militem.
Wiverlinges, j militem.
Willelmus de Codesonde, Alnaldus de Bolonia, } j militem.

Summa militum, XV milites.

CUSTODIA DE ARSIC.

Paccindene, j militem.
Gillebertus de Dudeville, j militem.
Willelmus Paris, j militem.
Umbe, j militem.
Bekehelle, j militem.
Bertune, j militem.
Feodum Rasmesham, j militem.
Feodum Svindone, j militem.
Feodum Kersintone, j militem.
Gillebertus de Dudeville, iij militis.
Robertus Arsic, iij quarters.
Willelmus Arsic, v quarters.
Dutone, j militem.
Maplescaupe, j militem.
Feodum Nutstede, j militem.
Frenigham, j militem.

Summa militum, XV milites.

FEODA—CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ—*cont.* *Temp.* Edw. I.

CUSTODIA PEVERHELLE.

Henricus de Cramaville, iij milites.
Trulee, iij milites.
Gattune, iij milites.
Dei Inimicus, j quarter.
Nicholaus de Gerunde, iij milites.
Johannes de Mares, iij milites.

Summa militum, xv milites.

CUSTODIA MAMINOT.

Hugo de Castilluns, j militem.
Kenntune, ij milites.
Radulfus de Noers, j militem.
Herewelle, ij milites.
Ricardus de Vabadun, iij milites.
Codeham, ij milites.
Brettinkerst, j militem.
Turneham, iij milites.
Farburne et Puv[in]tone, ij milites.
Essele, j militem.
Simon de Duntone, ij milites.
Cuckelescunbe, j militem.
Feodum de Walderesche, iij milites.

Summa militum, xxiiij milites.

CUSTODIA PORT.

Hervicus Belewe, j militem.
Ricardus de Pisinges, j militem.
Maristone, j militem.
Philippus de Pisinges, j militem.
Ricardus de Chaale, ij milites.
Tonges, ij milites.
Hames, j militem.
Poppleshale, j militem.

*Temp.* Edw. I.

FEODA—CUSTODIAM CASTRI DOVORÆ—*cont.*

Betleshangre, j militem.
Barfreistone, j militem.

Summa militum, xij milites.

CUSTODIA CREVEQUER.

Rokesle, xx$^{ti}$ dies.
Randulfus de Pirie, j militem.
Wedenesberne, xx$^{ti}$ dies.
Rippellega, j militem.
Badlesmere, xx$^{ti}$ dies.
Willelmus de Soles, j militem.

Summa militum, v milites.[1]

CUSTODIA ADÆ FILII WILLELMI.

Feodum de Ladune, j militem.
Hertangre, j militem.
Feodum de Gravele, j militem.

Summa militum, vj milites.
Summa summarum, clxxij milites et decima pars unius militis.[2]

*Temp.* Hen. III. Fo. 197 d.

## CERTIFICATIO PORTUS DOVORÆ ET QUID ET QUANTUM DOMINO REGI DEBETUR ET QUID AB EODEM ALIENATUM ET QUO MODO.[3]

Kancia.

De teloneo transfretantium et applicantium Dovora, Prior Sancti Martini recepit dimidium. Et de dimidio

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. The scribe has been misled by the half-yearly terms here as in the entry of these wards among the Inquisitions at fo. 158 of the MS.

[3] There is a note in the bottom margin of this folio which is now quite illegible.

CERTIFICATIO PORTUS DOVORÆ—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

telloneo de foro die Sabbati, idem Prior recipit tertiam partem, et dominus Rex duas partes. Et de parte domini Regis, Magister Hospitalis Sanctæ Mariæ recipit decimum denarium, de dono domini Regis. Et iterum de novem partibus domini Regis, idem Prior recipit xxij*l.* x*s.* de dono ejusdem Regis, præter malam toltam quæ valet singulis annis ix*l.* Et manerium de La Rivere quod valere solet annuatim xxviij*l.* aut plus, quod idem Magister habet de dono domini Regis; et prisa vinorum apud Sanwicum quæ valere solet singulis annis xx*l.* aut plus. Et omnia ista integra pertinebant ad castrum Dovoræ tempore comitis Kanciæ, quæ modo alienantur ut patet infrà.

ISTI SUNT QUI HABENT TRANSITUM SINE TELLONEO APUD DOVORAM CUM TOTA EORUM FAMILIA.[1]

Quinque Portus, cum ipsorum membris omnibus, Londonia, Cantuaria, Wyntonia, Norwicus, Roffa; Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis et omnes de ecclesia sua; Abbas Sancti Augustini Cantuariæ; Episcopus Londoniensis et omnes de ecclesia sua, et omnes Prioratus Londoniæ; Episcopus Wintoniensis et omnes Prioratus Wintoniæ; Episcopus Exoniensis, Episcopus Karleolensis, Episcopus Roffensis, Magister Militiæ Templi, Prior Hospitalis Jerusalem, Prior Sancti Lazari, Prior Sancti Sulpicii; omnes Cisterciensis Ordinis, omnes fere Præmonstratensis Ordinis, omnes Cloyniacensis Ordinis, omnes Ordinis Chartusiæ, omnes Ordinis de Simplingham; Abbas Westmonasterii et omnes scellæ suæ; Abbas de Bello et omnes residentes super tenementum suum; Abbas de Becco Herlewin cum scellis suis; Abbas de Fiscampo et omnes Prioratus ejus, Abbas de Fronte Ebroldi[2] cum scellis suis, Abbas de Ebroicis cum scellis

[1] This title is not rubricated in the MS. nor is it written in capitals.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

CERTIFICATIO PORTUS DOVORÆ—*cont.*

suis. Item Comes Marescallus, Comes Kanciæ, Hamo Peche, Dominus de Chilham, Comitissa Augi, Comes de Gisnes, Willelmus de Fesnes, Engelramus de Merke.

Sciendum quod omnes prænominati sunt quieti de tello apud Dovoram penes dominum Regem, cum tota familia sua, in transfretatione et applicatione.

Fo. 230 d. [A.D. 1210–12.]

## KENT. MILITES ARCHIEPISCOPI.[1]

Robertus de Ver, Helias de Bello Campo, j militem in Flet.

Thomas Pincerna, dimidium militem in Flet.

[S]imon de Wielmestone, dimidium in Wielmestone.

Robertus de Gosehale, j militem et dimidium in Gosehale.

Willelmus de Ulmis, dimidium militem in Ulmis.

Ricardus de Anesye, dimidium militem in Heth.

Robertus de Crepator,[2] j et tres quarters in Tilemanestone.

Hugo de Samphord, dimidium in
Hugo de la Leg, j quarter in } Sturemue.

Gilebertus de Tilemanestone, j quarter in Sturemue.

Walterus de Valeines, j quarter in Stormue.

Alanus de Sturmue, viij partem.

Robertus de Valeines, j feodum in Ewerlande.

Thomas de Radlinges, j feodum in Redlinges.

Brianus de Dene, viij partem in Dene.

Berteram de Crioil, dimidium feodum in Serres.

Thomas de Levey, dimidium feodum in Serres.

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[1] This list is entered here without any heading, which is supplied from the Harg. MS. It appears to be a transcript of the Kent return at p. 469, but from another source, probably the same as that of the Bologne Inquisition at the end of the *Liber Niger*. The distinction of the several counties is especially interesting.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

KENT. MILITES ARCHIEPISCOPI—*cont.* [A.D. 1210–12.]

Hamo de Mekingbroc, dimidium feodum in Mekingbroc.

Thomas de Denestede, j quarter in Denestede.

Garinus de Berham, dimidium feodum in Bereham.

Paganus de Wike, j quarter in Wike.

Johannes de Gestlinges, dimidium feodum in Wodetone.

Johannes de Valoniis, j feodum in Swerlinges.

Thomas de Wadenhale, j quarter in Wadenhale.

Willelmus Gallord, dimidium feodum in Watekere.

Hamon de Elmestede, j quarter in Elmestede.

Johannes de Bertonë, j quarter in Bertone.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, ij feoda in Egethorn, Sibbetone et Lega.

Albreda de Jarpenville, j feodum et dimidium in Langeport.

Jocelinus de Yspania, j feodum et dimidium in Langeport.

Galfridus de Oxenhel, dimidium feodum in Oxenhel.

Henricus [de] Gresslega[1], tertiam partem in Thenegate.

Robertus de Wikford et Willelmus de Pettes, dimidium feodum et j quarter in Pettes.

Baldwinus Wak, j quarter in Hedfield.

Stephanus Folet, ij feoda in Plukelega.

Radulfus de Sancto Leodgar, ij feoda in Olecumbe.

Rogerus de Lenham, ij feoda in Huntintone et Lenham.

Willelmus de Salford, dimidium et j quartam in Saltford.

Hugo de Auberville, j feodum in Ostringehangre.

Alanus de Boclande, xx partem in Boklande.

Willelmus de Detlinges, dimidium feodum in Detlinges.

Robertus de Gyllingeham, dimidium feodum in Gillingeham.

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[1] *de* omitted in MS.

[A.D. 1210–12.]

KENT. MILITES ARCHIEPISCOPI—*cont.*

Willelmus de Ros, dimidium feodum in Cesintone.
Philippus de Albeygny, j feodum in Horsburdene.
Robertus Malet, j quarter in Stanpette.
Robertus de Crepator, j quarter in Dene.
Willelmus de Dodintone, dimidium feodum in Dodintone.
Robertus de Leuelande, dimidium feodum in Leulande.
Ricardus de Gravenel, ij feoda in Gravenel.
Radulfus Morin, dimidium feodum in Bonintone.
Godefridus Walensis, j feodum in Tanintone.
Robertus de Setvaus, dimidium feodum in Meletone.
Stephanus Haringo, j feodum in Scotinges.
Stephanus de Aldeham, dimidium feodum in Goddinges.
Ingeram de Prewes, ij feoda in Saltwode.

IN BOKINGHAMSIRA.

Henricus de Wika et Thomas de Berewike et Hunpridus de Reda, j feodum in Riseberga et Newetone.

SUFFOKE.

Hæredes Adæ de Kokefeld, ij feoda in Moletone.

MIDDELSEXA.

Willelmus de Suhale, j feodum in Sudhale.
Robertus de Geddinges, dimidium feodum.
Walterus de Hethfeld, j quarter.
Godefridus de Terintone, j quarter.
Radulfus de Prestone, j quarter.
Robertus Malerbe, dimidium feodum.

DE MANERIO DE OTTEFORD.

Episcopus Roffensis, vij feoda.
Willelmus de Eyneford, iiij feoda et iij quarters.

KENT. MILITES ARCHIEPISCOPI—*cont.* [A.D. 1210–12.]

Rogerus de Lega, j feodum in Pecceham.

Willelmus Malet, dimidium feodum in Aldeham.

Willelmus de Orkesdene, dimidium feodum in Einesford.

Walterus de Perepond, dimidium feodum in Stanstede.

Robertus de Siburne, j quarter in Siburne.

Willelmus de Beseville, j quarter in Einesforde.

Amphridus de Dene, j quarter in Werehorne.

Comes de Clara, ij feoda.

Willelmus Malet, j feodum in Lullingestane.

Stephanus de Aldeham, dimidium feodum in Aldeham.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, j feodum in Sunderesse. Et præter servitium illius, defendit per xxxij*l.*

Robertus de Crevequer, j feodum in Chiveninges; et Ada de Chiveninges tenet illud de eo.

Comitissa de Clara, j feodum in Vielestone.

Philippus de Maleville, dimidium feodum in Alcstede et Prestone. Sed Rogerus de Lodesdene tenet de illo quartam in Prestone.

Robertus de Rokeslega, quartam in Orpintone. Sed Philippus de Maleville tenet de eo illam quartam.

Fo. 214 d. HONOR DE CHOKES IN COMITATU NORHAMPTONESIRÆ QUEM ROBERTUS DE GINES TENET. *Temp.* Hen. III.

Robertus filius Radulfi, tenet duo feoda in Wolaustone. Norhamptonesira.

Walterus de Cnostone, duas partes unius feodi in Cnostone.

Gilbertus de Prestone, tenet in Billinge[1] sicut continetur in Rotulo [v]ij[2] Regis Edwardi filius Regis

[1] Some words are erased before *Billinge.*

[2] On an erasure in MS.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

HONOR DE CHOKES, &c.—*cont.*

Henrici in Norhamptonesira, ubi pro tanto solvit in scutagio.[1]

Thomas de Besebroc dimidium feodum in Buthon et Newtone, sicut continetur in Rotulo vij Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici in Northamptonesira, post scutagia.[1]

Thomas de Breaute, j feodum in Grimmesbiria.

Simon de Thorp et participes sui dimidium feodum in Throp juxta Davintre.

Ricardus de Chokes, dimidium feodum in Cretone.

Galfridus de Estenestone et participes sui j feodum in Estenestone et West Haddone.

Simon de Pateshulle, j feodum in Kitheresthorp.

Robertus de Grimescote, cum Isabella uxore sua, j feodum in Flore.

Johannes de Hulecote, dimidium feodum in Hulecote.

Hugo de Cranesle j feodum in Cranesle, sicut continetur in Rotulo vij Regis Edwardi filius Regis Henrici in Northamptonsira.[1]

Walterus Marescallus tenet j feodum in Buckebi de [honore][2] de Chokes, et tenet de Rogero de Quenci.

Item in villa de Maydewelle, j feodum, sicut continetur in rotulo ix Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici in Northamtonsira, ubi continetur quod per villatam de Maydewelle solvuntur xl*s.* inter feoda de Chokes de Scutagio Walliæ de anno v^to^ prædicti Regis Edwardi, sicut continetur ibidem. Quod fuit Simonis de Maydewelle; et quod feodum Ricardus de Seytone, qui duxit in uxorem filiam et hæredem prædicti Simonis—sicut continetur in Rotulo prædicto Regis Edwardi in Norhamtesira—modo tenet.[3]

[1] *sicut* and following words are a later addition in MS.

[2] The scribe seems to have imitated this wrongly as *Hantiro.*

[3] *Item in villa de Maydewelle,* to the end of this return is a later insertion in the MS.

Fo. 222.

## ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA.[1]

[A.D. 1159–90.]

Episcopus Londoniensis, xx milites. Idem per dona militum in v°; de quibus Radulfus de Hastinges dimidium militem, Radulfus Medicus j militem et dimidium, soror Willelmi Archidiaconi quartam partem. In xiiij° in Londonia, Middelsexa, idem, et xvij milites et dimidium et quartam et xij$^{am}$.[2]

Abbas Sancti Albani, vj milites. Idem per dona militum in v°. Idem in xiiij°. Idem in xviij° et xxxiij°. [Idem in Carta; super dominium, nihil. Idem ij Regis Ricardi.][3]

Milites Essexæ, xl milites; de quibus Ricardus de Calna tenet iiij milites et dimidium, et Petrus de Vallibus[4] tenet xj milites et quartam, qui respondet in Norfoke. v°.

Robertus de Heliun, xv milites, quod probatur per donum; de quibus Henricus filius Geroldi tenet dimidium militem et Galfridus de Ver j militem. In xiiij°, tantum x milites. In xviij°, x. Idem, xxxiij° et j militem et dimidium et xviij$^{am}$, quia honor est in manu Regis per Vicecomitem. [In Carta, x milites de veteri; de novo xv$^{am}$ partem et xx$^{am}$; super dominium, nihil. In ij Regis Ricardi, x milites. In perdonis G[arino] filio Geroldi dimidium, Henrico de Illega qui obiit[5] Jerusalem cum Rege, iij milites,[6] et in Bunstede dimidium et[7] Roberto de Berners et Sahero de Scuble, dimidium.]

Robertus de Raimes, ix milites et dimidium quod probatur per donum. [In Carta Roberti, vj milites et

[1] This is a portion of a compilation based upon the preceding feodaries, but probably not from the same exemplar. It is given here as a specimen of an official table of reference, which is worth a comparison with the Feodary itself. Similar tables exist for the remaining counties.

[2] *quos non recognoscit* is understood after *xvij milites—xij$^{am}$*.

[3] The entries inclosed in brackets have been inserted at a slightly later date in the MS., but seemingly by the same hand.

[4] Rectius *Valoniis*. *See* p. 17, where the same mistake occurs.

[5] *Sic* in MS. rectius *abiit*.

[6] *iij milites* repeated in MS.

[7] *et* repeated in the MS.

[A.D. 1159-90.] ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

dimidium; de novo, dimidium; super dominium, iij et dimidium.]

Ricardus de Reimes, ix milites et dimidium, quod probatur per donum; de quibus Picot tenet iiij milites. In xiiij°, x milites; sed in dominico Regis de Denham, j militem; et calumpniatur quod Picot de Tany habet ij per Regem; Simon de Catelupo, ij; Comes Albricus, dimidium; Philippus Parage, dimidium. [In xviij°, x milites. Idem, xxxij°. In ij Regis Ricardi, idem cum calumpnia.]

Willelmus filius Roberti, x milites, quod probatur per donum; de quibus Radulfus de Hastinge tenet j militem et dimidium. Et Monachi de Bruera. [In Carta tamen continetur quod habet super dominium tantum dimidium militem.]

Robertus de Reimes, dimidium militem quod probatur per donum.

Pulterius, dimidium militem et quartam et viij$^{am}$.

Milites Hertfordsiræ, xj milites, quod probatur per dona.

vij°. Milites comitatus, lxix milites et dimidium; de quibus Radulfus Medicus tenet iij milites, Henricus filius Geroldi dimidium militem, Radulfus de Hastinges ij milites, Picot de Tany ij milites, Graellent filius Gileberti de Tany j militem. Et nota quod Vicecomes respondet in vij° in una summa de omnibus militibus comitatus, scilicet, de cvj*l.* pro omnibus non nominatis.

xiiij°. [1] Gilebert de Muntfichet, xlvj milites et dimidium [in Carta, idem et iij partes]; et de novo, dimidium militem et quintam partem, de quibus Walterus de Gindesores, j militem et dimidium ut infra. [Super

[1] There is a break of several lines in the MS. between this entry and the preceding one. The scribe, unaware apparently of the relationship between the levies of the seventh and eighth years, has written *viij°* as a serial number in the margin with the note *nihil*—to which the 'rubricator' has added the following correction in plummet: *Falsum est; quæris in corpore comitatus—i.e.* the Vetus Scutagium instead of the Nova Placita.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* [A.D. 1159–90.]

dominicum, nichil in Carta. In ij Regis Ricardi, Ricardus de Monfichet, xlvij milites, v, et xx^am^.

Gralent de Tany, vij milites et dimidium. [In Carta, iiij^or^ milites; de novo, nichil; super dominium, iij et dimidium. Idem ij Regis Ricardi, sed Hasculfus de Tani (habet).]

Comes Albericus, xxx milites et octavam partem. [Idem in Carta; et super dominium, nichil; nec de novo. In ij Regis Ricardi xxx et viij^am^.]

Henricus filius Geroldi, liij milites, tertia decima minus, de feodo Eudonis Dapiferi; et vij milites et quartam et viij^am^ de novo. [In Carta, liij et xiiij^am^ partem; et de novo, præter honorem Eudonis Dapiferi, scilicet, quem dominus Rex dedit ei, et de Sebrichteworde, vij milites et ij quintas; super dominium, nichil. In ij Regis Ricardi, lij [et] ij quintas.[1]]

Willelmus de Reimes, viij milites. Sed calumpniatur quod ipse Rex et Comes Albricus tenent. In xviij^o^, viij milites sine calumpnia. [In Carta, idem; et de novo, quartam partem; super dominium, nichil.]

Galfridus de Valoniis, ij milites. [Idem in Carta; et de novo, ij milites et dimidium; super dominium, nichil. In ij Regis Ricardi, ij [milites]; sed Philippus de Valoniis (habet).]

Robertus de Valoniis, xxx milites et tertiam partem. [Idem in Carta; et de novo, iij et dimidium; super dominium, nichil.]

Madheus de Girardville, j militem. [Idem in xviij^o^. In Carta idem. In ij Regis Ricardi, idem; sed Wilelmus Malet de Gerardville (habet).]

Robertus filius Galteri, lxiij milites et dimidium; et de novo, iij milites et quartam. [Idem dicitur in Carta; super dominium, nichil. In ij Regis Ricardi, lxiij et dimidium; sed Walterus filius Roberti (habet).]

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[1] Illegible; the sum in the Pipe Roll is 26*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

[A.D. 1159–90.]

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Adam de Heyron, j militem. [Idem in xviij°; sed Albanus (habet). Idem in Carta.]

Comes Willelmus, iiij$^{xx}$ xviij milites et tertiam partem, secundum Cartam fratris sui. [In Carta, idem; et de novo, xiiij$^{cim}$ milites et tertiam partem et tres quintas; et vj, x$^{am}$ et xij$^{am}$; super dominium, nichil. In ij Regis Ricardi, iiij$^{xx}$xviij et [tertiam]; sed [Galfridus] filius Petri (habet).

Honor Piperelli de Londonia, xlj milites et dimidium et vj$^{am}$ partem,[1] per Vicecomitem, in ballia sua. In xviij°, xlj milites et ij partes per Vicecomitem, de quibus Robertus Mantel dimidium militem. In dominico Regis, scilicet terra Galfridi Tresgoz, j militem. In xxxiij°, lvij milites, et de veteri et novo [et], vj$^{am}$; de quibus Thomas Bardulf, j militem; Radulfus de Beseville, ij milites. [In Carta continetur idem numerus militum de militibus in istis ij$^{bus}$ comitatibus. In ij Regis Ricardi, lviij milites et vj per Vicecomites per diversos comitatus. Perdonis—[2]

> Thomas Bardolf, j militem. Eudo filius Ernis [ii], ij milites. Ricardus de Mortuo Mari, j militem. Willelmus Peverel, v milites. Ricardus de Monte [Tuiron][3] ij milites. Brianus filius Radulfi, v milites. Alanus de Valoinès, ij milites. Radulfus de Besevile, ij milites. Monachi de Stratforde, dimidium. Canonici de Meudone, vij*d.* Canonici de Mertone, dimidium in Devonesira.]

xviij$^{m}$. Osbertus filius Odonis, j militem, quod probatur per relevium. [In ij°, idem; sed Osbertus de Mara (habet).]

[1] *pars* in MS.

[2] The entries that follow are inserted in the MS. in the form of a marginal note. They have been recopied (though now in part mutilated) in the same hand as that of the later additions in the MS., with the object apparently of correcting the case, which is wrongly given here as the nominative instead of the dative.

[3] *Sic* in MS. This name does not occur in the Pipe Roll itself.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* [A.D. 1159-90.]

Terra Comitis Eustachii nec terra Henrici de Essexa computant hoc anno, nec de militibus, quia compotus redditur ipsi Regi, ut ibi dicitur.

Hugo filius Stephani, j militem. [Idem ij Regis Ricardi.] xxxiij^us.

Walterus de Windesores, j militem et dimidium de feodo Ricardi de Muntfichet; qui ideo redduntur, quia feoda sunt in manu Regis.

Radulfus Brito, dimidium militem.

Honor de Bercamestede, xxij milites et dimidium de parvis feodis, quia xiiij*l.* ij*s.*, de scuto xij*s.* vj*d.*, per Ricardum Rufum. [Idem continetur in Carta; et testantur quod sunt de feodis Moretoniæ.]

Willelmus de Escaleriis, in Mundene, dimidium militem et xij^am partem, per Vicecomitem.

Honor Constabulariæ, lvj milites et dimidium et decimam; et in dominico Regis de Benstode et Parva Wilmintone, j militem et dimidium.

[Ricardus de Lucy, vj milites et dimidium; et super dominium in Kent, dimidium militem; et de novo, in Devonesira, j militem. In ij° Regis Ricardi, vj milites et dimidium; sed Godefridus de Luci (habet).] Super Cartam.

Durandus[1] [de Osteilli], xxx milites et tertiam. ij^a Regis Ricardi.

Gilebertus filius Roberti, dimidium militem.

Ailwardus Camerarius, dimidium militem.

Fo. 135^b rider. [2] FEODA NIGELLI DE MUNBRAY IN [3] COMITATU NORHAMPTONESIRÆ.[4] *Temp.* Hen. III.

Nigellus de Munbray, j feodum in Crec de hæreditate uxoris suæ.

[1] Blank in MS. Supplied from fo. 63d.

[2] These lists are mounted on guards between fos. 135 and 136, amongst the Inquisitions of Knights' Fees for Essex and Herts.

[3] On an erasure in MS.

[4] *Sic* in MS., but this applies to the first two entries only. A similar but older list will be found in the Testa II. 625 and 638, but without the place-names, and ending with the half-fee of *Willelmus Graundorge*.

FEODA NIGELLI DE MUNBRAY—*cont.*

*Temp.* Hen. III. Idem, j feodum et dimidium in Welleford, quod Nicholaus de Yeland tenuit.

Ebor. Willelmus de Vescy, septem feoda in Brimptone et alibi in comitatu Eboracsiræ.

Nicholaus de Stutevile, iij feoda in Ertone, Atone, et alibi.

Petrus de Brus, septem feoda in Thorpe, Waletone, et alibi.

Robertus filius Mendre, j feodum in Kepewyk et alibi.

Nicholaus de Yelonde, ij feoda in Lengeby et alibi.

Robertus de Doynil, ij feoda et dimidium in Thorentone super Swale et alibi.

Thomas de Colevile, j feodum in Cukewalde et alibi.

Olyverus de Buscy, j feodum in Turkelby et Angoteby.

Ricardus de Riparua, j feodum in Brandeby et alibi.

Ivo de Ertone, j feodum in Gillinges et alibi.

Brianus filius Alani, dimidium feodum in Bayntone.

Willelmus Constabularius, dimidium feodum in Holme.

Johannes de Beauver, dimidium feodum in Holme.

Walterus de Percy, dimidium feodum in Fritone et alibi.

Matildis de Flanvil, dimidium feodum in Fritone et alibi.

Johannes de Malebisse, dimidium feodum in Halmeby et alibi.

Willelmus Grayndorge, dimidium feodum in Flasceby et Elleslake.

Jordanus de Sancta Maria, iij quarteria j feodi in Folyfait et Helaghe.

Bartholomæus Thuret, quartam partem j feoda in Wythalle.

Willelmus Gramauco,[1] quartam partem in Bikertone.

Johannes de Curtenay, tertiam partem in Kirkeby in Mora.

[1] *Sic* in MS. Read *Grammaticus*.

FEODA NIGELLI DE MUNBRAY—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Walterus de Foleiteby, j feodum in Massamsire.

Johannes de Lumgemlers et participes sui, j feodum in Hotone, Lingemlers, et alibi.

Willelmus de Carltone, iij partem in Carltone et Hysingeby. Idem, quartam partem in Hotone.

Stephanus de Blaby, quartam partem in Hageby.

Rogerus de Endestain, iij partem in Haytone.

Robertus de Everingham, xv bovatas in Haytone, unde ix carucatæ faciunt feodum.

Adam de Blainville, j carucatam in Kane, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Johannes de Condoyt, j carucatam in Kane, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Thomas de Aslakeby, j carucatam in Boultone, unde xvj faciunt feodum.

Robertus Griffin, j carucatam in Fridaythorpe, unde xvj faciunt feodum.

Johannes de Selford, iij carucatas in Langeleythorpe, unde xviij faciunt feodum.

Hugo de Arderne, iij carucatas in Hundesburtone, unde xxj faciunt feodum.

Philippus de Kymber, iij carucatas in Neutone, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Robertus de Maluvel, iij carucatas in Arlethorpe, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Rogerus de Stapeltone, ij carucatas in Wath, unde xx faciunt feodum.

Willelmus de Besingeby, ij carucatas in Hovingham, unde x faciunt feodum.

Ricardus de Riparia, j carucatam in Haliun, unde xx faciunt feodum.

Alanus de Haldefelde, iij carucatas in Haldefelde et Stodlay, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Willelmus de Stodlay, iij carucatas in eadem, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Willelmus filius Symonis, iij carucatas in Asserlay et Kyrkeby, unde xij faciunt feodum.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

FEODA NIGELLI DE MUNBRAY—*cont.*

Willelmus Camerarius, ij carucatas in Asserlay, unde xxij faciunt feodum.

Willelmus de Bratwayt, j carucatam in eadem, unde ix faciunt feodum.

Nicholaus de Bethliun, vj carucatas in Wynkele et alibi, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Hugo de Burtone, j carucatam in Ketelmora, unde xx faciunt feodum.

Abbas de Fontibus, iij carucatas in Swyntone et alibi, unde lx faciunt feodum.

Oliverus de Buscy, ij carucatas in Thorpe, unde xvj faciunt feodum.

Hæredes Johannis Aleman et participes sui, ij carucatas, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Idem hæredes, dimidiam carucatam in Grantelay, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Agnes quæ fuit uxor Roberti le Cisselur, dimidiam carucatam in Kyrkeby, unde xij faciunt feodum.

Philippus filius Johannis, viij partem in Treske.

Alanus Pistor, dimidiam carucatam in Treske, unde xv faciunt feodum.

Willelmus Beler, j carucatam in Treske, unde xvj faciunt feodum.

Willelmus de Maundeville, iij bovatas in eadem, unde xvj carucatæ faciunt feodum.

Jolanus de Fontibus, x partem in Burtone.

Nicholaus de Gartone, dimidium feodum in eodem.

Warewyk. Leycestresira.

Jacobus de Bisega, j feodum.

Willelmus de Rudevile, dimidium feodum.

Ricardus de Curcun, j feodum.

Hæredes Rogeri de Kanvile, iiij feoda et dimidium.

Prior de Kyrkeby super Wroyth, j feodum.

Robertus de Deyvile, ij feoda.

Robertus de Munbray, j feodum.

Willelmus Beler, j feodum.

Thomas de Wapperwyre, ij feoda et dimidium.

Hæredes Rogeri de Kamvile, j feodum in Suthstoke.

ESSEXA. HERTFORDSIRA—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Robertus Hastenges, iiij partem et vicesimam in Hapfford.

Item, quintam partem in Nutehyrste.

Rogerus de Neuham, j feodum in eadem.

Robertus de Waure, j feodum in eadem.

Hugo de Arderne, dimidium feodum in Hamptone.

Petrus de Monteforti, quartam partem in Hamptone. [Lincolnsira.]

Idem, pro viij$^{va}$ parte in Chadelwyc.

Insula de Haxiholme, ij feoda et dimidium, unde Radulfus Takel solvit pro uno feodo.

Hæredes Ricardi de Crokelega, vj partem.

Rogerus [et Henricus] de Beltoft, duas partes.

Ricardus Berner, xv partes unius.

Robertus Carbun, xx partem.

Johannes de Cundy, xij partem.

Robertus le Noreys, quartam partem.

[Rog]erus Cocus, x partem.

Willelmus de Essaby, quartam partem in prædicta Insula.

Robertus Wascelin et Johannes de Mauritone, dimidium feodum in Malleby.

Willelmus de Esseby, j feodum in Bliburgo.

Johannes Talebot, j feodum in Gynesburgo.

Fo. cxxxv, rider C.

## FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET.[1] *Temp.* Hen. III.

NOMINA TENENTIUM DE HONORE DE REYLEG.

Hugo de Ver tenet iij feoda in Pritelewelle in Essexa, et Stoke in Suffolcia.

Johannes filius Roberti, j feodum in Claveringe in Esexa.

Johannes de Nevile, j feodum in Wakeringe in Esexa et Wyvermere in Suffolcia.

[1] This is an indorsement on the inserted membrane.

*Temp.* Hen. III. FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.*

Idem Johannes, dimidium feodum in Hallingberi in Esexa.

Reginaldus Poynz, dimidium feodum in Wyvermers in Suffolcia.

Johannes de Rivers, dimidium feodum in [M]erseye in Esexa.

Radulfus filius Bernardi, j feodum in Tondresle in Esexa.

Stephanus de Langetone, ij feoda in Sobiri et Notle in Esexa.

Johannes filius Galfridi, dimidium feodum in Weresleghe in Bedfordsira.

Hæredes Willelmi del Haye, j feodum in Stratford et Canewedone in Esexa.

Ricardus filius Willelmi, viij feoda in Stanbrege, Stapelford, Elmested, in Essexa.

Hugo de Polsted, iiij feoda in Polsted in Suffolcia et Pritelewelle in Esexa.

Johannes de Rocheford, iij feoda et dimidium in Rocheford, Berdene, et Elnsneham, in Esexa.

Robertus de Horkesle, iij feoda in Horkesle, Fordham, Boxstede, in Esexa.

Robertus de Tilleberi, ij feoda in Tilleberi et in Denche, in Esexa.

Thomas de Plomberge, ij feoda in Plomberge et Suttone, in Esexa.

Hæredes Willelmi de Stodland, iij feoda et iij quarteria in Benflet, Paclesham, in Essexa, et Stoke in Suffolcia.

Hugo de Bernewal, j feodum in Rager in Esexa.

Johannes de Apeltone, j feodum in Kanewedone.[1]

Hæredes Roberti de Lestanestone, j feodum in Lestanestone in Esexa.

Robertus de Grindhey, j feodum in Rager in Esexa.

[1] Inserted in the margin.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PE[illegible]EREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Johannes de Langedone, j feodum in Langedone in Esexa.

Robertus de Estwode, j feodum in Estwode in Esexa.

Willelmus de Soberi, j feodum in Soberi in Esexa.

Rogerus Camerarius, j feodum in Assindene in Essexa et Stoke in Suffolcia.

Paulinus de Teydene, iij feoda in Teydene et Parva Wakeringe in Essexa.

Hæredes Huberti de Muntcheusi, dimidium feodum in Stratford in Esexa.

Hæredes Wellelmi de Torndone, j quarter in Wakeringes in Esexa.

Idem tenet[1] tertiam partem unius feodi in Bartlisdene.

Johannes de Fleta, tertiam partem j feodi in Esexa.

Hugo le Botheler, j quarter in Pratelewelle.

Willelmus Bigod, j quarter in Borham et Hadlega in Essexa.

Nicholaus filius Salomonis, j quarter in Canewedone in Essexa.

Hugo le Bret, j quarter in Alvilega in Essexa.

Hæredes Alani filii[2] Ogeri, j quartam in Canewedone.

Symon de Cokefeud, Galfridus de Stotland, Johannes de Dyva, v feoda in Chesefelde, Clive, et in Strode, in Cantia.

Adam Wychard, j quarter in Rocheford in Essexa.

Warinus Grapinel, iij partem in Pritelewelle.

Symon Perdix, vj partem in Estwode in Essexa.

Philippus filius Serlonis, vj partem in Pritelewelle.

Alanus de Crepfeud, x partem in Horkeslega in Suffolcia.

Wlricus Balistarius, j feodum in Wytford.

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[1] *Sic* in MS. | [2] *fili* in MS.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.*

NOMINA MILITUM TENENTIUM DE HONORE DE HATFEUD PEVEREL.

[Comes Essexæ] j feodum in Depedale in Essexa.

Willelmus de Ferariis j feodum in [Stebbinges] in Essexa.

Hæredes Willelmi de Rokella, j feodum et dimidium cum pertinentiis in Billinghale in Essexa.

Willelmus Bardulf pro Rogero de Akyngni, j feodum in Bradewelle in Essexa.

Radulfus de Besewile, ij feoda in Springefeud in Essexa.

Robertus de Leyham, ij feoda in Leyham in Suffolcia et B[ ]thorp in Norfolcia.

Rogerus Ridel, v feoda in Chikene et Seirefeud in Essexa.

Mathæus Peverel, v feoda in Meltone, Brakene, in Norfolcia, et Chikeneye in Essexa.

Galfridus Tregoz, vj feoda in Billingford in Norfolcia et Bluntesham in Essexa.

Radulfus filius Briani, v feoda in Briset in Suffolcia et Bradewelle in Essexa.

Johannes de Hudebowile, j feodum in Aketone in Suffolcia.

Johannes de Beuchamp, j feodum in Asetune in Suffolcia et [est] terra Normannorum.

Thomas de Benflet, ij feoda in Hatfeud et Haylesle in Essexa.

Robertus de Mortuomari, j feodum in Amberd et Wodeham in Essexa.

Lucas filius Roberti, j feodum in Terlinges in Essexa.

Willelmus le Lutre, j feodum in Terlinges de terra Faucelun.

Gilebertus Maudut, j feodum in Terlinges.

Hæres Roberti Mantel, dimidium feodum in Maldone in Essexa.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Hamo de Clerbec, dimidium feodum in Aketune in Suffolcia.

Hugo Thalemache, dimidium feodum in Aketune.

Hubertus de Burgo, ij feoda in Hatfeud Peverel et Depedale.

Terra Hardekyn, j quarter in Harleslega in Essexa.

Christiana Maudut, vj partem in [S]oltinges in Essexa.

Com[es] Huntindoniæ, ix feoda in Terlinges et Lammers in Essexa.

Monachi de Stratford, j feodum in Hammes in Essexa per xxxj*l.* et xij*d.* per annum.

Rogerus de Cramaville, ij partes unius feodi in Danesy.

Ricardus filius Ranulfi, ij feoda in Magna Helesle in Essexa.[1]

NOMINA MILITUM TENENTIUM DE HONORE DE HAGENET.[2]

Warinus de Montecanisio, j feodum in Wynneferething in Suffolcia.

Robertus de Scales, iiij feoda in Lenne, Mideltone, et Ylsingtone, in Norfolcia.

Thomas de Yngelesthorpe, j feodum in Reynham et Ylsington in Norfolcia.

Radulfus de Gathele, j feodum in Gatele in Norfolcia.

Willelmus de Bodham, iij feoda in Crec et Bodham in Norfolcia.

Hubertus de Burgo, ij feoda in Bestone in Norfolcia.

Johannes de Chapenville, ij feoda in Gerboldesham, Wyllingham, Longeford, in Norfolcia.

Petrus de Pelevile, j feodum in Bilneye et Bodeneye in Norfolcia.

Walterus de Marham, j feodum in Marham in Norfolcia.

[1] This and the entry which follows are later additions in the MS.

[2] cf. *Testa de Nevill* II. 319.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.*

Hugo de Polstede, j feodum in Burnham in Norfolcia.

Willelmus de Gimingham, j feodum in Burnham in Norfolcia.

Abbas de Wardone, j feodum in Livermere et Wamford in Suffolcia.

Philippus de Columbariis, iij feoda in Batesford cum pertinentiis in Suffolcia.

Andræas Peverel, j feodum in Naketune in Suffolcia.

Ysabella de Wathesham, iij quarters in Stansted in Suffolcia.

Rogerus de Bontone, x^mam^ partem j feodi in Neutone in Suffolcia.

Com[es] Oxoniæ, ij feoda in Todeham in Suffolcia et Renes in Essexa.

Johannes de Charpenwile, ij feoda in Totham in Essexa.

Robertus de Welles, j feodum in Renes in Essexa.

Rogerus de Merkeshale, j feodum in Merkeshale in Essexa.

Saherus Bateule, j feodum in Purle in Essexa.

Hamon de Sancto Quintino, j feodum in Legere in Essexa.

Willelmus de Lachendone, j feodum in Lachendone in Essexa.

Ricardus Filloil, iij feoda in Cellevedene in Essexa.

Robertus de Scales, j feodum in Bedenestede in Essexa.

Fo. 135 d. Rider, *indors.*

NOMINA MILITUM TENENTIUM DE HONORE DE HAGENET IN CANCIA.

Hæredes Willelmi de Welles, ij feoda in Welles.[1]

Albricus de Marinis, ij feoda in Ottepole in Blakemanestone.[2]

[1] *in* [*Cancia*] is written at the end of this and the three following entries in the MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. *Blakemanestone* has probably been added later after *in*. *See* previous note.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Hæredes Johannis de Brithalle, ij feoda in Sciretone et Willingtone.

Willelmus de Putot, j feodum in Sellinges.

Hæredes Willelmi de Alesccheford, ij feoda in Alsccheford et Pokemanestone.

Willelmus de Orlavestone, ij feoda in Orlavestone.

Hæredes Th[omæ] de Norma[n]vyle, j feodum in Kenardingthone.

Hubertus de Burgo, j feodum in Terienestone.

Prior de Horthone, j feodum in Horthone et Tedingthone.

Hæredes Stephani de Poltone, j feodum in Polthone.

Willelmus de Syluebregge, j feodum in Seluesbregge.

Nicholaus Folet, dimidium feodum in Rakingges.

Philippus de Columbariis, ij feoda in Postlingges.

Ricardus Filol, j feodum in Bunnyggthone.

Hæredes Radulfi de Lactone, dimidium feodum in Wodecherche.

Robertus de Scales, dimidium feodum in Parva Willingthone in Kancia, et in Scoleghe in Essexa.

Henricus de Ver, j feodum in Humchild in Kancia.

## NOMINA FEODORUM MILITUM TENENTIUM DE HONORE DE WORMEGEYE.[1]

Willelmus filius Herlewyne et participes sui tenent j feodum in Tyringtone et Derham.

Frethericus de Coverewille, ij feoda in Tylneye et Wykenhale.

Nicholaus de Sybethone, j feodum in Thorpelaunde.

Willelmus de Watlingthone, j feodum in Watlingthone.

Petrus de Marne, j feodum in Fotestone, Wallingtone et Wreningham.

Waleramus Teutonicus et participes sui, j feodum in Fincheham.

[1] cf. *Testa de Nevill* II. 318.

*Temp.* Hen. III.

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.*

Ricardus Curpellus, dimidium feodum in Fincheham.

Willelmus Lupullus, j feodum in Werthone.

Osbertus de Tradested, j feodum in Stradestede.

Ricardus de Lechesham, j feodum in Lechesham.

Gilbertus de Thop, j feodum in Thop et Bekewell.

Robertus de Elyngham, ij feoda in Elingham.

Heremarus Wake et Willelmus Pyke, dimidium feodum in Thurstone et Sypedham.[1]

Johannes Norman, j quarter in Grimmestone.

Petrus[2] de Meltone, constabularius, j feodum in Tudeham.

Alicia de Nerford, j feodum in Wremingham.

Ricardus de Rokella, xx^am^ partem j feodum in Rocham.

[3] Reginaldus de Sancto Martino, j feodum in Hemptone, Waterdene, Barsham.

Baldewynns de Rosey, j feodum in Torhal et Houton.

Walterus de Grauncurch, iij quarters in [Clapam].

Philippus de Werly, ij feoda in Eustone.

Nigellus de Risfley, dimidium feodum in Morlay.

Willelmus de Birlingge, j feodum in Lirbrugge, Russeworth, et Newetone.

Robertus de Katestone, j feodum in Katestone, Rokeaunde, et Shypedham.

Thomas de Thorp, dimidium feodum in Thorpe.

Petrus de Meltone, j feodum in Sniterlega.

Adam de Wirlingham, dimidium feodum in Wirlingham.

Benedictus de Noers et Rogerus de Noers, dimidium feodum in Hindringham.

Symon de Noers, j feodum in Suanethone.

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[1] *Shypedham* written over in a later hand.

[2] *Petras* in MS.

[3] A blank space is left here in MS. apparently for an entry to be inserted..

FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.* *Temp.* Hen. III.

Gervasius de Bingstede, j feodum in Bingstede et Thorp.

Alanus Utlage, iij quarters in Hindringham et Humersfeld.

Rogerus de Felebrige, j quarter in Felebrigge.

Adam de Mendham, j feodum in Mendham.

Radulfus filius Ricardi et participes sui, j feodum in Elingham et Humeresfeld.

Abbas de Langele, ij feoda in Langele.

Hæredes Roberti de Nerburgh, j feodum in Nerburgh.

Johannes Buche, j feodum in Nerburgh.

## NOMINA FEODORUM MILITUM NIGELLI DE MUMBRAY IN COMITATU LINCOLNESIRÆ.

Willelmus de Vessy, ij feoda in Geynesburgo.

Petrus de Bruys, dimidium feodum in Scalleby.

Robertus Wascelyn et Iggeramus[1] de Stauntone dimidium feodum in Scalleby.

Willelmus de Asseby, j feodum in Blytheburhg.

## NOMINA FEODORUM MILITUM EJUSDEM NIGELLI IN COMITATIBUS WARWYKSIRÆ ET LEYCESTRESIRÆ.[2]

Hæredes Rogeri de Canvile, viij feoda in Sydestoke, Waverhee, Newenham, Pikewelle, Neuthon et Northone.

Nicholaus de Stutevile, vij feoda, dimidium et xv partem in Thurstanestone, Syxtenby.

Prior de Kyrkeby, quartem partem in ——[3]

Jacobus de Bysache, j feodum in Olefthorp.

Robertus de Daville, ij feoda in Kyrkeby, Fretheby, et Haleby.

Robertus de Munbrai, ij feoda in Meltone.

Willelmus Belur, j feodum in Ketelby.

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[1] *et Iggeramus* is a later addition in MS.

[2] cf. *Testa de Nevill* I. 437.

[3] Blank in MS. *Kyrkeby, T.*

*Temp* Hen. III. FEODA DE REYLEG, PEVEREL, ET HAGENET—*cont.*

Ricardus Cursoun, j feodum in Queinigburh.

Hugo de Deres, j feodum in Haystone.

Robertus Hastinges, dimidium feodum in Noteherst et Aleford.

Hugo de Ardena, dimidium feodum in Hamthone.

Hæres Tristrami de Monteforte, dimidium feodum in Chadeleswyc.

Willelmus de Rudevyle, dimidium feodum in Lyndelega.

Nicholaus de Yelaund, j feodum in Welleford.

NORHAMTHONA.

Hæres Rogeri de Kaunvile, j feodum in Crech.

BOUKINGHAM.

Nicholaus de Stuntevile, dimidium feodum in Briddischame.

SUSSEX.

Nicholaus de Stutevile, ij feoda in ——[1]

CANTEBRIGESIRA.

Philippus filius Hervys, iij partes in Eltelee.

ESSEXA.

Hugo de Ver, iiij partem in Duddingherst.

Willelmus de Launde in Maldone.

Prior de Povelewelle in Sobery.

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Fo. 230 d. A.D. 1194–1210. [2] Anno viij° Regis Ricardi annotantur homines Archiepiscopi per capita: et est summa xxxv milites. Idem sunt in respectu in ix° et x° pro calumpnia Archiepiscopi.

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[1] *Sic* in MS., which is here almost illegible.

[2] The precedents entered here follow the list of the Archbishop's knights (p. 724) without a break, and there is no heading in the Exchequer or Harg. MSS.

Nota quod anno vj Regis Ricardi fuit scutagium assisum ad redemptionem ejus. Vero multi adquietantur, quia fuerunt cum rege in exercitu Normanniæ; et fuit ad xx*s*. Ibi reddit compotum Comitissa Britanniæ ad cxl milites in Eboracsira. A.D. 1194–1210.

Nota quod in primo rotulo Regis Johannis, in Cantebrigesira et Huntingdonesira, habuit Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis quietantiam de scutagio per breve.

Nota quod honor Constabulariæ reddit compotum in Rotulo j Regis Ricardi in rotulo Honorum. Idem ij et ix.

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Nota quod in rotulo Regis Johannis primo annotantur in Surreia homines Archiepiscopi[1] amerciati, Thomas clericus et alii; et in xij° in thesauro liberaverunt.

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Nota quod in ij rotulo Regis Johannis in diversis comitatibus amerciati sunt multi, et nullæ allocantur libertates, quia omnes redduntur in Thesauro. Et sunt amerciati tam per Justiciarios quam de foresta.

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Nota quod in iij° rotulo Regis Johannis electus Wigornensis [reddit compotum de] cx*m*. pro libertate ecclesæ suæ; sed non debet summoneri, quia non potuit habere libertatem in Wigornia.[2]

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[1] *arcam* in MS.

[2] The remainder of these precedents from the Pipe Rolls are omitted in the Harg. MS., which leaves here a blank folio.

A.D. 1194–1210. Nota quod rotulo v ejusdem, in Kent, respondet Vicecomes de xix militibus Comitis de Pertico in hoc comitatu, qui pertinent ad constabulariam Angliæ. Nota, sicut Vicecomes dicit.

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Nota quod anno ejusdem vj, in Notinghamsira, respondet Vicecomes de vs. de toftis monetariorum.

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Nota quod anno ejusdem vij, in *Item Essexa*, quod Gilebertus de Stamford debet respondere de militibus Henrici de Essex et de honore de Hogenet et de militibus Comitis de Pertico circa Neubery, Chelef[eld], Aldeberye, Wamberge, scilicet, xlvj feodis et vj$^{a}$ parte de honore Henrici de Essexa; et liij feodis et dimidio, viij quarters, de honore de Hagenet; et de x feodis et dimidio de Neubery, Chelef[eld], Aldebury, Wamberge, sicut Vicecomes potuit invenire. Summa cx feoda, iiij$^{ta}$, vj, viij.

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Nota quod anno ejusdem ix$^{o}$, in Oxonefordsira, respondet Vicecomes de cxlix*l.* ij*s.* de extensione manerij de Bensintone, quod fuit extensum ad c*l.* quando liberatum fuit Roberto de Haroucurt, quæ est extensio xlij*l.* xij*s.* per annum ultra lvij*l.* viij*s.* qui allocantur in corpore comitatus.

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Nota quod hoc anno, in Surreia, finem [fecit] de D*m.* pro deafforestatione tota Surreia.

Nota quod hoc anno, in Eboracsira, finem[1] [fecit] Dunholmensis [Episcopus] de M*m.* pro habendis libertatibus et quietantia feodorum suorum de sectis sirarum.

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[1] *Finis* in MS.

Nota eodem anno, in Essexa, Herts, finem Comitissæ de Pertico de MM*m.* pro terra viri sui, exc[epto manerio de] Scriveham.[1] A.D. 1194–1210.

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Nota eodem anno, in Cantebrigesira, Huntindonesira, Cestertone talliatam, et tunc fuit in manu Prioris de Bernewelle.

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Nota eodem anno, in Devonesira, finem M*m.* pro de-afforestatione[2] Devonesiræ.

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Nota eodem anno, Henricus de Neville, post Wiltesiram, [reddit] xxxij*s.* de firma de Penberege.

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Nota quod anno eodem, post Notingehamsiram, Comes Cestriæ [reddit compotum] de Scutagio medietatis honoris Richmundiæ, et sic usque ad xij, et ibi peregrinatur.

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Nota quod anno xi, in Kent, Abbas Sancti Augustini xx*m.* pro habenda perambulatione inter baroniam suam et baroniam Archiepiscopi et Prioris.

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Nota quod eodem anno, in Devonesira, respondet Hawis de Cortenay de iiij$^{xx}$xij feodis, iiij, vj, vij, viij, x [partibus].

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Nota quod plegii Ricardi de Veteri Ponte [reddunt compotum] de fine pro custodia W[illelmi] filii Radulfi anno eodem.[3]

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *deaforestatione* in MS.

[3] These entries are followed in the MS. by a number of slight notes of payments in the Pipe Rolls from the first year of Richard I. to the 14th year of John, which are of little value or interest.

Fo. 231. EX LIBRO ROFFENSI QUODAM, UBI SUNT EPISTOLÆ PAULINÆ, DE DENARIIS BEATI PETRI QUI SOLVUNTUR ANNUATIM.

De Archiepiscopatu, vij*l.* xvij*s.*
De Archiepiscopatu Eboracensi, xj*l.* x*s.*
De Episcopatu Wintoniensi, xvij*l.*
De Episcopatu Lincolniensi, xlij*l.*
De Norwicensi, xxj*l.* x*s.*
De Exoniensi, ix*l.* v*s.*
De Herefordiensi, vj*l.*
De Cestrensi, x*l.* v*s.*
De Roffensi, cxij*s.*
De Londoniensi, xvj*l.* x*s.*
De Sarrisbiriensi, xvij*l.*
De Eliensi, c*s.*
De Cicestrensi, viij*l.*
De Batunensi, xj*l.* v*s.*
Dunhalmensis pertinet ad Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem.

EX EODEM LIBRO.

Hæc est assisa facta coram H[uberto] Walter[i], Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, et coram episcopis et omnibus Anglis apud Cantuariam, per Regem Ricardum.

Quando summa frumenti vendit pro xvj*d.*, panis quadrantis[1] de quastel et siminel ponderabit vj*m.*; quando xviij*d.*—vj*m.*; quando xviij*d.*—vj*m.*; quando xx*d.*—iiij*m.* et dimidiam; quando xxij*d.*—iiij*m.* xxij*d.*; quando ij*s.*, panis l*s.*; quando xxviij*d.*, panis iij*m.* et dimidiam; quando xxxij*d.*, panis xl*d.*; quando ij*s.*, panis xxxv*s.*; quando xl*d.*, panis xxx*s.*

Pretium de Pollard, sive in bono tempore sive in caritate, unius quadrantis, vj*s.* semper.

[1] *quadranti* in MS.

## DECIMÆ SEPARABILES DATÆ ECCLESIÆ ROFFENSI DE DOMINICIS EXTRINSECIS.

De Hamwode, ex dono Othonis.
De Bilsintone, ex dono Willelmi de Albengneyo.
De Gillingeham, Ricardi Britonis.
De Dodindalega, ex dono Geraldi.
De Boxlega, Eudonis dapiferi.
De Stalfeld, Umpfridi Canuti.
De Northflete, Anselmi Archiepiscopi.
De Yfeld et Dune et Welmwalle, ex dono Radulfi Archiepiscopi.
De Aldeham, Radulfi de Ros.
De Geddinges, Osberti de Bilcheham.
De Serenbroc, ex dono Godefridi.

### In Episcopatu.

De Strodes et Halthes, ex dono Henrici Regis Primi.
De utraque Delega, ex dono Angodi et Godrici.
De Cobbeham, Wolwardi.
De Wicham et Sundhurste et Stokes.
De Stokes, Radulfi Malemeins.
De Henhurste, [Gocelini].
De Rundele et Tange, Smale[mannorum] de Sorne.
De Hussendene et Borstalle, Radulfi de Sancto Amando, et Ernulfi and Edricæ.[1]
De Acle, Willelmi de Cloville.
De Chelefont et Sernberge, Ernulfi.
De Gedintone, Alolfi.
De Berrea, Walkelini Mamognot.
De Modingeham, Henrici Regis Primi.
De Crauchebery, Willelmi filii Wilelmi de Horsberidene.
De Erdintone, Willelmi de Gornay.
De Westbroc, Radulfi Pincernæ.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

## EX LIBRO ABBATIS DE FEVERESHAM.[1]

Rex Willelmus Bastardus, præter filios, unam habuit filiam nomine Alam quæ nupsit Stephano Comiti Blesensi; quæ suscepit ex eo Stephanum postmodum Regem Angliæ; qui regnavit xviij annis et iij fundavit abbatias, scilicet, Feversham, Forneise, Coggeshale. Suscepit etiam ex eodem filium, nomine Henrici, quem in cunis deferens apud Cluniacum, Deo et ordini[2] Monachorum vovit. Iste Henricus primo Prior apud Montem Acutum in Anglia, postmodum Abbas Glastoniæ, tandem factus est Episcopus Wintoniensis. Genuit etiam de prædicto viro suo filium tertium quem vocavit Theobaldum, postmodum Comitem Blesensem.

Revertam hinc ad generationes filiorum supradictorum.

Rex Stephanus accepit in uxorem Matildam filiam unicam Comitis Eustachii Boloniæ, ex qua genuit filium Eustachium, militem strenuum, qui postmodum mortuus, sepultus est una cum Rege Stephano et matre apud Feveresham. Genuit et ex eadem Matilda filiam quam vocavit Mariam, quæ licet Deo dedicata et monialis facta apud————[3] mortuo patre et fratre educta est a domo, et habitu projecto, nupsit————,[4] ex quo suscepit duas filias, quarum una nupsit Comiti Lovaniæ, altera Reinaldo de Muntmartre qui ex eo filium suscepit.

De Theobaldo Comiti Blesensi, fratre Regis Stephani ex Ala prædicta filia Regis Willelmi primi, natus est filius ex uxore ————[5] quem vocavit similiter Theobaldum, et filia quam vocavit Alam, et filius quem vocavit Willelmum, postmodum Remesensem Archiepiscopum.

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[1] This excerpt is preceded in the MS. by a still shorter abstract of the same descent, which has been cancelled by the scribe.

[2] *hordini* in MS.

[3] Blank in MS.; read *Sanctum Silpicium.*

[4] Blank in MS.; read *Matthæo Comiti Boloniæ.*

[5] Blank in MS.; read *Matilda.*

### Ex Libro Abbatis de Feveresham—*cont.*

Ala proximo predicta nupsit Lodovico Regi Francorum, post obitum primæ Reginæ [1] suæ ———— [2] de Yspania. Ex Ala genuit Rex Lodovicus Phillipum.[3] Philippus autem genuit Lodovicum qui nupsit Blanccæ filiæ Adefonsi Regis Hispaniæ, neptæ Regum Ricardi et Johannis Angliæ ex sorore sua Alienor.

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## EX EODEM LIBRO DE CIGNO.[4]

Tempore Reineri Ducis Lotaringorum, Godefridus de Buillon, cognamento Alakete, relicta uxore et filia unica, vita decessit. Terras Godefridi et uxoris Reinerus aggreditur hostiliter. Ipsa implorat auxilium Romani Imperatoris. Tandem in dicto monomachico certamine cum nullus auderet cum duce R[einero] confligere, subito, divino nutu, sub castro de Buillun in . . . . advexit cignus, catena aurea collo colligata, et [cimbæ] firmata, militem strenuissimum, qui postmodum cum Reinero confligens in campo, devicit illum,[5] capite amputato; cui, propter suam probitatem, Imperator cum filia Godefridi dimidium ducatus Lotaringorum contulit; ex qua idem miles genuit filiam nomine Ydam. Appropinquente postmodum morte dicti militis, cum sua uxor instaret ut illius investigaret originem, reversus cignus illum [cimba] revexit, nec constabat amplius alicui de eo vel de ejus prosapia. Secundam filiam [Idam] duxit magnus Comes Boloniæ, Eustachius [as Gernuns], ex qua geminos fratres genuit, Godefridum et Baldewynum qui postmodum d[uces] Lotharingarorum, re[lictis] [omnibus pro] Christo, Jerosolimis

[1] *Sic* in MS. She was his second wife, if his marriage with Eleanor of Provence is counted.

[2] Blank in MS.; read *Constanciæ.*

[3] *Sic* in MS.

[4] The MS. is greatly defaced by gall stains, and this passage has not been transcribed in MS. Harg.

[5] *illi* in MS.

Ex eodem Libro de Cigno—*cont.*

reges fuerunt. Quorum gesta plenius descripsit Fulcherus Carnotensis in libro quem vocavit *Ytinerarium*.

Mortuo quidem Eustachio Magno, reliquit Eustachium quendam filium suum, qui duxit Mariam, filiam Margaretæ Reginæ Scottorum, de qua genuit Matilldem postmodum Reginam Anglorum.

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Rex Stephanus ex Matildi, filia unica et hærede Comitis Boloniæ, genuit Eustachium, primogenitum, Willelmum, qui fuit Comes Warrennæ, et etiam decessit sine hærede Mariam Sanctimonialem quæ fuit Abbatissa Sancti Silipicii, quæ postmodum ex dispensatione Papæ educta de monasterio nupsit. . . . . .

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Fo. 232. A.D. 1236. Anno xx Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, præcepit Rex attingere rotulum regis Henrici vij[m] per xij milites juratos, utrum Willelmus Agulun qui habuit unum hæredem[1] Bartholomæ[i] de Cheym; licet in eodem rotulo continetur, in comitatu Surreiæ, quod dictus Bartholomæus respondet de una marca pro militi cum scutagium esset Tolosæ assisum ad duas marcas; propter quod videbatur ipsum facere servitium dimidii militis. Venit jurata et dicit quod Bartholomæus et prædecessores sui et successores nunquam fecerunt militare servitium, sed servitium serjanteriæ, videlicet, inveniendi unum cocum in coquina domini Regis die coronationis suæ ad faciendum quod Senescallus præciperet. Judicium ergo Baronum fuit quod absolveretur Willelmus et hæres Bartholomæi a servitio militari deinceps, et quod non faceret nisi servitium serjanteriæ. Quod judicium pronunciavit Woher[2] Londoniensis exparte Baronum; et irrisorie adjecit in fine pronuntiationis, quod rotulus

[1] *Willelmus—hæredem* supplied from Harg., being mutilated in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. for *Rogerus*.

Regis Henrici prædictus projiceretur in Gaiolam de Flete, tanquam convictus per xij; eo quod impossibile fuit rotulum debere convici, cum sit tam communis Baronibus quam Regi; Regi, quia nisi auctoritate rotuli poterit exigere debita; Baronibus, quia nisi per rotulum, allocatis taliis, possunt probare soluta debita. Et hæc sunt acta anno prædicto in Ebdomoda Purificationis in Scaccario, H[ugone] de Pateshulle existente Thesaurario et ejusdem existentibus contemporaneis. A.D. 1236.

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## DE SERVITIIS MAGNATUM IN DIE CORONATIONIS REGIS ET REGINÆ.[1]

Anno eodem coronata Regina Alienora, filia Hugonis Comitis Provinciæ, apud Westmonasterium, Dominica ante Purificationem; Rege quidem gestante coronam, assistentibus episcopis E[dmundo] Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, qui diadema Reginæ imposuit, Jocelino Batoniensi, Radulfo Cicestrensi, Regis Cancellario, Rogero Londoniensi, R[oberto] Lincolniensi, W[altero] Karloolensi, [Hugoni][2] Elyensi et Radulfo Herefordiensi, qui duo[3] illam adduxerant a Provincia; factæ sunt contentiones magnæ de servitiis ministerialium domus Regis et de juribus pertinentibus ad eorum ministeria. Sed reservatis juribus singulis, ut tumultus quiesceret, usque ad Quindenam Paschæ sequentem, isti servierunt ex ordine in festo illo præeleganti et inaudito.

Cicestrensis [Episcopus], Cancellarius, regem, regalibus indutum et coronam gestantem, præcessit cum calice lapideo, qui est de regalibus Regis a veteri, indutus quidem pontificalibus. Hugo de Pateshulle, tunc temporis domini Regis Thesaurarius, præcessit cum patena, indutus dalmatica. Præcesserunt eum, gestantes tres gladios, Johannes comes Cestriæ et Huntindoniæ, indutus serico, qui ratione

[1] There is no heading in the MS. This title is taken from the Table of Contents at the end of the Book.

[2] Omitted in MS.

[3] *Sic* in MS. Perhaps the right reading is *dominam*.

A.D. 1236. DE SERVITIIS IN DIE CORONATIONIS—*cont.*

comitatus Cestriæ vendicavit [jus] primatum deferendi gladium qui appellatur Curtana, et ratione comitatus Huntindonesiræ gladium alium; cui contradixit Comes de Warenna, asserens se debere gladium unum gestare; Rege instante quievit contentio usque ad prædictum terminum, ne oriretur tumultus; ita quod sine prejudicio utriusque gestavit ea die gladium unum Comes Lincolniæ. Tertium vero gladium gestavit Thomas Comes de Warewic, suo, ut dicebatur, jure. Duo vero sceptra regia, Regem præcedentia, gestabant Ricardus Siward et Nicholaus de Molis, milites strenui, non suo jure, quia nulli competit illud servitium de jure, nisi quibus Rex illud servitium velit committere.

Pannum vero de serico quadratum, purpureum, quatuor hastis deargentatis sustentatum, cum quatuor campanellis argentatis deauratis, ultra Regem incedentem, quocunque incederet, gestabant Barones de V Portibus, assignatis ad quamlibet hastam quatuor, pro diversitate portuum, ne videtur portus portui præferri. Consimiliter iidem pannum sericum supra Reginam post Regem incedentem. Quos quidem pannos suos esse de jure vendicant, et illos optinuerunt in Curia, licet Marchiones de Marchia Walliæ, videlicet, Johannes filius Alani, Radulfus de Mortuo Mari, Johannes de Monemue, et Walterus de Cliford, nomine Marchiæ, jus Marchiæ esse dicerent hastas inveniendi et illas deferendi; sed quodam modo frivolum[1] putabatur. Asserebant autem Barones de V Portibus jus suum esse sedendi in mensis regiis eadem die a dextris Regis; et ita sederunt. Pannum vero virgulatum, vel burellum, prosternandum sub pedibus Regis incedentis ab aula vel camera sua, ubi sumit regalia, usque ad pulpitum in Ecclesia Westmonasterii prostrari fecit Willelmus de Bello Campo de Bedefordia qui habet officium Elemosinariæ a veteri. Pars autem

[1] *quodam modo frivolum* is on an erasure in MS.

DE SERVITIIS IN DIE CORONATIONIS—*cont.* A.D. 1236.

panni illius quæ est infra ecclesiam cedit semper Sacristæ in quacunque fuerit ecclesia coronatus Rex. Pars reliqua tota quæ est extra ecclesiam distribuitur pauperibus per manus Willelmi Elemosinarii. Et hæc de hiis quæ acta sunt in ecclesia.

In mensa regia sederunt a dextris Archiepiscopi et Episcopi et quidam Abbates exempti, quia voluerunt in mensa esse. A sinistris vero Comites et quidam Barones, licet pauci. Nullus autem præmissorum sedilia sibi vendicant aliquo jure. Servivit autem ea die de Senescalsia Simon de Monteforti, Comes Legecestriæ, cui de jure competit illud officium, licet contradiceret Roger de Bigot, Comes Norfolciæ, qui dicebat suum esse jus illud a veteri. Ad quod respondit dictus Simon quod tempore Regis Johannis, facta [est] inter eorum prædecessores contentio super hoc, et hoc modo pacificata; quod Comes Leycestriæ dedit Comiti Norfolciæ servitia x militum, et Comes Rogerus Norfolciæ remisit ei totum clamium quod habuit in Senescalcia. Ad quod replicavit alius quod adhuc restabant ei assignanda duo feoda et dimidium de prædictis x feodis. Ad quod respondit Comes Simon quod secundum legem terræ bene potuit consequi sua arreragia alias in Curia domini Regis, nec propter hoc debuit impediri, maxime cum confiteretur Comes Rogerus illam conventionem, et se seisitum de vij feodis et dimidio pro illa conventione. Et sic libere servivit Comes Simon ea die.

De Naperia—Servivit ea die Henricus de Hastinges, cujus est officium serviendi de nappis a veteri. Vendicavit tamen illud officium Turstanus Dispensarius ea die, asserens suum esse debere a veteri. Sed Rex repulit eum et admisit Henricum ea die, assignans eisdem diem de contentione ad prædictum terminum. Extractas vero post prandium nappas,[1] tanquam suas et ad officium suum spectantes, recepit.

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[1] *mappas* in MS.

A.D. 1236. DE SERVITIIS IN DIE CORONATIONIS—*cont.*

Salsarium[1] et cultellos apposuit Walterus de Bello Campo de Haumlega, cujus officium a veteri Panetariæ.[2] Servivit autem eodem die de Panetria, et sui sub se; prandio que peracto, cultellos et salsarium tanquam de jure suo sibi competentia recepit.

De officio Pincernariæ—Servivit ea die Comes Warennæ vice Hugonis de Albiniaco, Comitis de Arundel, ad quem tunc illud officium spectat. Fuit autem [eodem] tempore [idem sententia] excommunicationis [innodatus] a Cantuariensi [Archiepiscopo], eo quod cum fugare fecisset Archiepiscopus in foresta dicti Hugonis in Suthsexa, idem Hugo canes suos cepit. Dicit autem Archiepiscopus hoc esse jus suum fugandi in qualibet foresta Angliæ, quandocunque voluerit.[3] Servivit autem sub eodem in latere suo Magister Michael Belet, cujus est illud officium secundario,[4] ut teneat cuppam porrigendam Comiti Arundelliæ vino refectam cum Rex exegerit, ut Comes eandem Regi porrigat. Habet etiam Magister Michael Pincernariam in domo Regis, sub Comite, de jure veteri. Andræas autem, Major civitatis Londoniæ, qui ibidem venerat ad serviendum de Pincernaria cum ccclx. cuppis, eo quod civitas Londoniæ servire tenetur de Pincernaria in auxilium majoris Pincernæ, sicuti et civitas Wintoniæ de Coquina in auxilium Senescalli, vendicavit locum Magistri Michaelis astandi coram Rege; sed repulsus fuit præcepto Regis, dicentis quod nullus de jure ibi deberet servire nisi Magister Michael; et ita concessit[5] Major et servivit duobus episcopis a dextris Regis. Peracto autem prandio, recepit Comes Pincerna cuppam Regis, de qua servierat, tanquam jus suum; et Magister Michæl robam illius Comitis tanquam jus suum. Dedit et Magister Michael robam suam Henrico de Capella, cognato suo, qui reliquis diebus anni consuevit servire

[1] *Salarium* in MS.
[2] *panetaria* in MS.
[3] cf. *Carta de Foresta*, c. 11.
[4] *Sic* in MS.
[5] *cocessit* in MS.

DE SERVITIIS IN DIE CORONATIONIS—*cont.* A.D. 1236.

Domino Regi de cuppa sua. Non tamen tenebatur dare nisi vellet.

De Elemosina colligenda servivit Willelmus de Bello Campo ad quem illud officium de jure spectat; qui ea die habet omnem jurisdictionem circa rixas et delicta pauperum et leprosorum; adeo quod si leprosus alium cultello percusserit, judicare eum ut comburatur. Recepit autem, peracto prandio, discum argenteum Elemosinæ, consuetum stare coram Rege, tanquam jus suum. Vendicabat autem se habere, de jure Elemosinæ, unum tonellum vini.

Servivit autem ea die de Aqua, tam ante prandium quam post, major Camerarius, videlicet, Hugo de Ver, Comes Oxoniæ, ad quem spectat Cameraria in Regis coronatione et custodia cameræ et hostii. Recepit etiam tanquam jus suum bascinos et manutergia unde servivit.

De officio Marescalciæ. Servivit Gilbertus Marescallus, Comes de Strigul, cujus est officium tumultus sedare in domo Regis, liberationes hospitiorum facere, hostia aulæ Regis custodire. Recepit autem de quolibet arma, facto milite a Rege, et [de] quolibet Comite ea die palefridum cum sella.

Magister cocorum Coquinæ Regis semper in coronatione recipit robam Senescalli, tanquam jus suum.

Liberationes autem assisas prædictis a tempore Regis Henricus senioris, invenistis alias.[1] De prædictis autem officiis nullus sibi jus vendicavit in domo Reginæ, excepto G[ileberto] de Sanford, qui a veteri jure prædecessorum suorum dixit se debere esse Camerarius Reginæ, cameram et hostium ea die custodire,[2] quod ibidem obtinuit. Habuit autem tanquam jus suum totum lectum Reginæ et bascinos et alia quæ spectant ad Camerarium.[3] Vendicavit etiam se debere habere clericum in Scaccario ad exigendum

[1] Fo. 30; namely, in the *Constitutio Domus Regis*, printed in Part III.

[2] P. 507.

[3] Rectius *Camerariam*.

A.D. 1236. DE SERVITIIS IN DIE CORONATIONIS—*cont.*

aurum Reginæ, qui percipiet, ut dicit, de prædicto auro qualibet die sex denarios pro liberatione; sed fuit dilatum usque ad prædictum terminum.

Et quia hic fit mentio de auro Reginæ, nota quod varii varia de exactione illa senserint, quibusdam dicentibus quod aurum non debebatur nisi quando quis finem faceret pro relevio; alii dixerunt quod de quocunque fine c marcarum et supra; alii de quolibet fine x marcarum et supra. Et licet Ricardus Episcopus residet istud in libro suo, tamen videtur quod debeatur aurum Reginæ de quolibet fine x marcarum et supra, de quocunque fit finis; quod probari potest per rotulum anni x Regis Johannis in Berkesira, ubi Abbas [de] Radinges finem fecit pro lx*m.* pro habendis pertinentiis ad hundredum suum et eodem rotulo titulo auri Reginæ reddit compotum de vj*m.* pro auro Reginæ de prædicto fine lx marcarum. Consimile invenietis in Suhamtesira et aliis Comitatibus ejusdem anni, quibus titulus inseritur, *Aurum Reginæ.*

Pannum autem sericum appensum post tergum Regis in mensa vendicabant sibi ex una parte Hostiarii ex alia Focarii.

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Anno gratiæ MCCLI. in Crastino Nativitatis duxit Alexander Rex Scociæ, filius Alexandri, solempniter in uxorem Margaretam, filiam Henrici Regis Angliæ, filii Regis Johannis, apud Eboracum.

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Fo. 322 d. [1][Ista][2] sunt chantref in Gwallia. In Mona, quod est

[1] There is no heading visible in the MS. or in Harg., but from the position of this and the following entry (which are marginal insertions in the MS.), and from their general character, it would seem that they are taken from the Book of Faversham referred to above.

[2] Almost illegible in the MS., and restored from Harg.

[Ex Libro Abbatis de Feversham]—*cont.*

Angleseye, 3; Trakareheld,[1] Aberfrau, Turhelin.[2]——In Wenid, j.——In NorW[allia], xv cantref, scilicet, Hlehin.[3] In Pois, in tempore Meic Menbras, xiiij; sed modo non habentur ibi nisi 3[4]; in Arwestely, j, Melianid, j, Haleval, j.——In Brekeinauk, ij,[5] scilicet, Cantref Thedus et Cantref Seilif. Talegard, Hereging, Ewias, [et] Strediu, j cantref. Wenthuchouit, j.[6] Overwent, j. Wenthiscouit, j.[6] Noderwent, j. Wenthelehuc, j.——In Gualad Morgan, 3, Penheken, Morgan, Guorinid. Goher, Cadwely, et Carnwotlhan, j. Canterbouhan, j. Cantermaur, j. Et isti 3 prænominati[7] sunt in Istradewy.——Cantrewartha, j; et in ea est Kæmerdin et Talechar. Penbroc, j. Ros, j. Deugledhif, j.

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[1] No such cantred is known to have existed. Arllechwedd, which bears most resemblance to the name, was on the mainland.

[2] Read *Turkelin*. This was a commot, not a cantred—a remark which also applies to more than one of the other cantreds enumerated here.

[3] This reading presents considerable difficulties. The reading that might have been expected is *In Wenid, i[d est] in NorW[allia], xv cantref, scilicet Hlehin, etc.;* the other 14 cantreds of Gwynedd being omitted; but the reading of both MSS. is clear, and there is even a sign for a new paragraph before *In NorW[allia]*, while this one cantred of Gwynedd has been counted to make up the total of 48 cantreds given below. Therefore, although the reading of one exemplar may have been: *In Wenid, j, scilicet Hlehin. In NorWallia, xv cantref. In Powis . . . xiiij*, &c., it is almost certain that the ultimate exemplar must have had the above amended reading; and it will be seen below that the numbers of the remaining cantreds have been tampered with to make this addition accord with the given total.

[4] We should expect *xj* here, but the MSS. agree, and the reference is clearly to the three cantreds that follow. Besides, the eleven ancient cantreds of Powis are expressly excluded from this list below, with the cantreds between Severn and Wye.

[5] This should be *iij*, and there are signs of the MS. having been tampered with to make the mistaken reading for *Wenid* (supra) agree with the total.

[6] *Sic* in MS. Another surprise; but although it has been assumed (Preface, Part II.) that this list to some extent records a disposition of the cantreds earlier than that which is found in historical times, the correct reading in both cases is obviously *i[d est]* instead of *j*.

[7] These begin with *Goher*.

[Ex Libro Abbatis de Feversham]—*cont.*

Hevelfrey, j. Pebdicauc,[1] j. Camois, j. Emelin, j. ——In Cardigan iiij, scilicet, Hischohit, et Hufcohit, Penwedhic, et Stradmauric.——Buheld, j cantref. Et extra legem totam[2] Wall[iæ], quia homines prædictæ provinciæ interfecerunt dominum suum, Oenum filium Maxem.[3] Summa xlviij cantredi, exceptis xj cantredis de Pois, et vij [4] cantredis inter Sabrinam et Gwaiam; et excepto Buhelt inter Sabrinam et Wayam.——In tempore Ris filii Oeni vocata fuit Kenthlebiac.[5] In ea sunt vij [4] cantredi. Homines autem de Lydeneye interfecerunt dominum suum, scilicet, Ris filium Oeni filii Howelda.[3]

Ex eodem libro.

Ine regnavit xxxv annos.

Cudbert, xiij annos.

Sibert, j annum.

Kinewolf, xxx annos.

Brittrik, xvj annos.

Egbricht, xxxv annos.

Ethelbald, filius ejus, v annos.

Alfredus frater ejus.[6]

Alvredus, frater eorum, xxx annos. Hic primus regnavit per totam Angliam per Leonem papam; et jacet apud Wintoniam.

Edwardus, frater ejus, xxv annos.

Ethelstanus, frater ejus, xiiij annos et vij ebdomadas et iij dies.

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[1] Read *l'ebidiauc*, the MS. having apparently been altered in a manner that is now illegible.

[2] *Sic* in MS. The exemplar probably read *tota M*[*archia*] *Walliæ*.

[3] *See* Preface, Part II.

[4] Read *iij*.

[5] The *Cinlipiuc* or *Cinloipiauc* of Nennius (*Mirabilia*).—*Ed.* Stevenson, § 70. cf. E. G. B. Phillimore in *Y Cymmrodor*, ix. 146, n. 2.

[6] *Sic* in MS.

Ex eodem Libro—*cont.*

Edmundus, frater ejus, vj annos et vj menses.[1]
Edwy, filius Edmundi, iiij annos, xxxvj ebdomadas.
Edgar, frater ejus, vj annos, viij ebdomadas.
Edwardus, filius ejus, iij annos et vj menses.
Ethelredus, frater ejus, xxxviij menses.
Edmundus, filius ejus, j annum.
Cnut, xiij annos, sed nunquam coronatus.
Haroldus, filius ejus, iij annos.
Hardecnut, frater ejus, ij annos.
Edwardus, filius ejus, xxiiij annos.
Haroldus, xl ebdomadas.
Willelmus Bastardus, xxiij annos et v ebdomadas.
Willelmus, filius ejus, xiij annos.
Henricus, frater ejus, xxxvj annos.
Stephanus, xix annos.
Henricus, xxxvj annos.
Ricardus, ix annos et dimidium.
Johannes, xviij annos et—.[2]
Henricus, lvj annos et ij septimanas.
Anno domini MCLIJ Alienor peperit Duci Normanniæ, Willelmum.
MCLV, Alienor peperit Henricum.
MCLVJ, peperit Matildem.
MCLVIJ, Ricardum, apud Oxoniam.
MCLVIIJ, Galfridum.
MCLXIJ, Alienoram, apud Rothomagum.

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Ex domesday, in Berkesira, in principio.

Quando Rex debet ire in expeditionem, semper quinque hidæ de comitatu debent invenire unum militem;

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[1] *mensibus* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. The regnal years of Henry III. have been interlineated in a later hand, and are omitted in MS. Harg.

Ex Domesday—*cont.*

et dat quælibat hida iiij solidos ad duos menses. Et si miles aliquis attornatus loco domini sui remanserit, erit in misericordia Regis de ls.[1]

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Fo. 232 d.

## EX EODEM [LIBRO].[2]

Herodotus, I. 178.

Menbre primus ædificavit Babiloniam. Angustavit illam postmodum Ninus cum uxore Semirramide, et postmodum Nabugod.

Hieronymus, Com. in Isaiam, V. 180.

Jeronimus ita narrat Babiloniam fuisse potentissimam [et] in campestribus per quadrum sitam, ab angulo usque ad angulum muri xvj [millia] passuum, scilicet, per circuitum lxiiij [millia]

Orosius Hist. adv. Pagan. II., 6.

Turris vero iiij [millia] passuum. Horosius in suis Ystoriis ita meminit Babilon campi planitie undique conspicua, natura loci lætissima, castrorum facie moenibus paribus per quadrum sita. Murorum ejus vix credibili relatu firmitas et magnitudo,[3] latitudine[4] cubitorum l, altitudine quater tanta. Cæterum, ambitus ejus quadringentis lxxx stadiis circumvenitur. Murus coctili latere atque interjecto bitumine compactus. Fossa extrinsecus, latè patens, vice amnis circumfluit. A fronte murorum c æneæ portæ. Muri turris altitudo Dclxxiiij dicitur passuum; paulatim altioribus[5] in angustis choartata ut pondus imminens facilius substaret.

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## QUÆSTIONES CURIÆ.

M. mulier annorum xij nupsit, cum dato sibi maritagio, A. Simul commorantes inciderunt in paupertatem post triennium. Decreverunt vendere per maritagium; et ut stabilis sit venditio, permittunt se implacitari

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[1] Two notes follow in the margin of the MS., which are now illegible, except that in the first the date 1253 can be distinguished.

[2] Presumably the Book of Feversham.

[3] *magnitudis* in MS.

[4] *latitudo* in MS.

[5] *Sic* in MSS., but another reading is: *paulatim in angustis coartata ut pondus imminens a latioribus facilius substaret.*

QUÆSTIONES CURIÆ—*cont.*

super maritagio in Curia Regis. Componunt. Factum est inter eos cirographum. Elapso biennio, moritur vir. Exigit mulier maritagium, per breve Regis. Objicitur cirographum. Respondet mulier quod illi nocere non debet, quia tempore cirographi confecti fuit minoris ætatis, quod patet ex casu supposito.

Quæritur, quid juris?

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Lucia primo nupta filio R[adulfi] de Wilintone, infra nubiles annos, cum hæreditate, eo mortuo nupsit fratri prædicti. De facto respondet ergo super hoc coram Episcopo Wigornensi. Medio tempore surripit eam Gaudinus de Albo Monasterio. Movet R[adulfus] Gaudino quæstionem super surreptione illius a custodia. In Curia Regis componunt, facto cirographo. Dat Lucia Radulfo et hæredibus suis x libratas terræ; adhuc sedente quæstione coram Episcopo, necdum soluto prioris viri matrimonio. Longè post, judicialiter facto divorcio, nititur infirmare cirographum factum a Gaudino, cum eo tempore non esset vir suus.

Quæritur, quid juris?

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Item, secundum consuetudinem et legem, mittuntur ad assoniatum de malo lecti iiij milites, ut viderint si sit languor,[1] etc. Elapsa quarta parte anni, non veniunt ad Curiam milites ut testificentur si dederint illi languorem[2] vel non. Et secundum hoc diem assignaverunt. Moritur unus ex militibus. Tres non habent recordum.

Quid juris erit; quia si iterum novi mittantur, ita lucrabitur assoniatus j quarterum anni, etc.

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Anno Domini MCCXXX° quarto, die Sabbati ante festum Sancti Michaelis, confirmatus est R[adulfus] de

[1] *langor* in MS. | [2] *langorem* in MS.

QUÆSTIONES CURIÆ—*cont.*

Meidestane, electus Herefordiensis, apud Radinge ab Edmundo Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo. Nunciato eadem die eidem quod Ricardus Skril, canonicus Herefordiæ, obiisset die Veneris in sera præcedenti, prebendam contulit magistro H. de Strada. Rex, vero, asserens illam vacare tempore suæ custodiæ, contulit illam Nicholao de Neville; id solum pretendens, quod suo tempore incepit vacare. Ad quod fuit ab Electo responsum quod cum illam invenisset vacantem, conferre illam potuit et debuit, super hoc talia ponens exempla. Hodie vacat prebenda in ecclesia Londoniensi, ignorante Episcopo. Infra viij dies translatus est in Cantuariensem. Quis conferet prebendam? Et videtur ratione præ-allegata a Rege, quod Archiepiscopus; quia tempore quo fuit Londoniensis vacavit.

Item, finita ætate legitima hæredis alicujus, si viij° diebus ante finitam custodiam vacaverit aliqua ecclesia pertinens ad donationem hæreditatis, recepto homagio hæredis, ratione præallegata, posset custos presentare, quia suo tempore vacavit.

Contra omnes præmissas allegationes, judicaverunt Episcopi, cum domino Cantuariensi, quod Regis valida debuit esse donatio, nullam prætendentes consuetudinem, quia inauditus fuit penes illos iste casus.

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R. de Torigny *sub annis.*

Anno domini MCXXXV, Rex Henricus senior sepultus apud Radinge. Consecratus est post illum Stephanus Comes Boloniæ; jurante coram Archiepiscopo Willelmo[1] Rogero Bigot,[2] quod, orta discordia inter Regem Henricum et Imperatricem, ipsam exhæreditavit et Stephanum hæredem instituit.

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[1] *Willelmo* is interlineated in the MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS. Roger has been altered to Robert, but it should be Hugh.

Anno domini MCXXXVJ, exercitum ductus[1] apud Excestriam, illam cepit et Baldewinum de Rivers exhæredavit.

Anno MCXXXVIJ Lodovico Grosso mortuo, Lodovicus filius ejus accepit filiam Willelmi Ducis Aquitanniæ, Alienor[am], ex qua duas filias suscitavit, quarum primogenitam accepit Henricus filius magni Comitis Theobaldi; alteram Theobaldus ejus filius.

Anno MCXXXIIJ Davit Rex Scottorum Standardum fixit apud Alvertone; cui restitit Turstanus Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, auxilio Nordh[umbriæ], ubi, xijM. Scottorum occisa sunt.

Anno domini MCLV, Willelmus Peverel de Notingeham, causa veneficii quod fuerat propinatum Ranulfo Comiti Cestriæ, exhæredatus est.

Anno domini MCLVIIJ, nova moneta in Anglia.

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Eadmundo de Tudeham mortuo, Gundreda uxor ejus executrix testamenti, tam nomine suo quam aliorum executorum, optinuit litteras domini Regis directas Roberto de Brus, Vicecomiti Norfolciæ, quod liberaret ei omnem administrationem bladorum et catallorum dicti Edmundi, non obstante debito quod idem debuit domino Regi de quodam scutagio. Medio tempore trituratum est bladum dicti Edmundi a Vicecomite; unde respondet eidem quod non potest liberare dicta blada et catalla quæ jam sunt vendita. Rediens Gundreda ad Curiam impetrat litteras de summonendo Vicecomite quare non fecit præceptum domini Regis. Comparentibus igitur utrisque in Curia, respondet Vicecomes quod vendita fuerunt catalla per summonitionem Scaccarii, antequam reciperet litteras domini Regis, pro prædicto debito scutagii. Ad quod r[eplicavit] Gundreda quod non poterunt et debuerunt tot catalla vendi pro tam modico debito, cum catalla

[1] *Sic* in MS.

valerent *cm.*, et debitum Regis non fuit nisi xxviij*l.* Negat hoc Vicecomes. Gundreda petit inquisitionem. Ambo se ponunt super inquisitionem. Veniens inquisitio dicit quod Robertus fecit triturare bladum tam per se quam per Robertum Benson servientem suum, et quod bladum valuit, eo tempore, lviij*m.* Judicatum est quod Robertus respondeat de æstimatione dicti bladi, videlicet, primo domino Regi de debito suo, et post modum executoribus de residuo. Facto judicio, petit Robertus quod ex quo inquisitio testatur quod Robertus de Benson serviens suus trituravit bladum, quod compellatur per auxilium Curiæ ad respondendum eidem de exitibus bladi. Robertus districtus venit et recognovit se triturasse bladum et pretium recipisse, et satisfecisse executoribus de pretio prædicto, secundum litteras domini Regis, et compotum eis fecisse, et quietum ab eis clamatum esse; et super hoc se ponit super veredictum executorum. Venientes executores super juramentum suum negant omnia.

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A.D. 1204–5. In rotulo sexto Regis Johannis invenitur quod Abbas de Boxleia reddit compotum de lx*m.* et j palefrido pro habenda seisina et carta Regis de terris quas emit de Alvredo de Gare, et Willelmo de Gare, et Warino filio Fulconis et Willelmo Waifer, in hundredo de Middeltone. Ita quod decetero non emat terras in eodem hundredo sine licentia Regis.

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A.D. 1209–10. Memorandum quod anno xj Regis Johannis, in Warewichsira et Leycestresira, in quadam cedula appensa supra corpus comitatus, continetur, quod auxilium militum Comitis Leycestriæ, de utroque comitatu, fuit assisum post captionem Comitis apud Sanctum Eadmundum tempore Regis Henrici. Quod quidem auxilium

de utroque comitatu de feudo militum dicti Comitis Legecestriæ valet per annum lviij*l.*, prout inquisitio facta anno iiij^to^ Regis Johannis, Willelmo de Cantelupo existente Vicecomite testatur. Quod quidem auxilium non debet computari Vicecomiti, eo quod antè omnes Vicecomites reddunt de plena firma comitatus sine illo auxilio. Et reponuntur ibidem in debito omnes Vicecomites qui fuerunt medio tempore de prædicto auxilio; quorum unus fuit Hugo, Episcopus Coventrensis, Reginaldus Basset, Robertus Marmiun, et alii qui postea solverunt, Michæl Belet, de ccxlij*l.* Nicholaus de Verdun, de D*l.* A.D. 1209–10.

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Anno Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis ij°, in residuo de Warewic et Leycestresira, post Gloucestresiram, continetur in fine Rotuli quod Nicholaus de Verdun dat domino Regi cc*m.* ut sit quietus de D*l.* quæ exigebantur ab eo de debito patris sui, de auxilio terrarum Comitis Leycestriæ. Et judicatum est per Willelmum Marescallum, rectorem Regis, quod inde sit quietus, et per Philippum Wintoniensem Episcopum, et per Henricum de Burgo; eo quod pater suus non fuit inventus in debito, neque in rotulo Regis Henrici neque in rotulo Regis Ricardi. Michael Belet nichil solvit, sed peregrinatur manifestè in rotulo Regis Henrici tertio, in Warewicsira. A.D. 1200–1.

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In rotulo xj Regis Johannis, in Warewiksira, intravit istud debitum et alia debita consimilia; et ita usque ad xvj ejusdem. In xvj° anno[1] . . . . . A.D. 1209–10.

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Anno Regis Johannis xj, in Wiltesira, Robertus de Mandeville lx marcas pro habendis terris quæ fuerunt

[1] Inserted in the MS. as a marginal note, now partially illegible.

A.D. 1209–10. Roberti Giffardi, unde fuit seisitus die qua obiit. Istæ lx marcæ peregrinabantur toto tempore Regis Johannis, et postea positæ sunt in Dorsete et Sumersete in xviij rotulo Regis Henrici.

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Anno eodem, in Oxonefordsira, inter *Nova Oblata*, Robertus Mauduit xx*m.* pro habenda parte sua de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Roberti Giffard, tenenda de Roberto de Mandeville tanquam de primogenito participe suo, salva eidem Roberto esnescia sua.

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A.D. 1210–11. Anno xij ejusdem, in Wiltesira, idem Vicecomes xxx*s.* de Roberto de Mandeville; et xxx*s.* de Willelmo Comin de Auro Reginæ. In thesauro liberavit et quietus est.

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A.D. 1211–12. Anno xiij, in Wiltesira, Robertus de Mandeville et Robertus Maudut et Willelmus Comin reddunt compotum de ij*m.* de feodo j militis quod [fuit] Gerardi Giffard.

In thesauro, nichil; et in perdonis Roberto de Mandeville, ij*m.* per breve Regis. Et quieti sunt.

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A.D. 1232. Anno Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis[1] in residuo de Wiltesira, post Devonesiram, Robertus Maudut, dimidiam marcam de tertia parte j feodi de scutagio de Elevein. Willelmus Comin, dimidiam marcam de tertia parte j feodi de eodem scutagio. Sed Robertus de Mandeville debet eos acquietare, quia Robertus Maudut debet tenere feodum illud de eodem Roberto de Mandeville, sicut continetur in rotulo xj Regis Johannis in Oxonefordsira. Et Willelmus Comin debet tenere

[1] The year is omitted in MS.

feodum illud de eodem Roberto de Mandeville, sicut continetur in rotulo xiij Regis Johannis, in Wiltesira. A.D. 1232.

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Nota quod Hugo de Welles et Hugo de Boby reddunt compotum de Episcopatu Lincolniensi de anno integro, anno Regis Johannis iiij^to^, ubi respondent de clxv*l.* xvj*s.* viij*d.* de redditibus archidiaconorum, præter denarios Sancti Petri ex elemosina constitutos.[1] A.D. 1202–3.

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Rex commisit Petro de Sabaudia exitus terrarum quæ fuerunt Theobaldi le Buteiler et Ricardi de Burgo, et honorem de Hastinges, ad firmandum inde castrum de Hastinges et de la Eye. Et Rex non vult quod idem Petrus teneatur ad compotum inde reddendum.

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## INCREMENTA COMITATUUM OMNIUM ANGLIÆ ANNO REGIS HENRICI FILII REGIS JOHANNIS XXV^to^, CORAM STEPHANO DE SEGRAVE. A.D. 1240–1.

Devonesira, lx*l.*
Lyncolnesira, cc*l.*
Warewicsira et Leycestresira, c*l.* et castrum.
Oxonefordsira, c*l.* et castrum.
Suthamptonesira, lx*l.*
Norhamptonesira, c*m.* et castrum.
Herefordsira, c*m.* et castrum.
Sanctum Breyvel, lx*l.* sine forg[eriis].
Surreia, xl*m.*
Staffordsira et Salopsira, lx*l.* et castrum.
Gloucestresira, xliij*l.*

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[1] *Constitutas* in MS.

INCREMENTA COMITATUUM OMNIUM ANGLIÆ—*cont.*

Cantebrugesira et Huntendonesira, lx*m.*
Berksyra, c*m.*
Bukinghamsira et Bedefordsira, cc et xx*m.*
Essexa et Hertfordsira, xx*l.*
Sussexa, xx*m.*
Cumberland, xl*l.*
Sumersete et Dorsete, xl*m.* et castrum.
Norhumberlande, xx*l.* et castrum.
Wyltesyra, c*l.* et castrum.
Notingham et Derby, c*m.* et castrum.
Lancastria, xl*m.* et castrum.
Norfolk et Suffolk, cc*m.* et castrum.
Mungumery, xx*l.*
Castrum de Colent, cum hundredo, xx*l.*
Hertford, cum molendino, l*m.* et castro.
Kancia, c et xx*m.*

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## RECEPTA A REGE JOHANNE DE EPISCOPATIBUS, ABBATIIS, ET ALIIS CLERICIS ANGLIÆ, TEMPORE INTERDICTI PRO STEPHANO ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI.

De Archidiaconatu, xvijMcxlviij*m.* et dimidiam, ij*s.* x*d.*

De Prioratu, xMDcxlvij*m.*, ij*s.* iij*d. ob.*

De Episcopatu Londoniensi, ijMDcccciiij$^{xx}$ix*m.* v*s.* iiij*d. ob.*

De Episcopatu Sarisbiriensi, ijMclvj*m.*

De Episcopatu Lincolniensi, cum abbatia de Eynesham, vjMiiij$^{xx}$ij*m.*, ij*s.* viij*d.*

De Episcopatu Wygorniensi, ijMccxxxiiij*m.* xj*s.* vij*d.*

De Episcopatu Bathoniensi, iijMciiij$^{xx}$vj*m.* v*s.* vij*d.*

De Episcopatu Elyensi, vijMcliij*m.* et dimidiam, per totum.

RECEPTA DE EPISCOPATIBUS, &c.—*cont.*

De Episcopatu Herefordiensi, Dcclvj*m.* et dimidiam, xv*s. ob.*

De Archiepiscopatu Eboracensi, vMDxxxiij*m.*

Summa, sine Archiepiscopatu Eboracensi, lijMDiiij$^{xx}$v*m.* et dimidia, v*s.* iij*d. ob.*

Summa, cum Archiepiscopatu eodem, lviijMcxviij*m.* et dimidia, v*s.* iiij*d. ob.*

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De clericis Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis, cum parentibus[1] monachorum, MDccxxvij*m.* vj*s.* vj*d. ob.*

De clericis Episcopatus Londoniensis, Dcvj*m.* xj*s.*

De clericis Episcopatus Sarisbiriensis, Dccclxiiij*m.* xv*d.*

De clericis Episcopatus Lincolniensis, iijMccciiij$^{xx}$viij*m.* v*s.*

De clericis Episcopatus Wygorniensis, Dccxj*m.*

De clericis Episcopatus Bathoniensis, ccccxviij*m.* iij*s.* viij*d.*

De clericis Episcopatus Oxoniensis, ccxxviij*m.* x*s.*

De clericis Episcopatus Cycestrensis, ccc*m.* xl*d.*

De clericis Episcopatus Norwichensis, MD*m.*

Summa—viijMccciiij$^{xx}$v*m.* x*d. ob.* sine Archidiaconatu Eboracensi. Sed cum Archidiaconatu eodem, xiiijM Dcciiij$^{xx}$xiij*m.* et dimidia x*d. ob.*

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De albis, monachis, xxiiijMxxvij*m.* et dimidiam.

De aliis religiosis, xvMxliiij*m.*

Summa—xxxixMlxx*m.* et dimidia.

De clericis Archiepiscopatus Eboracensis, cum clericis Episcopatus Dunelmensis, vjMccccviij*m.* et dimidiam.

Summa totalis, CM*l.* et v*m.* v*s.* iij*d.*[2]

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[1] *Sic* in MS. Read *pencibus.*

[2] This total, together with several words in the preceding entries, has been restored from the Harg. MS.

Fo. 233 d. ROTULUS QUONDAM ROBERTI MANTEL DE FIRMA COMITATUUM ESSEXÆ ET HERTFORDSIRÆ, SCILICET, CLX*l.* IJ*s.* IIIJ*d.* ALBIS.[1]

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Hæc allocantur ad Scaccarium super maneria Domini Regis in prædictis comitatibus, et super hundreda de Berkinge et de Angre.

De Writele, vj$^{xx}$*l.*
De Haveringe, cx*l.*
De Neweport, xl*l.*
De Hathfeld, iiij$^{xx}$*l.*
De Meldone, xx*l.* ij*s.* x*d.*
De terra Mathæi Mantel, vij*s.* v*d.*
De firmis de Maudone, xxx*s.* v*d.*
De hundredo Abbatissæ de Berkinge, xl*s.*
De hundredo de Angre, xc*s.*

Hertfordschira.

De Hertfordia, xx*l.*
De molendino de Hertfordia, xj*l.*
De Essendone et Beiford, xx*l.*
De Willelmo Pollard, de Dinesleye, x*s.*
De molendino de Dinesleie, xl*s.*

Firmæ hundredorum Essexæ.

Heyngford, de firma, xvij*l.* De auxilio, xxxiij*s.* vj*d.* De supersisa, xlviij*s.* iiij*d.*

Wodelesford, de firma, xiiij*l.* De auxilio, xliij*s.* vj*d.* De supersisa xxj*s.*

Dunmawe, de firma, vj*l.* De auxilio, xl*s.* De supersisa, xxix*s.* iiij*d.*

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[1] The exact sequence of the several counties in this roll is very doubtful owing to the irregularity of the entries in the MS.

FIRMÆ HUNDREDORUM ESSEXÆ—*cont.*

Tendring, de firma, xij*l.* De auxilio, xij*s.* De supersisa, ij*s.*

Thurstaple, de firma, lx*s.* De auxilio, vj*s.*

Wiham, de auxilio, xix*s.* iiij*d.* De supersisa, x*s.*

Daneseia, de firma, x*l.* De auxilio, xxj*s.* vj*d.* De supersisa, xvij*s.* vj*d.*

Chelmereford, de firma, ix*l.* De auxilio, xvj*s.* De supersisa, xviij*s.*

Berdestapel[1] de firma, xviij*l.* De auxilio, xvj*s.* ij*d.*

Chafford, de firma, x*m.* De auxilio, [xiij]*s.*[2] iiij*d.* De supersisa, xvj*s.*

Lexedene, de firma, auxilio, et supersisa, iiij*m.*

Begintre, de firma, auxilio, et supersisa, xl*s.* Et de forinseco hundredo, x*s.*

Wensintre, de firma, auxilio, et supersisa, viij*s.* viij*d.* Sed solebat reddere xxxv*s.*

Herlawe, de auxilio, v*s.* De supersisa, vj*s.*

Summa.[2]

FIRMÆ HUNDREDORUM HERTFORDSIRÆ.

Hundredum Daneis, de firma, iiij*l.* De auxilio, lviij*s.* viij*d.* De supersisa, vij*s.* De visu franc-plegii, xix*s.* iiij*d.*

Bradewatre, de firma, auxilio, et supersisa, et visu franc-plegii, xix*m.* et dimidium.

Hiche, de firma, vj*m.* xj*s.* ij*d.* De auxilio, cv*s.* De supersisa, xiij*s.* et vj*d.* De visu franc-plegii, lxix*s.* iiij*d.*

Edwinestre, de firma, x*m.*

Odeseye, de auxilio, viij*l.* vij*s.* iiij*d.* De Horemad, dimidiam marcam. De supersisa, xl*s.* De visu franc-plegii, xl*s.*

Hertford et Brakinghe, de firma, xv*m.* De auxilio, lxxiij*s.* ij*d.* De supersisa, xxj*s.* vj*d.* De visu franc-plegii, xlviij*s.*

[1] Restored from MS. Harg. | [2] An erasure in MS.

FIRMÆ HUNDREDORUM HERTFORDSIRÆ—*cont.*

De Abbate Westmonasterii, x*l.* pro terris suis de comitatu Hertefordsiræ.

Summa, cum Abbate, iiij$^{xx}$j*l.* xv*s.*

WAREWICHSIRA. LEICESTRESIRA.

Hundredum de Chintelowe, xl*m.* de firma. Hundredum de Patelowe, xl*s.* Hundredum de Kingtone, xxj*m.* Hundredum de Barlichweie, x*m.* Hundredum de Humeleford, xx*m.* Hundredum de Gudlakestone, xxxiiij*m.* Hundredum de Fremelhunt, xvj*m.* Hundredum de Gosecote, xxx*m.* Hundredum de Geretre, xxiiij*m.*

Summa, cxxxvij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Hundredum de Kentelowe, cvij*s.* viij*d.*, de visu franci plegii; et xx*s.* pro terris Willelmi de Hastinges pro eodem visu. Hundredum de Kintone, lx*s.* iiij*d.* de eodem visu; et xx*s.* de manerio de Wlfward pro eodem; et dimidiam marcam de manerio de Bereford pro eodem; et dimidiam marcam de Pilerdintone pro eodem. Hundredum de Barlichweie, lx*s.* pro eodem; et dimidiam marcam de Alencestre pro eodem. Hundredum de Humlereford, xlij*s.* pro eodem; et xx*s.* de Estone pro eodem; et j*m.* de Solihulle pro eodem; et iiij*s.* de Burmingeham pro eodem; et ij*s.* de Amintone pro eodem; et dimidiam marcam de Hamtone, Willelmi de Arderne, pro eodem; et dimidiam marcam de Newintone pro eodem; et j*m.* de Poleswrthe pro eodem. Hundredum de Gudlakestone, lxxj*s.* iij*d. ob.* pro eodem; et xl*s.* de terris Willelmi de Harecurt pro eodem; et xl*s.* de terris Nicholai de Verdun pro eodem; et xx*s.* de terris Willelmi de Hastinges pro eodem. Hundredum de Fremelhunte, xlix*s.* viij*d. ob.* pro eodem; et iiij*l.* de terris Willelmi de Aubyni pro eodem. Hundredum de Gosecote, lxxvj*s.* pro eodem; et xx*s.* de Rolega pro eodem. Hundredum de Gertere, xl*s.* xj*d.* pro eodem.

Summa, xlj*l.* xiiij*s.* iij*d.*

Hundredum de Kintelowe, xv*l.* viij*s.* de auxilio Vicecomitis, et xiiij*s. ob.* de wardpeni. Hundredum de Kintone, x*l.* de eodem auxilio, et viij*s.* viij*d.* de wardpeni. Hundredum de Barlichweie, vj*l.* xij*s.* de eodem auxilio, et dimidiam marcam de wardpeni. Hundredum de Humeliford, vj*l.* xviij*s.* de eodem auxilio, et v*s.* de wardpeni. Hundredum de Gudlakestone, vij*l.* iij*s.* iij*d. ob.* de eodem auxilio. Hundredum de Fremelhunte, cxvj*s.* vij*d. ob.* de eodem auxilio. Hundredum de Gosecote, iij*l.* xij*d.* de eodem auxilio. Hundredum de Geretre, cxiij*s.* vj*d.* de eodem auxilio.

Summa auxilii, lxij*l.* ij*s.* ix*d.*
Summa wardpeni, xxxiiij*s.* iiij*d. ob.*
Summa omnium, [ccxlj*l.* iij*s.* viij*d.*][1]

## Herefordsira in Walliis.

In comitatu isto non est visus franci plegii nec wardpeni; sed hundreda finem faciunt per xx*l.* in termino Sancti Michælis pro omnibus, per xx*l.*, et in termino Paschali pro xx*l.* Hundredum de Wormelawe valet plus quam xx*l.*, præter placita comitatus.

## Kent.

Firma hundredorum, cxiiij*l.*, et stallagium Cantuariæ v*m.* tempore Willelmi Britonis.

## Denunciata cuidam amico de perquisitis de Bedefordsira et Bukinghamsira.

Hidagium, c et ij*l.* ij*s.* iiij*d.*
De sectis et wardis, lij*l.* iiij*s.* ij*d.*
De visu franci plegii, xxxix*l.* xiiij*d.*
De firmis servientum hundredorum, xxij*l.* j*m.*; et hoc tempore Stephani de Segrave de veteri assisa, præter novas impositas in honore de Neuport, terris Willelmi filii Warini, Willelmi de Cantelupo, Johannis Marescalli, feodo Comitis Giffardi, et aliis in comitatu.

[1] Restored from MS. Harg.

## Surreia.

In hoc comitatu non sunt hidagia; sed novem hundreda sunt in manu Vicecomitis. Et debent Vicecomiti hundredespeni et visum franci plegii. De wartpeni et stritpeni nichil, sicut Joelus dicit.

## Oxonefordsira.[1]

Nota quod calumpnia de Bensintone incipit anno Regis Henrici secundo. Et fuit vicecomes Henricus de Oilly. In fine corporis c[omitatus]—*Et debet xxvl., sed remanent propter placitum inter ipsum et Gaufridum de Yvore, præcepto Regis.*[2] Et sic duravit usque ad x annum. In x°, vicecomes Thomas Basset; et computatur illi xxv*l.* in prædicta calumpnia. In xi, recolliguntur omnes calumpniæ singulorum sub titulo *De propresturis*, et remanent omnes priores vicecomites, in debito omnium calumpniarum, et durant usque ad annum xviij.

In anno primo Regis Ricardi computantur vicecomiti in corpore lvij*l.* viij*s.* numero in Bensintone, de quibus[3] imponitur supra. Et ibi dantur terræ quæ consueverunt esse particulæ de Bensintone; et sic deinceps. In 3° fuit W[illelmus] Briwerre vicecomes, et allocantur usque *In calumpnia* xv*l.*; et fuit Bruerre in manu ejus. Et dantur xj*l.* in Bensintone Waltero Esperaut per cartam Regis.

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[1] The text is supplied from the Harg. MS. The greater part of the entry in the Exchequer MS. being illegible.

[2] This entry is not found in the 2nd, but in the 3rd Year-roll, and in different words.

[3] *quolibet* in MS.

# APPENDIX.

SURREIA.[1]

Fo. 135 d.

Summa, clxxiiij*l.* vij*s.* blanci.

Geldeforde, xxj*l.* blancas.
Kingestone, xxviij*l.* x*s.* blancos.
Godelminges, xxxv*l.* numero, j°, 2°.[2]
Gomeselve, xxx*l.* numero, j°, 2°.[2]
Suddewerke, xiiij*l.* numero.
Wockinges, x*l.* numero, ut j°, 2°.[2]
Waletone, x*l.* numero, ut j°.[2]
Ledrede, c*s.* numero, ut 2°.[2]
De iiij hominibus de Wetham,[3] xx*s.*
De Hammes, xx*s.*
Merewe, xxj*s.*

BERKESIRA.

Summa comitatus, Dxlj*l.* viij*s.* iiij*d.* blanci.

Bray, lx*l.* blancas 2°.[2]
Cocham, lx*l.* blancas, 2°.[2]
Lamburne, lxxvj*l.* blancas, 2°.[2]
Wanetinge, l*l.* blancas.
Scriveham, l*l.* blancas.
Bleb[er]y, lvj*l.* numero, 2°.[2]
[Henred], xxv*l.* numero, 2°.[2]
Suttone, l*l.* numero, 3°.[2]
Lodecumbe, lxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* numero, 3°.[2]
Spereshaut, xxxij*l.* 3°.[2]
Migehale, vij*l.* numero, 3°.[2]
Graftone, lx*s.* numero, 3°.[2]
Blakegrave, c*s.* numero.
Uplamburne, vij*l.* x*s.*

[1] There is no heading in MS. Harg., in which alone this list is found, though, for reasons which have been stated in the Preface to this Part, it must have been included in the contents of the original Exchequer Register.

[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[3] Qu. *Mecham.*

## Dorsete et Sumersete.

Summa comitatum, cxx*l.* blancæ et ccclx*l.* blancæ.

Dorcestre, Fordingtone, Brudiport, lx*l.* blancas, j°.[1]
Scaftecbyria, xxx*l.* blancas, j°.[1]
Merleburne, xxxij*l.* blancas, 2°.[1]
Bedministre, xxx*l.* blancas, 2°.[1]
Wykham,[2] x*l.* 2°.[1]
Lamport, Curiet, cum hundredo, xl*l.* blancas, 2°.[1]
Bageworde, cs. numero, 2°.[1]
Nordcury, cs. numero, 2°.[1] Immo [6],[3] xxvij*l.* blancas. J[ohannis] R[egis],[4] xxix*l.* blancas.
Hundredum de Nortune, xls. numero, xix°.[1]
Langeham, xxxs. numero, xix°.[1]
[In uno Burghriht], xs. numero, xix°.[1]
Alkesie, vs. numero.
Hollewelle, viijs.[5] numero, J[ohannis R[egis].
Ceddre, Axebrige, xvj*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].
Modburne, Totecumbe, iiij*l.* numero.
Ivelcostre, xxx*l.* blancas; xxviij*l.* blancas R[egis] H[enrici] III.[6]
Herdecote, x*l.* numero, R[egis] J[ohannis].
Gillengeham, xl*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].
Bramtone, xx*l.*
Cumb[ha]y, xxxv*l.* blancas, R[egis] H[enrici] III.[6]
Sumertone.[7]
Merstone.[7]
Brudiport, x*l.* blancas, ut R[egis] H[enrici] III.[6] xiiij°.
Dorcestre, xij*l.* ibidem.
Petteneye, Werne, xij*l.* R[egis] H[enrici] III.[6]

[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[2] Rectius *Witeham.*
[3] Illegible in MS. This should refer to some Roll between the 2nd and 7th years of Richard I.
[4] Read [*In rotulis* vel *Tempore*, vel *De dono Johannis Regis*], but in some instances *r*[*otulo*] *j° Regis Johannis* may be intended.
[5] *Sic* in MS.; *viij*l., T. R.
[6] *iij°* in MS.; but *see* Pipe Roll 2 John.
[7] *Sic* in MS.

WYRCESTRESIRA.

Summa comitatus, ccxv*l.* xs. iiij*d.* blanci et xiij*l.* numero pro uno austurco et summario.[1]

Hollewelle, vj*l.*, ut 2°.[2] In xix°,[2] vj*l.* iijs.

Piscaria de Mardlega, xs., 2°.[2]

Brumsgrave et Mardlega, xxx*l.* vjs.[3] vic[esimo ].[2] Immo, l*l.* ut xxj° ; et in xxiiij°,[2] lj*l.* iiijs.

Wigo[r]n[ia], xxiiij*l.*[4] blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Brumesgrave, xliij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Mardeleiga, xxxiij*l.* numero, R[egis] J[ohannis], præter piscariam.

Wich, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* blancas.

Sivernestoke.[3]

Sukeleye, xxx*l.*, R[egis] H[enrici],[5] viij°.

Horslega.[3]

Fekeham, xv*l.*, H[enrici][5] ij, viij°.

WAREWYSIRA ET LEYCESTRESIRA.

Summa comitatuum, cxxviij*l.* ij*s.* blanci et de cremento x*l.* numero.

Leicestre, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* cxvj*s.* iiij*d.* blancos.

Budiforde, xv*l.* ij*s.* blancos, ix°.[6]

Stanlega, xviij*l.* xv*s.*, 2°.[2] Item, x*l.*, ut iiij°.[2]

Strattone, xvj*l.* blancas, 2°.[2]

Rolega, xxj*l.* blancas, 2°.[2]

Newintone, *cs.*, ut supra.[7]

Haverberge, Budone, xxv*l.* v*s.* numero r[otulo],[8] [8].

Budiford, xxx*l.* numero [8].[9]

Kingtone, xl*l.* blancas.

Tamworthe, *cs.*

[1] *Summarum* in MS.

[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[3] *Sic* in MS.

[4] *xxxiijj.*, T. R.

[5] Read [*Regis*] *H*[*enrici III.*].

[6] Read [*Regis Johannis*].

[7] *Sic* in MS., but this form does not occur in the Rolls of Henry II.

[8] *Sic* in MS. The reference should be to a Roll of Richard I.; but the invariable amount of this farm during the whole period seems to have been xvij*l.* x*s.*

[9] Here again the reference seems to be to some other Roll, since the farm in question was assessed at xv*l.* ij*s.* down to 1230.

## Oxonefordsira.

Summa, cccxxvj*l.* xij*s.* ix*d.* blanci.

Oxoneford, lxiij*l.* numero,[1] sicut burgenses dicunt; cont[entæ][2] in rotulo, xxv*l.*[3] xviij*s.* iiij*d.*

Homines lib[eraverunt] vic[ecomiti], xl*l.*; suprà lxv*l.* xviij*s.* ij*d.*

Baintone, lxvj*l.* blancas, cum *cs.* de Wyke, ut 2°.[4]

Hedendone, xl*l.*[5] blancas, 2°.[4]

Blokesham, xl*l.* blancas, 2° et xix°.[4]

Ke[n]singtone,[6] lviij*l.* viij*s.*[7] numero, ut 2° et 3°.[4]

Fo. 136. Immo, lxxiij*l.* *xs.* viij*d.*, ut in rotulo Regis Henrici ultimo, in particulis.

Brichelm[s]tone, x*l.* blancas, ut xix.[4]

Worfade,[8] lx*s.*, R[egis] [Johannis], numero.

Hauleuga,[9] *cs.* numero, R[egis] J[ohannis].

## Norhamtonesira.

Summa, ccxxx*l.* vij*s.* iiij*d.* blanci.

Suttone, xxx*l.* blancas, 2°.[4]

Dodingtone xv*l.* numero, 2°.[4]

Hundredum de Suttone et Abbodestowe, *cs.* numero, j°.[4]

Sokemanni de Wiberdestone, xl*s.* numero, j°.[4]

Uptone, vij*l.* blancas, v°; et in ix° r[otulo], xiiij*l.* blancas et xix°.[4]

Nortone, xiiij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].[10] Item, iij*l.*,[11] ut ibidem.

Nassingtone, xxx*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannes].[10]

Corby, viij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].[10]

Clive, xij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].[10]

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[1] *ij°* in MS.
[2] *contitule* in MS.
[3] *Sic* in MS. Rectius *lxvl.*
[4] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[5] *xlij*l. *xs.*, T. R.
[6] Rectius *Bensingtone.*
[7] Rectius *lvij*l. *viij*s.
[8] *Wifalda*, T. R.
[9] *i.e.* Horley, but the scribe probably mistook this for Henley.
[10] This may also stand for R[otulo] j° [Regis Johannis].
[11] Rectius *iiij*l.

NORHAMTONESIRA—*cont.*

Grettone,[1] xx*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].[2]
Thorp, xv*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].[2]
[Tindene], xxiv*l.* numero, r[otulo] [8 [3]].
Saleweleg,[4] xij*l.* xviij*s.* numero, r[otulo] [8 [3]]. Immo x*l.*, ut R[egis] H[enrici] f[ilii] R[egis] J[ohannis].
Brigestoke, x*l.* blancas, ut xiiij° Regis H[enrici] f[ilii] R[egis] J[ohannis].
Apethorp, xiiij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Witle.[5]
Carletone.[5]
Jarewelle.
Bramtestone.[5]
Duram.[6]

SALOPSIRA.

Summa comitatus, cclxv*l.* xv*s.*

Salopes[b]iria, xx*l.*, ut xxij°.[7]
Bruges, c*s.*
Hales, xvj*l.*, ut xxxiij°.[7]
Strattone, iiij*l.*, ut ij°.[7]
Corfam, Coluintone, et Dodingtone, xlij*l.*, ut vj°,[7] de quibus Dodingtone, xj*l.*, ut j° Regis Ricardi.
Corfam, xxxj*l.*, ut ibidem.
Cheseworthing, iiij*l.* iij*s.*, ut ibidem.
Nesse, vij*l.* x*s.*, ut ibidem.
Alveneleiga, c*s.*, ut ibidem.
Waltone, lxxj*s.* iiij*d.*, vj°.[7]
Estone, lxviij*s.* vij*d.*, vj°.[7]
Ewelle, c*s.*, x°,[7] membrum de Alvidelega.

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[1] Rectius *Gritendone*, for *Geitendone*.
[2] Rectius *rotulo j°* [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[3] Read [*Regis Ricardi*].
[4] Apparently for Silverstone, but the farm was xij*l.* during this period.
[5] *Sic* in MS.
[6] Qu. *Dustone?*
[7] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

SALOPSIRA—*cont.*

Forde, cxiiij*s.* iiij*d.* vj°.[1] Deinceps, xxxij*l.*
Wrocworthin, xiiij*l.*, ut xix° [1] et j° Regis Ricardi.
Et Robert[o] de Giros, xxxv*s.* xix°.[1]
Claverleys.[2]
Wordfled.[2]
Northleiga.[2]
Ellesmere, x*l.* R[egis] J[ohannis]. Inde, xx*l.*
Conedovere, x*l.*
Egmendone, xij*l.*, xj°.[3]

STAFFORDSIRA.

Summa comitatus, cxl*l.* blancæ.

Trentham et Novum Castrum, xxx*l.*, ut 1° Regis Henrici.[1]
Wigintone, xiiij*l.*, ut ibidem.
Puncriz, viij*l.*, ut ij°.[1]
Terdebighe, x*l.*, ut ibidem.
Wednesbyry, iiij*l.*, ut xix°.[1]
Mera, viij*l.* blancas, ut xxij°.[1]
Teteshale, iiij*l.*
Waleshame,[4] iiij*l.*
Clent, et Swinford, et Mere, xxvj*l.* blancas.
Stafforde, v marcas.
Alrewas, x*l.*
Bromleiga, iiij*l.*
Wohrehamtone, vj*l.* viij*s.* per Vicecomitem.
Cannoc et Rugeleiga, lxj*s.*

Domesday, I. 253. Nota quod in Dom[esdei] continetur quod tempore Regis Edwardi habuit M[amer]flet ecclesia Sancti Gregorii, viij*l.*[5] et in ecclesia serviebant viij° [6] canonici.

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[2] *Sic* in MS.
[3] Read [*Regis Henrici III.*].
[4] *i.e.*, Walshall.
[5] Rectius *viij hidas.*
[6] Read *octo.*

## Herefordsira.

Summa comitatus, clxiiij*l.* xvj*s.* v*d.* blanci.

Lintone et Wiltone, xxxiij*l.* blancas, ut ij°.[1] Partiti sunt in iiij°.[1]

Stanford, c*s.* numero,[2] ut xxvij°.[1]

Hereford, xl*l.* blancas.

Bigstain,[3] xij*s.* vj*d.*, ij° [4] cum Ferdendal Hospitalariorum.

Mahurthin.[5]

Lowrthin.[5]

Placita, lx*l.*; quia Comiti, xx*l.* in iij° [6] denario.

## Nottingham et Derebysira.

Summa, cclxxix*l.* v*s.* xj*d.* blancæ et xl*l.* x*s.* numero.

Donham, xl*l.*, ut ij°.[1] Immo, lx*l.* numero, ut xix°,[1] post Derlingtone membrum, quod computatur infra purpresturas.

Claworthe, cxij*s.*, ut ij°.[1]

Oswaldebech, c*s.*, ut xj°.[1]

Papewyke, v*s.*, ut xix°.[1]

Chiletone, x*l.* numero, ut xx°.[1]

Stauntone, Tur[vertone], iiij*l.* numero, xxiij°.[1]

Wak[er]inham, Skepertone, Anstertone,[7] vij*l.* vj*d.*, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Oscrintone, xxvj*l.*[8] R[egis] J[ohannis].

Notingham, lij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Dereby, xl*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Snotintone, viij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Cesterfelde, cum soca, xiij*l.* iiij*s.* blancos, R[egis] J[ohannis].

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[2] *ij°* in MS.

[3] *Bolestan*, T. R.

[4] Read [*Regis Johannis*], but this may also be a mistake for *numero*.

[5] *Sic* in MS.

[6] Read *tertio*.

[7] *Sic* in MS. Read *Mistertone*.

[8] *xxvj*s.*, T. R.

NOTTINGHAM ET DEREBYSIRA—*cont.*

Fo. 136 d. Carletone, Willintone,[1] viij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*, R[egis J[ohannis].
Ernehal, xij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].
Rethford.
Oskintone.

KENT.

Summa, xij*l.* vij*s.* vj*d.* blancæ et clxv*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* numero.

Cantuaria, xxix*l.* blancas, ut ij.[2]
Dovra, xxiiij*l.* blancas, xix°.[2]
Middeltone, c*l.*
Tarenteforde, c*l.*[3] Item, Abbatia Sancti Augustini, x*l.*
Eilesford, xxxij*l.* blancas, ij°.[2]
Faversham, c*l.* blancas, 2°.[2]
Suttone, lxxij*l.*[4] vj*d.*, 3°.[2] Immo, vij*l.* v*s.*, ut 4°.[2]
Immo, viij*l.* xv*s.*, ut ix°.[2]
Dele, iiij*l.* x*s.*, ut 4°.[2] Immo, vj*l.* blancas, ut xix°.[2]
Chiselhurste, viij*l.*, v°[2] [sed blancas], ut xx°.[2]
Strode, xiij*l.* Immo, xij*l.* blancas, xix°.[2]
Kingeswode, xx*s.* numero, xix°.[2]
Terra Jocelini, xxxix*s.* iij*d.*, xix°.[2]
Leisdone, c*s.*, xix°.[2]
Terra Hamonis Cappe in Berkesoy, xxxvij*s.*, xxiiij°.[2]
Boscus de Blen, l*s.* numero, R[egis] J[ohannis].

SUTHAMTONESIRA.

Summa, Dcvj*l.* ij*s.* ij*d.* blancæ.

Civitas Wintoniæ, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* blancas, 3°.[2]
Rokeburne, xl*l.* blancas, 3°, et xl*s.* numero, 3°.[2]
Husseburne, xl*l.* blancas, 3°.[2]
Netenham,[3] xxxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*, 2°.[2]
Kingeswode, xv*l.* blancas, 3°.[2]

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[1] *Whitington*, T. R.
[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[3] *Sic* in MS.
[4] *lxxij*s., T. R.

SUTHAMTONESIRA—*cont.*

Stratfelde, Sumburne, xxxvij*l.* vj*s.* numero, 4°.[1]

Elinges, xxxij*s.* vj*d.*,[2] v°.[1] Item, cvij*s.* viij*d.* ob., R[egis] J[ohannis]. Summa, vij*l.* ij*d.* ob.

Lissa, xij*s.*, xx°.[1]

Dena et Colemera, x*l.*, xx°.[1] Immo, xij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Ambresbiria, xxxvij*l.*, xxiij°, sed in Wallop ut R[egis] J[ohannis] R[otulo] j°.[1]

Stapeleiga, xxxvij*s.*, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Tistede, xij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Bertone, xlij*l.* blancas, R[egis] J[ohannis]. Rotulo [8],[3] lxx*l.* blancas.

Seleburne, lx*s.* blancos, R[egis] J[ohannis].

Odiham, xxxv*l.* n[umero].

Basingestoke.[4]

Aweltone, xx*l.* numero [8].[3]

Andevra, iiij$^{xx}$vij*l.* blancas, Rotulo [8].[3]

Holeherst.[4]

Cherletone.[4]

Faccumbe.[4]

Langeleye.

Brunmore.[4]

Colemere, xvij*m.* blancas.

Wordehe, xv*m.* blancas.

Awoltone, lx*l.* blancas.

NORFOLC ET SUFFOLC.

Summa, Dcciiij$^{xx}$x*l.* ij*s.* blanci.

Mittford, xxvij*l.* ut 3°.[1] Et nota quod ibi computatur in feria de Gernemue, xx*l.* Et in Norwico per se, cviij*l.*

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*]. It may be noted that most of the entries for Norfolk are derived from the missing membrane of the Pipe Roll of 3 Henry II. for that county.

[2] *xxij*s. *vj*d., T. R.

[3] This apparently refers to the reign of John or Henry III.: but cannot be identified in the Rolls.

[4] *Sic* in MS.

NORFOLC ET SUFFOLC—*cont.*

Et Follesham, xix*l.* xviij*s.* Et Hengeham, xj*l.* xix*s.* iij*d.* ob. Et Teford, xvj*l.* Et xl*s.* de socagio de Helewetone et Stanho. Et iiij*l.* de Saham. Et lx*s.* de Holkeham; cs., numero,[1] ut x°.[2]

Disce, xx*l.*, ut ibidem.

Heylesham, lij*l.*, numero,[1] ut ibidem.

Caustone, xxiiij*l.*, numero,[1] ut ibidem.

Hintelesham cum hundredo et dimidio de Sanford, xlvj*l.*, ut ibidem.

Icsninge, lxv*l.*, numero,[1] ut ibidem.

Eresham, lxxiij*l.*, numero,[1] ut ibidem, cum pertinentiis.

Atteleyga, xxj*l.* et j*m.*, ut ibidem.

Berkeria, xvj*l.*, numero,[1] ut ibidem.

Halvergate, l*s.*, ut ibidem. Immo, xxij*l.* x*s.*, ut ij° Regis Ricardi.

Bliburgus, xiij*l.* numero,[1] ut ibidem. Immo, xiiij*l.*, ut xiij Regis Johannis.

Becles, lxxvj*s.* numero,[1] ut xix;[2] et in Wartpeni, xvj*d.*

Catele, xx*s.*, ut ibidem.

Blakeham, xiij[*s.*] numero,[1] ut ibidem.

In tertio denario comitatus, xvj*l.* et j*m.* pro dimidio anno; ergo l*m.* de anno integro. Et nota quod ibi computantur defaltæ monetariorum.

Saham, xxvj*l.* viij*s.* viij*d.*, ut ibidem.

Wike membrum de Gipwico, lxij*s.* xj*d.* de quarta parte anni.

Walesham, xx*l.*, ut xxviij°.[2]

Ormesby, xvj*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.

Blechingham, xvj*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.

Stoctone, xxiiij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.

Caulstone et Eylesham, iiij$^{xx}$ et j*l.* xij*s.* blancos, ut ibidem.

Heingham, xxv*l.* xvj*s.* blancos.

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[1] *ij°* in MS.

[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*] *See* p. 787, n. 1.

NORFOLC ET SUFFOLC—*cont.*

Dikingham, xvj*l.* blancas, ut xiij° Regis Johannis.[1]
Stanho, xl*s.*, ut ibidem.
Folesham, cum pertinentiis, xliiij*l.* xvj*s.* iij*d.* blancos.
Caulstone, per se, xxj*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Teforde, xxxiij*l.* xix*s.* ij*d.*, ut ibidem.
Lodinglode, lxj*l.* iiij*s.* blancos, ut ibidem.
Norwicus, cviij*l.*, ut ibidem.
Fo. 137. Gippewicus, xxxv*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Gernemue, lv*l.*, ut ibidem.

ESSEXA ET HERTFORDSIRA.

Hertforde, xxiiij*l.*, ut j Regis Henrici.[2] Immo, xxx*l.*, ut xxvj° ejusdem.

Hathfelde, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* xix*s.* vij*d.*, numero,[3] ut ibidem. In iiij°,[2] iiij$^{xx}$*l.* tantum.

Meudone, xxij*l.*, ut j° Regis Henrici.[2]

Neuport, xl*l.*, ut ibidem.

Hundredum de Tenrege, vij*l.*, ut ibidem.

Hundredum de Berdestaple et Beghentro, c*s.*

Haveringe, xxv*l.*, ut v° ejusdem.

Esendene et Beyford, xx*l.* numero,[3] ut xxvj ejusdem.

In tertio denario comitatus, scilicet, in Essexa, Comiti de Mundeville, xl*l.* x*s.* x*d.*, ut iij° ejusdem.

In tertio denario de Hertfordsira, Comiti R[icardo] de Clare, xxiij*l.* xvij*d.*

Angre, c*s.*, ut ix° ejusdem.

WILTESIRA.

Gatesterte, vj*l.*, ut j°,[2] sed in xxvj°,[2] vj*l.* vj*s.*

Westcumbe, xxviij*l.* blancas, ut ij°.[2]

Merleburgus, xxxij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.

Worde, lx*l.* x*s.* blancos, per particulas, ut ibidem.

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[1] *ut xiij° R[otulo], j°* in MS.
[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[3] *ij°* in MS.

WILTESIRA—*cont.*

Chebbeham, xl*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Calna, x*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Mera, cum hundredo, lxvj*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Hechtredebiri, xl*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Werministre, xl*l.* blancas, cum hundredo, ut ibidem
Kingtone, lx*s.* blancos, ut ibidem.
Melkesham, xlviij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Ambresbyri, lxx*l.* blancas, in particulis, ut ibidem.
Cheleworthe, viij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Locheswelle, c*s.* numero, ut v°.[1]
Saresbiria, ix*l.*, ut ix°.[1]
Carsewelle, c*s.* numero,[2] ut ibidem.
Imendone, viij*m.*, ut xxvj°.[1]
Burwode, xl*s.*, ut ibidem. Et nota quod in tertio dicitur *et remanent xviij l. blancas præcepto Regis per Warinum filium Geroldi.*

GLOUCESTRESIRA.[3]

EUERWYKSIRA.

Summa, ccccxl*l.* vij*s.* iij*d.* blanci.

Driffeld, lxviij*l.* blancas, ut ij° Regis Henrici.[1]
Burchchillun,[4] xl*l.* blancas, in consuetudine terræ.
Norm[annus] Bersel, xij*s.* vj*d.*, ut ibidem.
Knaresburgus, xj*l.* blancas, ut in v°.[1] Item, cx*s.* blancas, ut xix°.[1]
Burgus, xxij*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.
Hoby, xl*s.* numero, ut ibidem.
Sneyt, xxviij*l.* xx*d.* numero,[2] ut xxj°.[1]

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[2] *ij°* in MS.
[3] A space is left blank in the MS. after the heading for this county.
[4] *Sic* in MS. (as at p. 676). Rectius *Roth*[*omagensi Archiepiscopo*], *Chillum.*

EUERWYKSIRA—*cont.*

In defalta trium monetariorum Eboraci, lx*s.*, ut xxij°.[1] Immo in defalta, iiij$^{or}$ monetariorum, iiij*m.*, ut xxiij°.[1] Immo in defalta, viij°[2] monetariorum, viij*m.* ut xxvj°.[1]

Cloptone Oliveri, ij*m.* et dimidiam ; scilicet, Ingeramo Falconario quamdiu Regi placuerit, ut ibidem.

Brinketorp, xxiiij*s.*, ut ibidem.

DEVONESIRA.

Summa comitatus, cccxij*l.* vij*s.* blanci.

Maneria Cornubiæ quæ pertinent ad firmam, cxxij*l.* x*s.* blancas, ut ij° Regis Henrici.[1]

Cassewelle et Depeforde, xx*l.* vj*s.* iiij*d.* blancos, ut ibidem.

Colinton, xx*l.* numero,[3] ut vj°.[1]

Bramtone, xx*l.* numero,[3] ut xx°.[1]

Scathbere, cum pertinentiis circa eandem, xx*l.*, ut xxij°;[1] scilicet, Roberto filio Stephani quam[diu] Regi placuerit.

CORNUBIA.

Summa comitatus, ccvxiij*l.* iiij*s.* numero.[3] Et nota quod iste comitatus incipit computare anno xxij° Regis Henrici,[1] ubi Eustachius filius Stephani reddit compotum de cliij*l.* xix*s.* vj*d.* de firma Cornubiæ, et minariæ[4] stagminis et burgi de Lansauestone, secundum rotulum
Fo. 137 d. Episcopi Wintoniensis,[5] per testimonium Bernardi Capellani de parte illa quæ est in manu domini Regis.

Baldewino Cam[er]ario Comitis, xx*s.* in Hellestone, ut ibidem ; et xlix*s.* j*d.* ut in j° Regis Ricardi.

Jordanus Medicus, xx*s.* in Caunetone, ut xxiij°.[1]

Ebbeford, vij*l.*, ut j° Regis Ricardi ; scilicet, Henrico de Heris, Ricardo de Trescarle, lx*s.* in Landeye, ut xiij°

[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*]
[2] Read *octo*.
[3] *ij°* in MS.
[4] *minaria* in MS.
[5] Cf. *Dialogus*, I. 5.

CORNUBIA—*cont.*

R[egis] J[ohannis]; Henrico filio Com[itis], xv*l.* in Liscaret, ut xiij° R[egis] J[ohannis]; Rogero de Valtor[t], xiiij*l.* in Calmintone, ut ibidem; Willelmo de Botereus, vj*l.* in Bideney et Widennie, ut ibidem; eidem, xij*l.* in Penhel, ut ibidem; eidem, vij*l.* in Wimentone, ut ibidem; Simoni Pincernæ, x*l.* x*s.* in Lanho, ut ibidem; Henrico de Pomerey, vj*l.* in Rodwery.

In Hellestone, viij*l.* de quibus homines respondunt.

## BUKINGHAMSIRA ET BEDEFORDSIRA.

Summa comitatus, cccIxix*l.* xix*s.* xj*d.* ob. Et cviij*l.* de cremento de Buckinghamsira, x*l.* [et] iiij osturcos Norenses per Ricardum filium [1] Osberti.

Hospitali de Widsond, lx*s.* in Brohelle, ut ij° Regis Henrici.[2] Eisdem, xl*s.* in Lutone, ut ibidem. Faramuso, lx*l.* in Wendovre et Ettone ut iij°; Andreæ Botetorte, xl*l.* in Hochtone, ut ibidem; sed dicit quod non sunt blancæ.[3]

Adæ Clerico, xl*s.* in Burstalle, ut iiij°.[2] In xix° dantur Willelmo de Rochella, quamdiu Regi placuerit.

Priori de Dunstapele, xvij*l.* in Hochtone.

Monachis de Woburne, xxxij*s.* in molendino de Lethtone.

Radnethe, x*l.* numero,[4] ut ix°.[2]

Monialibus de Fonte Ebroldi, xlviij*l.* viij*s.*, ij°, in Lethtone, ut xix°.[2]

Eisdem, iiij*l.* numero [4] in Radnethe, ut ibidem; et hoc præter x*l.* suprà, quia computatur in rotulo isto.

Eisdem, xxxij*s.* numero [4] in B[r]ehulle, ut ibidem.

Hugoni de Gurnay, xxiij*l.* in Houtone, ut ibidem; et hoc præter xvij*l.* canonicorum de Donstaple, suprà contenta.

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[1] *filium* repeated in the MS.

[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[3] This is the lost entry in the Pipe Roll 3 Henry II., restored *suprà*, p. 683.

[4] *ij°* in MS.

BUKINGHAMSIRA ET BEDEFORDSIRA—*cont.*

Wischard Ledet, xxx*s.*, numero,[1] in hida de Hulma, ut xxj°,[2] per breve Regis.

In Bedeford, xl*l.* blancas, ut j° Regis Ricardi.

Baldewinus de Betune, iiij$^{xx}$*l.* blancas in Lutone, ut j Regis Johannis.

In Ailesbiria, l*l.* blancas, ut ibidem.

In Bruhelle, xx*l.* blancas, ut ibidem; sed non computantur lx*s.* Hospitalariorum de Witsond, suprà contentorum, nec xl*s.* de Burstalle, membro de Brehelle suprà.

CANTEBRUGESIRA ET HUNTINGDONESIRA.

Summa comitatus Kantebrigesiræ, ccxx*l.* vj*s.* j*d.* blancus.

Summa comitatus Huntedonesiræ, cliij*l.* iij*s.* iij*d.* blanci.

In molendinis Huntedoniæ, camerariis Huntedoniæ, xx*s.* per breve Regis, de dimidio anno, ut rotulo j°.[3]

Radulfo Hastenges, xx*l.* blancas in Fordeham, ut rotulo ij°.[2]

Rogero de Saunford, xl*s.* numero[1] in Bergheye, ut ibidem; qui dantur in xiij° Regis Johannis monialibus de Litlemore.

Radulfo Dapifero Episcopi, xx*l.* numero[1] in Wilborenham, ut ibidem.

In vasto de Saham, xvj*l.*, per destructionem Faramusi, ut ibidem.

In vasto Burgi et molendinorum, iiij*l.*, ut ibidem.

Fordham, xx*l.*, ut x°.[2]

Salomoni Aurifabro, lx*s.* in molendino Kantebrigiæ, ut xix°[2].

Nota quod Fordham, quæ suprà continetur,[4] computat in rotulo xiij° Regis Johannis Alardo Flemeng, x*l.*, et Henrico de Kemesenges, x*l.* blancas.

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[1] *ij*$^{o}$ in MS.

[2] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[3] Cf. the fuller entry at p. 653.

[4] *Sic* in MS.

CANTEBRUGESIRA ET HUNTINGDONESIRA—*cont.*

In defectum de Cumbertone, cs., ut ibidem. In xxiiij°,[1] dantur cs. Esvulardo de Saxonia ibidem, de dimidio anno, per breve Regis.

Renham, in Cantebrigesira, xij*l.* blancas, ut in iiij°.[2]

Item, nota quod in Cumbretone, suprà contenta, dantur x*l.* blancæ Johanni de Merch in xiij° Regis Johannis, et tolluntur Essveillardo.

Huberto de Burgo, xxxviij*l.* in Saham, ut xiij° Regis Johannis.

Comiti David, l*l.* blancas in Gumuncestria, ut ibidem.

Eidem, xx*l.* in Bramtone, ut ibidem; eidem, xx*l.* in Alcmundebyry.

In Cestretone, xx*l.* blancas, de quibus canonici de Bernewelle respondebant, cum x*l.* blancis de cremento, ut ibidem.

In burgo Huntingdoniæ, xxxv*l.* blancas, ut ibidem, de quibus burgenses respondebant, una cum x*l.* numero de cremento; et computabant canonicis Huntingdoniæ, xl*s.* et monialibus Huntindoniæ, xiij*s.* x*d.* de elemosina Regis, ut ibidem.

In burgo Cantebrigiæ xl*l.* blancas, de quibus burgenses respondebant, una cum xx*l.* numero[3] de cremento; et computabant in aquietantia terræ Willelmi Ruffi, xv*j*s. iii*d.*; et in terra quam Rex dedit Roberto de Mortuo Mari, et ipse Hospitali Cantibrigiæ, cs., ut ibidem.

LINCOLNESIRA.

Summa comitatus, Dcccxxxvj*l.* xx*d.* blancæ et cxl*l.* numero.[3]

Comiti Flandrensi, Kirketone pro cc*l.* blancis, ut j° Regis Henrici.[1]

Ricardo de Humes, l*l.* blancas in Stuanford, ut ibidem.

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].

[2] Apparently [*Regis Johannis*].

[3] *ij°* in MS.

LINCOLNESIRA—*cont.*

Fo. 138. In civitate Lincolniæ, cx*l.* blancas; et computabant Canonicis Lincolniæ, xviij*l.* pro xviij*l.* quas habebant in Kirketone, ut ibidem. *Quære infra.*

Radulfus filius Drugonis reddit ibidem compotum de lx*l.* de firma de Grymesby, de tribus partibus anni; et computat Canonicis de Grimesby, viij*l.* vs.; et ista firma non computatur suprà in corpore comitatus.

In iij° [1] computantur cxj*l.* numero [2] in Grimesby.

Militibus Templi, xj*l.* blancas in Eccles, ut in ij° ejusdem.

Ibidem, Stowapendach, x*l.*; et non computabantur in firma.

Ibidem, Gilda talariorum, vj*l.*; et non computabantur in corpore comitatus.

Turgis[io] et Henrico Falconario, viij. in Castre, ut v°;[1] et Roberto filio Hugonis, xl*s.* ibidem, ut xix°.[1] Ricardo Basvent, lxvij*s.* numero [2] in Hornecastre, de dimidio anno, ut iiij°.[1] *Quære infra.*

Canonicis de Semp[r]ingham, viij*l.* x*s.* in Hubaldesho, ut in x°.[1] In xix° [1] computantur Gilberto de Sempringham, viij*l.* x*s.* in soca de Castre. Nota quod in xix° dantur Galfrido de Neville, xv*l.* blancas in Hornecastre, præter vj*l.* xiij*s.* numero,[2] datos [3] suprà Ricardo de Basvent. *Quære infra.*

In quietantia terræ Willelmi de Bradene, lxvij*s.* viij*d.*, unde attornatus fuit in Camera Regis, ut ibidem.

Gerbode dis Eschaus, xl*l.* numero [2] in firma de Castre, hoc anno, per breve Regis, ut xx°.[1]

Willelmo de Coleville, xl*l.* numero,[2] in soca de Grimesby, hoc anno, per breve Regis, ut ibidem.

Haketto de Rideford, x*l.* in eadem soca, hoc anno, per breve Regis, ut ibidem. Et nota quod in xxij° [1] G[alfridus] de Neville et Willelmus de Coleville et Haket, quilibet illorum habet per annum in terris supradictis;

[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[2] *ij°* in MS.
[3] *datis* in MS.

LINCOLNESIRA—*cont.*

unde præsumitur quod [non] dabantur terræ nisi de dimidio anno, licet non annotetur ibidem. In xxiij°[1] computat extra corpus Comitatus de cremento fori de Castre, ij*m.* de dimidio anno, et xl*s.* de servitio Thomæ filio Brandi.

Willelmo de Fugeriis, xx*l.* numero[2] in Scarfho, ut ij° Regis Ricardi. Nota quod præter vj*l.* xiiij*s.* computatos Ricardo de Basvent suprà in Horncastre, ut xiij° Regis Johannis; et ibidem intitulantur *Henrico de Nevile, xvl. in Askeby et Torintone membris de Hornecastre. Et Gerardo de Rodes, xxl. vjs. viij*d. *in Hornecastre. Et eidem, ll. in eadem villa quas, scilicet, Ricardus Revel habuit per Regem Ricardum.*

Monialibus de Torkenseye, ij*m.* quas consueverunt reddere de terra sua de Torkeseye, ut ibidem.

Canonicis de Novo Loco, lxvj*s.* in Nusum, ut ibidem.

Hugoni de Gurney, viij*l.* in Kelleseie, ut ibidem.

In civitate Lincolniæ, cxl*l.* blancas, pro quibus cives reddebant ciiij$^{xx}$*l.* numero,[2] ut ibidem. Et computabant Militibus Templi, j*m.*; et canonicis pro decimis, xviij*l.*

NORTHUMBERLAUNT.

Summa comitatus.[3]

In Tindale, x*l.*, ut iiij° Regis Henrici,[1] quæ dantur Regi Scociæ in xix°.[1]

Rogero filio Ricardi, ix*l.* in burgo Novi Castri, ut vj°. Eidem, xxxij*l.* xij*s.* in Werkeworthe, ut ibidem.

Rogero de Glaunville, xxx*l.* in Neuburne, quamdiu Regi placuerit, per breve Regis, ut xxij°.

CUMBERLAUNT VEL KARLETONE.[4]

Summa comitatus.[3]

Henrico filio Sweyn, x*l.* in Langward [by] et Edenhale, ut v° Regis Henrici.[1] Nota quod vicecomes reddit com-

[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*].
[2] *ij°* in MS.
[3] *Sic* in MS.
[4] *Sic* in MS.; rectius *Karleolo.*

CUMBERLAUNT VEL KARLETONE—*cont.*

potum de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* x*s.* viij*d.* de Notegeldo, ut in xix°.[1] Nota quod in xxiij° [1] dicitur Ada filius Roberti Troite reddit compotum de cxiiij*l.* xiij*s.* numero[2] de firma de Combrelande et de iiij$^{xx}$*l.* x*s.* viij*d.* de Notegeldo de anno xx°, quia cæteri anni fuerunt in Guerra.

WESTMERLONDE.

Summa comitatus, iiij$^{xx}$x*l.* ij*s.* v*d.*, numero per scripturam justiciariorum itinerantium et juratam hominum ejusdem patriæ, sicuti continetur in rotulo xxiiij° Regis Henrici.[1] Et nota quod hic incipit primo computare iste comitatus.

Militibus Templi x*l.* in Sourby, ut ibidem, per breve Regis.

Willelmo Scotto, iij*s.* in Wintone; et eidem, xx*s.* in Rocubye, ut ibidem, per breve Regis.

Adæ filio Willelmi de Upford, xx*s.* per idem breve.

Herberto de Tibheye, xx*s.* in Tibheye, per idem breve.

Canonicis de Wattone, dimidiam marcam in pastura de Langenhodale, per idem breve.

In defalta redditus Drengorum, quos Hugo de Moreville vertit in liberum servitium, xij*s.* vj*d.* per idem breve; et in vasto terrarum, xxxvj*s.* Et in [in]stauro unius vaccariæ, iiij*l.* v*s.* Et ad perficiendum instaurum dominicorum, xij*l.* xv*s.* iij*d.*, per visum Herberti de Tibeheye et Willelmi fratris Ulfi. Et in thesauro, lvij*l.* iij*s.* numero.[2] Et quietus est.

Idem vicecomes, lv*l.* xix*s.* iij*d.* de Notegeldo quolibet anno reddendo.[3]

Londonia, Middlesexa, Rotelande, non computant terras datas.

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[1] Read [*Regis Henrici II.*]. *ij°* in MS.

[3] *redendo* in MS.

# INQUISITIONES DE SERJANTIIS ET TERRIS NORMANNORUM.

## In Comitatu Oxonefordsiræ.[1]

Comes Ricardus, frater Regis, tenet baroniam quæ fuit Roberti de Drus de domino Rege et de dono suo, videlicet: Beckeleye—Valet xv*l.* Willavestone, vij*l.* Blake[thurn], xx*l.*, cum Amberdesdone. Estal, x*l.* Erdintone, xvj*l.*

Petrus Gaudin tenet de eadem baronia Halentone de dono dicti Comitis. Valet x*l.*

Walterus de Fontibus de eadem baronia, Rolesham. Valet viij*l.*

Abbas de Loco Dei, de eadem baronia, Nortlegam, de dono Th[omæ] de Sancto Walerico. Valet xij*l.*

Philippus Molendarius, et Philippus Pardi, de ea baronia, de prædicto Comite, Wrtone, pro iiij*m.* Valet cs.

Henricus le Tyeis tenet de eadem baronia xij libratas terræ in Skirburne de prædicto Comite.

## De iiij$^{or}$ Hundredis Engelardi de Ciconiis.

Comes Wintoniæ, xxvij libratas terræ in Cennore et Sidham de dono Regis Henrici, quas[2] tenuit Willelmus de Vernun.

Saerus de Wahulle, unam carucatam terræ de dono Saeri de Quency in Sidham. Valet vij*l.*

Abbas de Thame, dimidiam carucatam terræ in Sidham de dono R[adulfi] de Bray. Valet ij*m.* et dimidiam.

Johannes de Plesseto et Drugo de Barentin tenent manerium de Schaugrave de dono Regis Henrici, videlicet l*l.*

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[1] A similar list is in the *Testa* II., 526.

[2] *quod* in MS.

### In Hundredo de Powedele.

Gilbertus Basset tenet terram in Karletone quæ fuit Willelmi de Humaz, quam Rex Johannes dedit W[illelmo] de Browece,[1] qui eam tenuit quo usque ad obsidionem castri de Bedeford. Et tunc eam dedit Rex Thomæ Basset per servitium quartæ partis unius feodi. Valet xx*l.* Item, ibidem, Baldewinus de Montibus redditum x marcarum de dono Willelmi de Humaz.

Abbas Westmonasterii, Istelepe quam recuperavit coram Rege Johannæ, per assisam, versus Willelmum de Curcy.

Rudulfus de Careville, per uxorem suam, quandam terram in Lillingstane quæ fuit Willelmi Martel suspensi apud Bedeford. Valet iiij*l.*

### In Hundredo de Blokesham.

Almaricus de Sancto Amando tenet quandam terram in Athoreburia quæ fuit Ernaldi de Maulai, de feodo Ricardi de Oyli, de dono domini Regis. Valet x*l.*

Abbas Cirencestriæ tenet quandam terram quæ fuit Hascul[fi] de Preeres. Valet x*l.*

Godefridus de Craucumbe tenet quandam terram apud Sibeforde de dono R[egis]. Valet x*l.*

Idem tenet manerium de Pidintone de dono R[egis], quondam Geodonis de Vado . Valet xx*l.*

Abbas Cyrencestriæ tenet manerium de Bantone ad firmam de Philippo de Albiniaco. Valet lxj*l.* iiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Johannes filius Alani tenet tres partes de Caldenortone, quæ fuerunt Comitis Devoniæ, per finem ccc*m.*

Rogerus le Duc tenet quartam partem illius villæ de dono Abbatis de Sancto Joceo. Valet x*l.*

### Cantebrigesira et Huntingdonesira.

Rogerus de la Zusche tenet Swavesham per escambium quod fecit cum Alano de Reham. Valet per annum, lx*l.*

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[1] Rectius *Braose.*

CANTEBRIGESIRA ET HUNTINGDONESIRA—*cont.*

Eborardus de Trumpetone, duas hidas terræ in Greittone de Roberto de Cant[ebrigia] de terris G[ ] de Conneres. Valet per annum, c*s.*

Electus Valenciæ tenet Bassingburne quæ fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, xx*l.*

Willelmus de Kaen[es] tenet Mordene de dono Regis. Valet per annum, xx*l.*

Robertus de Cantebrigia tenet j hidam terræ in Bertone, quæ fuit G[ileberti] de Miners, de ballio Regis. Valet v*m.*

Alanus de Neuville tenet Hintone, quæ fuit Comitis Britanniæ, de dono Regis. Valet per annum, xx*l.*

Rogerus de la Zusche tenet terram, quæ fuit Alani de Roham in Sulburne, per escambium. Valet xxv*l.*

Reg[inaldus] Scot[us][1] tenet Stauntone, quæ fuit Agnetis de Rupe, de dono Regis. Valet per annum, lx*l.*

LINCOLNESIRA.

Comes Warennæ tenet Greitwelle, quæ fuit Willelmi de Thyly,[2] Normanni, de dono Regis. Valet x*l.*

Comes Ricardus tenet manerium de Kirketone, quod fuit Comitis Bononiæ, de dono Regis. Valet ccviij*l.*

Magister Albertus le Engini[ur] tenet Wellenhovere de dono Regis Johannis. Valet per annum, xiiij*l.* xj*s.*

Ricardus Duket, sextam partem unius feodi, quæ fuit Roberti de Sancto Georgio, de dono Regis Henrici Tertii. Valet per annum, lx*s.*

Fo. 139. Robertus de Furnellis tenet sextam partem unius feodi in eadem villa Valet per annum, lx*s.*

Comes Warennæ tenet Graham, cum soca, de dono Regis Johannis. Valet per annum, c*l.*, sine feodo militum.

Johannes Maucondut tenet x libratas terræ in Beltone et Hacelokestone.

Hugo de Mortuomari tenet c solidatas terræ in Bontone.

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[1] Qu. Rog[erus] le Scot.

[2] The *h* is interlineated in MS.

LINCOLNESIRA—*cont.*

Willelmus de Mortuomari tenet x libratas terræ in Hacelokestone et Ulestorpe.

Henricus de la Mare tenet x libratas terræ in Lindertorpe.

Thomas de Aunon tenet xx libratas terræ in Magna Pauntone et Dentone.

Willelmus le Chein tenet x libratas terræ in Karlestone.

Willelmus Caperun tenet tres partes de Coleby quæ fuerunt Willelmi Malet. Valent per annum, xiiij*l.* xv*s.*

Electus Valenciæ tenet terram quæ fuit Comitis Britanniæ, de dono Regis.

Henricus filius R[eginaldi] tenet de soca Waltham xlj libratas terræ.

Henricus de Capella tenet ex eadem soka xxxj libratas terræ, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Hospital[arii] de Hofspring, cs. de eadem soca.

Abbas de Beuport, de eadem soca x libratas terræ de dono Alani filii Comitis.

Prior de Sancto Karlesio,[1] x*l.* in Coveham.

Hawisa de Quency, xxj libratas terræ.

Ricardus de Kauz, x libratas terræ in Ermungeby quas Rex Johannes dedit Galfrido filio Petri.

SURREYE.

Comes Marscallus tenet manerium de Witle quod fuit quondam G[ilberti] de Aquila. Valet xxx*l.*

Idem Comes tenet manerium de Westcote quod fuit prædicti Gilberti. Valet x*l.*

Johannes de Say tenet manerium de Bromleye, pro iij feodis, de Rege. Valet per annum, iiij$^{xx}$*l.*

[1] *Sic* in MS. Read *de Sancto—de Karleolo.* Probably the scribe of the ultimate exemplar wrote *Cuthberto,* and this was omitted in the immediate exemplar as a doubtful statement, the church having been traditionally founded by St. Cuthbert, but really dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

SURREYE—*cont.*

Mathæus Besille tenet medietatem manerii de Gomeselve quæ fuit Eustachii de Ees. Valet xv*l.*

Idem Matthæus, x*s.* redditus in Leddrede, quos tenuit Magister Urricus Ingeniator, de dono Regis.

Episcopus Cycestrensis, xix [libratas] terræ, xiij*s.* iiij*d.* in Hamme, Waletone, et Newelle de dono domini Regis, quas prius tenuit Almaricus de Croim.

GLOUCESTRESIRA.

Ingelardus de Cyconiis tenet manerium de Hales de ballia domini Regis, quod fuit Camerarii de Tankerville. Valet lx*l.*

G[odefridus] de Craucumbe tenet Kimoesyram et Fordam [1] de dono Regis Johannis. Valet per annum, c*s.* Idem tenet manerium de Dunamenel de dono prædicti Regis, et valet per annum xl*l.* Cujus manerii medietas fuit Johannis de Praues.

SUSEXA.

Hugo de Albiniaco tenet manerium de Bendretone per escambium terræ Willelmi Comitis de Arundel tempore Regis Johannis. Valet per annum, x*l.*

Willelmus de Picheford tenet quandam terram in eodem rapo de Arundel, in hundredo de Boxe, quæ vocatur La Grave, de dono domini Regis. Valet x*l.*

Episcopus Cicestrensis tenet manerium de Binne, ad voluntatem Regis, quod fuit Almari[ici] de Creliun. Valet x*l.*

Theobaldus de Englescheville tenet terram de Cumptone de dono domini Regis, quæ fuit terra Lucæ filii Johannis, Normanni. Valet c*s.*

Comes Ricardus frater Regis tenet baroniam de Aquila, tam in hoc rapo quam in aliis, per voluntatem

[1] Qu. Rectius *Kynemeresford* (Kempsford), as in *Testa* I., 368.

SUSEXA—*cont.*

Comitis Marscalli, cui dominus Rex, mortuo Gilberto de Aquila, ipsam per cartam suam dedit. Hanc tenet Comes Ricardus exceptis servitiis militum ipsius honoris, advocationibus ecclesiarum et castro de Pevenessello, quæ Marscallus sibi retinuit. Valet tota baronia in hoc comitatu, ccl*l.*

Hugo de [Gurnay] tenet manerium de Berlinges quod fuit Johannis de Gisors, extranei. Valet x*l.*

NOTINGHAM ET DEREBY.

Hubertus de Burgo tenet manerium de Hwetele de dono Comitissæ [1] Augensis, quod eadem Comitissa recuperavit versus Radulfum Tessun. Valet per annum, xl*l.*

Radulfus filius Nicholai tenet manerium de Dunham quod fuit Comitis Bononiæ. Valet per annum, xl*l.*

Eustachius de Ludeham tenet quinque bovatas terræ de dono domini Regis in Karletone, quas Henricus Corkin tenuit de dono Regis. Valent per annum, xxx*s.*

Willelmus de Ferariis tenet manerium de Bynham de dono domini Regis, quod fuit Fulconis Paynel, Normanni. Valet per annum, xl*l.*

ESSEXA.[2]

Willelmus de Ferariis tenet xx libratas terræ in Stebbinges, quas Hugo de Coluncos,[3] Normannus, tenuit.

Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis tenet manerium de Depedene quod fuit Roberti filii Ernisii, Normanni, quod Rex Johannes dedit Galfrido filio Petri. Valet per annum, l*l.*

Hubertus de Burgo tenet manerium de Hatfeud Peverel de dono Willelmi Blund, quod fuit prædicti Ernisii, Normanni. Valet per annum, xxx*l.*

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[1] *Comtissæ* in MS.

[2] This list is in the *Testa* II., 265.

[3] *Sic* in MS, probably for *Colunces.*

ESSEXA—*cont.*

Bartholomæus le Bigot et Robertus de Musters tenent in Affrestone duas carucatas terræ quæ valent per annum x*l.* Et Bertramus le Gros, j carucatam terræ in Parva Dun[mawe]. Valet x*l.* Et Willelmus filius Umfridi tenet in Alba Roynge j carucatam terræ quæ valet per annum, x*l.* Omnes tenent prædictas terras quamdiu
139 d. Regi placuerit. Fuerunt Comitis de Sancto Paulo.

Rogerus de Akymi tenet in Bradewelle ij carucatas terræ quæ fuerunt Roberti de Sancto Remigio et Willelmi Bacun, Normanorum; et valent per annum x*l.* Quam [terram][1] Rex Johannes dedit fratri suo Willelmo de Longaspata, et idem Comes prædicto Rogero.

Henricus de Tipetot tenet in La Waule vj*l.* redditus de dono Saeri le Chen, Flandrensis.

Thomas de Duna tenet unam carucatam terræ in La Waule pro xx*s.* ad Scaccarium et per iiij*l.* hæredibus Walteri Maylard.

Willelmus de Ripariis tenet ij carucatas terræ in Estmereseye quæ fuerunt Danielis de Briburc, Flandrensis. Valent per annum, x*l.*

Radulfus Gernun tenet in Estorp et Briche, iij carucatas terræ quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Planez, Normanni. Valent per annum, xx*l.*

Comes de Guines tenet ij carucatas terræ quæ valent per annum x*l.*

Idem tenet in Hoylande ix[2] libratas terræ.

HERTFORD.

Paganus de Chaurces tenet in Wilye et Linglega iiij carucatas terræ quæ valent per annum xxiij*l.* et xl*d.* quæ fuerunt Willelmi Malet.

Willelmus de Kan, tenet vj*l.* redditus in Coddre.

Electus Valenciæ tenet manerium de Cestrehunte quod fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, xliij*l.*

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[1] *quandam* in MS. | [2] On an erasure in MS.

ESSEXA.

Radulfus Hakettone, c solidatas terræ in Farneham de feodo Comitis Sancti Pauli.

Gilbertus de Waltone tenet c solidatas terræ in Bolittone quæ fuerunt Wydonis de Thouevile.[1]

ROTELANDE.

Willelmus Comes Warrennæ tenet Ketene, quod fuit Willelmi de Humaz. Valet per annum, xiiij*l.*

Hugo le Dispenser tenet Ryhale et Belmesthorpe quæ fuerunt Comitis Bononiæ. Valent xx*l.*

Willelmus de Gamages tenet medietatem manerii de Cottesmere quæ fuit Warini de Guapun. Valet per annum, x*l.*

Hugo de Mortuo Mari tenet medietatem manerii de Beantone, et valet, xl*s.*

Domina I[sabella] de Mortuo Mari tenet Ocham. Valet per annum, lx*l.*

NORFOLC ET SUFFOLC.

Willelmus de Kan tenet manerium de Wyghtone. Valet per annum, l*l.*, j summam frumenti, et j libram piperis.

Elienora de Britannia tenet manerium de Swafham, quod fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, xxxviij*l.* x*s.* ij*ob.*

Robertus[2] le Povere tenet x libratas terræ in Frechenham de dono Regis, quod fuit [Roberti Bertram] Normanni.

Electus Valenciæ tenet manerium de Costeseye de dono Regis, quod fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, c*m.*

Comes Arundelliæ tenet Fakeham de dono Regis Johannis, quod fuit Walteri le Segne, Normanni. Valet per annum, lij*l.* iiij*s.* viij*d.*

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[1] The list in the *Testa de Neuill* is continued beyond this entry.

[2] Rectius *Rogerus.*

NORFOLC ET SUFFOLC—*cont.*

Galfridus le Sire tenet xviij acras terræ in Magna Massingham, quæ fuerunt Roberti filii Ernisii, de dono G[alfridi] filii Petri. Valent per annum, xx*s.*

Elyas de Chenedut tenet ix*l.* xiij*s.* vj*d.* in eadem Massingham, quæ fuerunt Roberti filii Ernisii, de dono prædicti G[alfridi] filii Petri; unde Gaufridus le Sire et Johannes de Helegetone tenent c solidatas terræ, et residuum Johannes filius Galfridi.

Oliverus de Tintiniac tenuit socam Britonis, in Suffolcia, de dono Regis Johannis, quæ valet per annum viij*l.* Et post obitum dicti Oliveri, dominus Rex qui nunc est dedit Philippo de Albiniaco custodiam dictæ socæ; et Philippus dedit illam custodiam Willelmo de Chaym, qui illam nunc tenet.

Electus Valenciæ tenet manerium de Wisete quod fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, xxx*l.*

Ricardus Scharchenebeye,[1] Normannus, habuit in villa de Hintlesham x*l.* terræ; et post obitum ejus, Rex Johannes dedit terram illam Willelmo Talebot.

Prior de Lega tenet xv libratas terræ in villa de Bercloch, quæ fuerunt Walteri le Verer et Willelmi Oliveri, Normannorum.

Comes Ricardus, frater Regis, tenet manerium de Hagenet quod fuit Comitis Perchiæ. Valet per annum, x*l.*

Idem Comes tenet manerium de Eye de dono Regis, quod valet per annum clx*l.*

Electus Valenciæ tenet Methlestede,[2] quod[3] fuit Comitis Britanniæ. Valet per annum, xx*l.*

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[1] Read *Scharcheveheye* for Escorceviele.

[2] Rectius *Netlestede.*

[3] *Sic* in MS.

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